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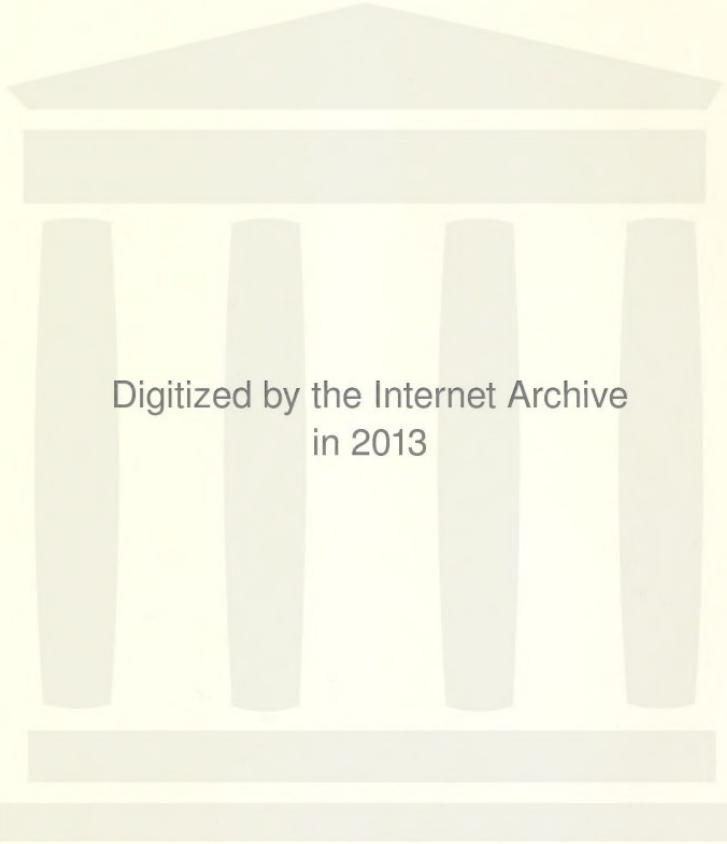
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CITY OF CHARLESTON

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3 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

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# CITY GOVERNMENT.

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## MAYOR AND ALDERMEN,

ELECTED DEC. 8TH, 1891, INAUGURATED DEC. 14TH, 1891.

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### MAYOR.

HON. JOHN F. FICKEN.

### MAYOR Pro Tem.

1894—GEO. W. WILLIAMS, JR.

---

### ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—G. W. WILLIAMS, JR., A. B. MURRAY.

WARD 2—A. A. KROEG, ZIMMERMAN DAVIS.

WARD 3—R. S. CATHCART, C. FRISIUS.\*

WARD 4—JOHN C. TIEDEMAN, J. H. STEINMEYER.

WARD 5—C. S. GADSDEN, P. BRODERICK.

WARD 6—H. BAER, T. GRANGE SIMONS, JR.

WARD 7—L. D. MAHLSTEDT, T. G. MAIN.

WARD 8—JOHN B. REEVES, I. V. BARDIN.

WARD 9—JOHN D. MURPHY, A. J. RILEY.

WARD 10—HENRY HAESLOOP, W. F. STRONG.

WARD 11—T. S. WILBUR, L. C. A. ROESSLER.

WARD 12—L. E. WILLIAMS, H. L. CADE.

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\*C. Frisius died March 31, 1894; succeeded by F. Kressel July 10, 1894.



## STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL,

APPOINTED DECEMBER 14TH, 1891.

*Ways and Means*—Dr. H. Baer, Chairman; C. S. Gadsden, George W. Williams, Jr., John B. Reeves, A. B. Murray, John C Tiedeman and the Mayor.

*Sewerage*—Dr. T. Grange Simons, Jr., Chairman; Dr. H. Baer, H. L. Cade, A. B. Murray, A. A. Kroeg and the Mayor.

*Streets*—Geo. W. Williams, Jr., Chairman; T. S. Wilbur, J. H. Steinmeyer, Zimmerman Davis, J. D. Murphy, L. D. Mahlstedt and the Mayor.

*Accounts*—T. G. Main, Chairman; T. S. Wilbur and the Mayor.

*Lighting the City*—C. S. Gadsden, Chairman; Dr. H. Baer, Geo. W. Williams, Jr., T. S. Wilbur, L. E. Williams.

*Contracts*—John B. Reeves, Chairman; A. A. Kroeg and the Mayor.

*Engrossed Bills*—T. S. Wilbur, Chairman; C. Frisius.\* T. G. Main.

*Fire Escapes*—A. J. Riley, Chairman; R. S. Cathcart, P. Broderick.

*Steam Engines*—J. D. Murphy, Chairman; L. E. Williams, A. J. Riley.

*Retrenchment and Relief*—H. Haesloop, Chairman; J. H. Steinmeyer, L. C. A. Roessler.

*Railroads*—John C. Tiedeman, Chairman; R. S. Cathcart, T. G. Main.

*Tidal Drains*—H. L. Cade, Chairman; Dr. T. G. Simons, Jr., J. V. Bardin.

*Artesian Wells and Lot*—L. C. A. Roessler, Chairman; A. J. Riley, J. V. Bardin.

*Wood and Brick Buildings*—H. L. Cade, Chairman; W. F. Strong, L. E. Williams.

*Journals and Vacant Offices*—A. B. Murray, Chairman; L. D. Mahlstedt, J. H. Steinmeyer.

*Port and Harbor Improvements*—Zimmerman Davis, Chairman; H. Haesloop, P. Broderick.



*City Government.*

v

*Water Supply*—A. A. Kroeg, Chairman; C. S. Gadsden, John B. Reeves.

*City Lands*—F. Kressel, chairman; L. C. A. Roessler, Zimmerman Davis.

*Printing*—John H. Steinmeyer, Chairman; A. A. Kroeg, H. Haesloop.

*City Hall, Clock and Chimes*—L. D. Mahlstedt, Chairman; P. Broderick, L. C. A. Roessler.

*Pleasure Grounds, Lower Wards*—R. S. Cathcart, Chairman; A. B. Murray, A. A. Kroeg.

*Pleasure Grounds, Upper Wards*—L. E. Williams, Chairman; L. D. Mahlstedt, W. F. Strong.

*Public Buildings*—P. Broderick, Chairman; J. D. Murphy, F. Kressel.

*Fire Loan Bonds*—W. F. Strong, Chairman; T. G. Main and the Mayor.

CLERK OF COUNCIL.

W. W. SIMONS.

MESSENGER OF COUNCIL.

ROBT. G. O'NEALE.

CITY COURT.

RECORDER, WM. ALSTON PRINGLE.

CORPORATION COUNSEL, CHARLES INGLESBY.

SHERIFF, GLENN E. DAVIS.

CLERK, EDW. ST. J. GRIMKE.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Dr. H. Baer, C. S. Gadsden, A. B. Murray, J. C. Tiedeman, J. B. Reeves, George W. Williams, Jr.



## CITY OFFICERS

*Treasurer*—J. O. Lea.

*Assessor*—Wm. Aiken Kelly.

*Superintendent of Streets*—J. C. W. Bischoff.

*City Surveyor*—J. H. Dingle.

*Assistant City Surveyor*—R. B. Olney.

*Tidal Drain Keeper*—John E. Koster.

*Gaugers of Liquor*—G. W. Bell, —— ——.

*Flour Inspector*——— ——.

*Inspectors and Surveyors of Timber*—S. P. Bennet, C. S. Jenkins, P. Devereux, Edward B. Moylan, J. G. Rentiers.

*Chimney Contractors*—Wards 1 and 2, John J. Kiley; Wards 3 and 4, Wm. Shelton; Wards 5 and 6, Daniel Lanigan; Wards 7 and 8, W. Y. Lovett, Wards 9 and 10, John J. Noland; Wards 11 and 12, M. Mood,

## POLICE.

*Chief*—J. Elmore Martin.

*First Lieutenant*—F. J. Heidt.

*Second Lieutenant*—E. A. Mullenhauer.

*Third Lieutenant*—J. H. Fordham.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

T. R. McGahan, Chairman; J. B. Reeves, Allard Memminger, M. D., G. E. Manigault, M. D., C. P. Aimar, M. A. Connor, A. Sydney Smith, Hall T. McGee, W. P. Carrington, Charles G. Matthews,

*Health Officer and Secretary of the Board*—H. B. Horlbeck, M. D.

*Clerk*—Henry F. Faber.

*Sanitary Inspectors*—District No. 1, C. L. Trenholm; District No. 2, J. P. O'Neill; District No. 3, M. Hogan; District No. 4, E. S. Mikell.

*Health Detective*—F. Nipson.

*City Dispensary Physicians*—Health District No. 1, R. S. Cathcart, M. D.; Health District No. 2, Barnard E. Baker, M. D.; Health District No. 3, E. J. Kinloch, M. D.; Health District No. 4, J. Mercier Green, M. D.; Health District No. 5, J. Creighton Mitchell, M. D.; Health District No. 6, G. Y. MacMurphy, M. D.



## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

*Board of Fire Masters*—F. S. Rodgers, Chairman; G. H. Walter, E. F. Sweegan, A. Stemmermann, R. C. Barkley, C. R. Valk, and the Mayor.

*Chief*—O. G. Marjenhoff.

*First Assistant Chief*—W. H. Smith.

*Second Assistant Chief*—T. S. Sigwald,

*Clerk*—P. M. Strobel.\*

## COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

*Trustees*—The Mayor and City Recorder are *ex-officio* members of the Board; Hon. G. S. Bryan, Alderman C. S. Gadsden and W. St. Julian Jersey, with the *ex-officio* members, represent the City in the Board. The remaining members of the Board are: Messrs. Chas. H. Simonton, President of the Board; Hon. Jno. F. Fieken, Vice-President; G. Lamb Buist, Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., H. A. M. Smith, G. H. Sass, A. C. Kaufman, J. Adger Smyth.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Jacob Williman.

## HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.

*Trustees*—Julian Mitchell, President; Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., J. H. Steinmeyer, Zimmerman Davis, J. P. K. Bryan, Dr. H. Baer, T. P. Lowndes, Rev. Edward T. Horn and the Mayor *ex-officio*.

*Secretary*—R. G. O'Neale.

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\*Died April 11, 1894.



## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

### WM. ENSTON HOME.

*Trustees of the Fund for Surviving Annuitants*—Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Chairman; John F. Fieken, W. Enston Butler.

*Trustees of the Home*—\*W. E. Huger, President; Alva Gage, 1st Vice-President; E. H. Jackson, 2nd Vice-President; W. E. Butler, 3rd Vice-President; Dr. C. P. Aimar, W. J. Miller, J. P. K. Bryan, G. W. Williams, Jr., C. R. Valk, W. G. Muckenfuss, E. H. Pringle, F. E. Taylor, and the Mayor *ex-officio*.

*Superintendent*—Miss L. C. Bonnell.

*Secretary*—M. B. Paine.

### ORPHAN HOUSE.

*Commissioners*—Geo. W. Williams, Chairman; Dr. J. S. Buist, V. C. Dibble, H. H. DeLeon, J. M. Eason, Geo. H. Tucker, T. G. Main, Dr. B. A. Muckenfuss, F. J. Pelzer, T. A. Wilbur, A. F. C. Cramer, L. D. Mahlstedt.

*Principal and Superintendent*—Miss A. K. Irving.

*Teachers*—Miss M. L. LeQueux, Mrs. A. L. Reilly, Miss C. Arnold, Miss M. McNeill, Miss M. E. Hamlin, Miss K. Lent.

*Matrons*—Miss M. F. Perry, Mrs. M. P. Shaw, Mrs. A. E. Herbert, Miss S. E. Terrell.

*Sewing Department*—Mrs. A. V. Webb, Miss M. F. Eberle.

*Engineer*—A. L. Barton.

*Secretary of the Board and Treasurer of the Private Fund*—E. Montague Grimké.

### CITY HOSPITAL.

*Commissioners*—Zimmerman Davis, Chairman; Hall T. McGee, Vice-Chairman; Thos. Della Torre, Secretary; A. W. Taft, H. W. Hummell, A. Stemmermann, T. T. Hyde, W. L. Jones, Julius E. Cogswell.

*Superintendent*—C. L. DuBos.

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\*Elected in place of Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, who resigned in 1891, and was appointed Trustee Emeritus.



### ALMS HOUSE.

*Commissioners*—E. S. Burnham, Chairman; R. Klatte, Vice-Chairman; J. M. Connelley, Secretary and Treasurer; J. H. Graman,\* Morris Harris, A. Johnson, Dr. B. M. Lebby,\* J. D. Murphy, A. B. Murray, C. Wulbern, Dr. R. B. Rhett, S. E. Welch.

*Master*—H. G. Fraser.

*Matron*—Mrs. E. M. Fraser.

*Clerk*—M. B. Ryan.

### ASHLEY RIVER ASYLUM.

*Commissioners of Public Lands*.—L. E. Williams, Chairman; C. C. Leslie, Vice-Chairman; R. B. Grice, Secretary and Treasurer; W. G. Rehkopf, H. Haesloop, Daniel Boinest, W. J. Parker, H. L. Williams, F. A. Lord, Thomas Clark, L. D. Mahistedt, J. Laffan.

*Steward Ashley River Asylum*—Thomas M. Holmes.

*Matron Ashley River Asylum*—Mrs. Adeline J. Holmes.

*Grave Digger*—Boston Sweeper.

### MARKETS AND GREEN GROCERIES.

*Commissioners*—T. Campbell, Chairman; J. H. Graman, John Burns, S. C. Gilbert, Robt. Graham, J. G. Graddick, George M. Levack, John McElree, W. J. Miller, T. S. Wilbur, D. C. Robertson, Jno. B. Reeves, D. A. Walker, Jr.

*Chief Clerk*—G. W. Rouse.

*Assistant Clerk*—J. M. Axson.

*Clerk Weights and Measures*—Jno. G. Chalk.

### MARION SQUARE.

*Commissioners*—Col. A. Coward, Chairman; Maj. B. H. Rutledge, Gen. R. Siegling, (Died March 14th, 1894) Maj. G. B. Edwards, Gen. T. A. Huguenin, Maj. Alex. W. Marshall.

### COLONIAL COMMON AND ASHLEY RIVER EMBANKMENT.

*Commissioners*—Casper A. Chisolm, Chairman; S. S. Buist, Secretary and Treasurer; C. Wulbern, C. F. Steinmeyer, Dr. Wm. P. O'Neill, Jos. R. Robertson, Robert P. Evans, Eugene P. Jersey, A. DeCaradeuc, Lanier Eason and the Mayor.

\*Resigned Dec. 27, 1894.



## COMMISSIONERS OF BATHING HOUSES.

Dennis O'Neill, Chairman ; John C. Tiedeman, Secretary ; L. E. Williams, Zimmerman Davis, J. B. Reeves, J. D. Murphy, I. V. Bardin.

## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE MANAGEMENT, CUSTODY AND CARE OF CONVICTS.

A. A. Kroeg, Chairman ; J. D. Murphy, Vice-Chairman ; Gadsden Phillips, Secretary ; Benjamin McInnes, Jr., Henry Sohl.  
*Superintendent of the Guard*—G. A. Schisley.

## COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PLANTING AND PROTECTION OF SHADE TREES.

Alderman Zimmerman Davis, C. R. Valk and C. A. Chisolm.



# INDEX.

	PAGE.
MAYOR FICKEN'S REVIEW.....	1
Treasury Department.....	29
Report of City Assessor.....	35
Report of City Sheriff.....	62
Report of Corporation Counsel.....	65
Report of Superintendent of Streets.....	73
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—	
Report of Health Officer .....	84
Metcorological Summary for 1893.....	108
Report of Tidal Drain Keeper.....	180
DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES—	
Charleston Orphan House.....	131
Shirras Dispensary.....	143
City Hospital.....	153
Alms House.....	166
William Enston Home.....	169
Old Folk's Home.....	171
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE—	
Report of Fire Department.....	173
Report of Chief of Police.....	178
PLEASURE GROUNDS—	
Marion Square.....	195
Colonial Common and Lake.....	196
Lower Wards Pleasure Grounds.....	197
Upper Wards Pleasure Grounds.....	198
Public Markets.....	199
City Surveyor's Report.....	200
PORT OF CHARLESTON—	
Harbor Master's Report.....	211



EDUCATION IN CHARLESTON—	PAGE.
Superintendent Archer's Annual Report.....	215
High School of Charleston.....	223
College of Charleston.....	229
 ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO THE CITY OF CHARLESTON,	
PASSED DURING THE YEAR 1894.....	232
ORDINANCES RATIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1894.....	234

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## APPENDIX.

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I. History of the Carolina Art Association.....	243
II. Sketch of St Andrew's Society.....	274
III. Fragments of the Journal of Rev. Wm. Tennent. 1775, of his Journey into Upper Carolina as Agent of the Council of Safety.....	295
IV. A Letter from Carolina in 1715, and Journal of the March into the Cherokee Mountains in the Yemassee War.....	314



# Major Ficken's Annual Review.

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CITY OF CHARLESTON,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
28th March, 1895.

*To the City Council of Charleston:*

We ask leave to submit herewith, the annual reports of the several departments of the municipal government for the year 1894, together with a review of the same and such recommendations as are to be made.

It will be seen that, as in the preceding years of our administration, the appropriations have in no instance been exceeded, and the total expenditures have been carefully kept within the limits of the income of the year.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY TREASURY.

The clear and elaborate report of the City Treasurer furnishes a detailed and interesting statement of the financial transactions of the city for the past year. That portion of our debt which matured during the year was promptly redeemed, and the interest on our outstanding bonds was paid as it became due. All of the appropriations were fully met, leaving at the end of the year a surplus in cash which as is usual has been placed to the credit of the general income account for the new year.

The total income of the City for the year ending 31st December, 1894, including the proceeds of the sale of the new five per cent. bonds issued on 1st October last, summed up \$649,270.04, which with the surplus of \$18,032.67



brought forward from the year 1893 (in which surplus is included \$1,144.77 in bonds receivable) gave as the total resources of the year, \$667,302.71.

The total expenditures during the year 1894, including unexpended balances of appropriations, and including the amount paid for the redemption of the bonds which matured, amounted to \$652,557.33, leaving a surplus at the end of the year of \$14,745.38. In this surplus is included \$1,144.77 of bonds receivable.

The total net receipts and expenditures for the year 1894 may be summarized as follows:

Surplus from the year 1893 . . . . .	\$ 18,032.67
Net receipts from taxes of 1894 . . . . .	457,174.87
Net receipts of unpaid taxes of previous years .	15,682.39
Net receipts of License tax for 1894 . . . . .	90,225.00
Net receipts of License tax for previous years .	2,412.50
Penalties on same . . . . .	1,101.25
Receipts from State Liquor Dispensaries . . . . .	3,904.65
Fines from Police Department . . . . .	3,670.52
Net receipts from the Public Market . . . . .	1,766.55
Interest on Bank Deposits . . . . .	8,191.88
Proceeds of sale of \$62,500 five per cent. bonds issued for the redemption of bonds which ma- tured 1st October, 1894 . . . . .	63,281.25
From miscellaneous sources . . . . .	1,849.18
	<hr/>
	\$667,302.71

#### EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditures, including unexpended balances of appropriations, and the redemption of \$62,500 of seven per cent. bonds which matured 1st October, 1894, amounted to . . \$652,557.33

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Surplus on hand 31st December, 1894, inclu- ding \$1,144.77 bonds receivable . . . . .	\$ 14,745.38
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During the past year the Public Debt of the City was reduced to the extent of \$29,000 as follows: \$10,500 by the purchase of one hundred and five 7 per cent. bonds, each of the denomination of one hundred dollars, all of which matured on the 1st October, 1894, and \$18,500 by the purchase of that amount of 4 per cent. bonds (due 1909.) There were also purchased two 7 per cent. bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, making \$200 which had matured on 1st October, 1893, but had not previously been presented for payment, and also \$98 of matured City of Charleston 6 per cent. stock.

These purchases were made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with a part of the proceeds of the taxes levied for the purposes of this Commission.

There remains outstanding the amount of seven hundred dollars of 7 per cent. bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars, which matured on the 1st October, 1894, but were not presented for payment, the interest upon which, however ceased on that date—thus effecting a further reduction of interest charges amounting to \$784 on the 7 per cent. bonds and \$740 on the 4 per cent. bonds purchased—being together a permanent annual saving of \$1,524.

The bonds purchased as above stated were all cancelled and destroyed, a report of which was made at the time to your honorable body.

It will also be noted that there has been a reduction during the past year of two per cent. in the rate of interest on \$62,500 of our Public Debt, thus further saving annually an interest charge of twelve hundred and fifty dollars. This reduction is due to the redemption of the seven per cent. bonds, which matured on October 1st, 1894, and the issue for the purpose of such redemption of \$62,500 of five per cent. bonds which is tantamount to refunding that amount of the debt at five per cent. The result of this transaction together with the purchase and retirement by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of certain other bonds as above stated, has effected altogether during the year a permanent annual saving in interest of \$2,774.



In this connection attention is called to the fact that our four per cent. bonds have recently sold as high as 96, and this after the payment of the January interest, being the highest price at which these bonds have ever been sold; it has been confidently predicted that these securities will reach par in the near future.

It should also be noted that we received during the past year for interest on our daily bank deposits the sum of eight thousand one hundred and ninety-one  $\frac{88}{100}$  Dollars, the largest amount ever received by the City in any one year from this source; our receipts are deposited in the Bank of Charleston, National Banking Association, and by a special agreement we are allowed interest on our average daily balances at the rate of four  $\frac{3}{4}$  ( $4\frac{3}{4}$ ) per cent. per annum.

It is gratifying to note the fact that the wholesome practice of gradually reducing the Public Debt through the aid of the special tax levied for the benefit of the Sinking Fund has been closely adhered to during the past year.

Although these annual reductions in themselves when compared with the total aggregate of the debt appear small, they in the course of time will make a marked impression on the volume of our bonded indebtedness.

The entire cash at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with the exception of \$1,168.90, was expended during the past year in reducing the volume of the public debt. The sum of \$16,931.97 was brought forward from the year 1893, to the credit of the fund, and the levy for 1894 yielded \$10,972.93. The collection of interest on City bonds purchased, which interest matured and was paid before the destruction of said bonds, amounted to \$518, thus placing at the disposal of the Commissioners for the year a total of \$28,422.90, all of which, with the exception of a balance of \$1,168.90, was expended in the reduction of the public debt, as has already been stated. The said balance was brought forward and placed to the credit of the account for the year 1895.

The bonded investments held by the "Trustees of the



Orphan House Funds and Estate" have been slightly increased during the past year by the purchase of three hundred and thirty-three 78-100 dollars (\$333.78,) of State of South Carolina four one-half (4  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) per cent. stock.

The receipts from the License Tax during the year continue to show the extent of the diminution of revenue occasioned by our inability to collect license taxes for the sale of intoxicating liquors. In round numbers, the liquor licenses yielded us from \$28,000 to \$30,000 per annum. In lieu thereof we have received during the year from the State Liquor Dispensaries only the sum of \$3,904.65.

The total bonded indebtedness of the City of Charleston, as it existed on the 31st December, 1894, will appear in the following statement:

## PUBLIC DEBT.—DECEMBER 31, 1894.

4 p. et. Bonds, due Jany. 1st, 1909,	\$1,622,000
4 p. et. " " July 1st, 1909,	1,749,700
	—————\$3,371,700 00
5 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1922,	50,000
5 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1923,	56,000
5 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1924,	62,500
	—————168,500 00
6 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1883,	1,000 00
6 p. et. " " Apl. 1st, 1893,	91,500
6 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1898,	18,000
	—————109,500 00
7 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1888,	500
7 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1891,	500
7 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1893,	300
7 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1894,	3,700
	—————5,000 00
7 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1895,	91,500
7 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1896,	67,000
7 p. et. " " Oct. 1st, 1897,	20,000
	—————178,500 00
5 per cent. Stock, (College). . . . .	23,000 00
Old 6 per cent. Stock . . . . .	649 75
	—————
	\$3,857,849 75



The following bonds and stocks are past due, and should be deducted from the sum total above stated, the cash for the payment of the same being in the Treasury.

6 p. ct. Bonds due Oct. 1st, 1883	\$1,000
7 p. ct. " " Oct. 1st, 1888	\$ 500
7 p. ct. " " Oct. 1st, 1891	500
7 p. ct. " " Oct. 1st, 1893	300
7 p. ct. " " Oct. 1st 1894	3,700
	———— 5,000 00
Old City 6 per cent. Stock, . . .	649 75
	———— \$6,649 75

Leaving a total bonded indebtedness of \$3,851,200.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY ASSESSOR.

The annual report of the City Assessor for the year 1894 gives a full statement of the taxable values for the year, and will repay a careful perusal. The total value of the assessments of real estate for the year 1894 amounted to \$16,685,232, and of personality to \$6,626,770. Your attention is again called to the fact that there has been a considerable falling off in the returns of personal property during recent years, and it is important to consider how best to secure fuller returns.

Real estate, as matters now stand, is made to bear the brunt of taxation, and large amounts of personal property escape altogether. It has been suggested that if the rate of taxation for personality were considerably reduced below that of the tax on real estate, the returns of personality would be so much larger as to yield even greater revenues than under the present system.

It is not competent for us, however, to try the experiment. The Constitution of South Carolina requires that the rate of taxation shall be uniform and equal, and therefore the taxation on realty and personality must be maintained at one and the same rate.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY SHERIFF.

During the past year the City Sheriff collected on account of delinquent taxes, a total of \$22,874.94. This amount was composed of general taxes, amounting to \$17,954; license taxes amounting to \$3,585, and school taxes amounting to \$1,385.94. These collections were made from an arrearage extending over a period of several years.

For many years there has been a gradual accumulation in the Sheriff's office of claims for unpaid taxes. Preceding administrations have struggled with this evil, and so has the present administration. When we came into office, we found an arrearage of uncollected taxes extending over all the intermediate years as far back as 1881. Persistent efforts on our part to collect these claims have been made, and continue to be made, and although we have succeeded to some extent in reducing the amount, there is still uncollected a large sum. This arrearage is due in a measure to the imperfect and unsatisfactory means of collection at the command of the municipal authorities. In order to overcome these defects and furnish a more effective system of enforcing the payment of taxes, we caused, with your assent, an Act of the General Assembly of the State to be passed at its last session, clothing the city with the same rights and remedies as are employed by the State in the collection of taxes. This should now be followed by the adoption of a proper Ordinance providing for the advertisement and sale for unpaid taxes of the property of delinquent tax-payers. In this way the prompt payment of taxes will be better secured.

Included in the arrearage of unpaid taxes above referred to, is a considerable amount due on personal property, which property, and its owners, have disappeared. It is earnestly recommended that a special committee of the City Council, in conjunction with the City Sheriff, shall be charged with the duty of examining the list of delinquent taxes, in order that such claims as shall



be found valueless may be so declared, and eliminated from the delinquent list.

### THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

It is with great pleasure that we direct your attention to the extensive and most excellent work done by the Street Department during the past year, under the able and intelligent management of Mr. J. C. W. Bischoff, the Superintendent of Streets. The character of work done and the manner of its execution, have elicited most favorable comments from the tax-payers in general. Much credit is due to our able Committee on Streets, who projected the work, for the valuable results achieved and to the marked executive ability of Alderman George W. Williams, Jr., the zealous Chairman of the Committee, for the thorough and satisfactory manner in which the plans of the Committee have been executed.

A large area of street roadways was paved during the year with Belgian granite blocks in the centre, and wings of cobble stones on both sides of the granite block paving. A very considerable amount of flagstone sidewalks for pedestrians was also laid during the same period.

Stone roadways constructed of Belgian granite blocks, with wings of cobble stones on either side, were laid chiefly in the following streets, as will be seen from an examination of the report of the Superintendent of Streets: In Calhoun street, from Elizabeth to East Bay; in Cumberland street, from State to East Bay; in Pritchard street, from Concord to East Bay; and in Spring street, from Chinquapin to Chesnut street. A few yards of granite blocks were also laid at the east end of Atlantic street, at the south end of Church street, and at the east end of Water street: and also at the intersection of St. Philip street with Spring, Calhoun, George and Wentworth streets, and on St. Philip street in front of St. Patrick's Church.

The granite blocks were laid, it is to be noted, at the remarkably low cost of \$1.88 per square yard for labor and material!



Wings of cobble stone were also laid along a great extent of St. Philip street on both sides of the recently constructed Pyrites cinders roadway, as well as along the two sides of the granite block roadways laid during the year in Cumberland, Pritchard, Spring and Calhoun streets. The average cost of laying the cobble stone was 31 3/20 cents per square yard for labor, the material being on hand.

A very marked improvement has been made at several street intersections by removing the angular corners of the sidewalks, and rounding them with a gradual curvature, thus widening the roadways at such points and facilitating the passage of vehicles from one street to another. Notably was this improvement effected at the northeast and southwest corners of Broad and Meeting streets, at the northeast corner of Wentworth and Meeting streets, and at the northeast corner of Rutledge avenue and Calhoun street, and also at Marion Square on the northeast corner of King and Calhoun and at the northwest corner of Meeting and Calhoun streets.

A vast improvement to the sidewalks of the city was made during the year. In many places the entire width of the sidewalk was paved with flag stone. In other streets lines of flag stone of the width of three feet, and in still others of the width of four feet were laid. Flagstones were laid for the entire width of the sidewalk in the following streets: Atlantic street, north side, east of Church street; Cumberland street, north side, east of State street; Calhoun street, north side, from Smith street to Rutledge avenue; Calhoun street, north side, west of Lucas; Calhoun street south side, for a short distance east of King; East Battery, west side, north of Water street; East Bay, west side, from Tradd street to Longitude Lane; Gendron street, north side, east of East Bay; King street, east side, from Broad to Tradd; King street, east side, from Shepard to Line; King street, east side, from Columbus to Line; Meeting street, west side, from Line southwardly nearly to Columbus street; Meeting street, east side, from Line to Shepard street; Pinckney street, north side, from Meeting



street to Maiden Lane; Queen street, north side, from Church to State street, and from Archdale to Mazyck street; Wentworth street, south side, from Meeting to Anson street; Wentworth street, north side, from Lynch to Gadsden street, and on the south side of Queen street, along the premises of the Huguenot Church. Truly an amazing quantity of excellent work, greatly needed!

Lines of flagstones of the width of four feet, covering the sidewalk for that width, were laid on the north side of Calhoun street from Rutledge avenue to Lucas street; and of the width of three feet on the north side of Beaufain street from Lynch to Gadsden street; on the east side of Lynch street from Beaufain to Bull street; on the south side of Mary street from King to the South Carolina Railway Company, and on the same side of Mary street from America to Aiken street; and on the north side of Wentworth street from Lynch to Gadsden street. These improvements have been made at an average cost for labor and material of  $18\frac{1}{4}$  cents per square yard for the entire width of the sidewalk,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square yard for that of the width of four feet, and  $13\frac{3}{4}$  cents per square yard for that of the width of three feet.

A new style of sidewalk less costly than the flagstone work, and very durable, has been laid to a small extent in some of our streets. It is made of a concrete, composed of crushed stone and Rosendale cement, well rammed, and covered with a good coating of Portland cement. It is smooth, hard, and apparently lasting, and is very much cheaper than flagstone.

The few wooden plank roads now left in our city, were badly damaged by the August cyclone of 1893, especially those located in Drake and Columbus streets, but they were all promptly repaired. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when all such roadways will be removed and stone roadways substituted in their place.

One of the greatest improvements of the year was made in St. Philip street, which heretofore consisted simply of earth--dusty in dry weather and boggy during rains. A



magnificent roadway, constructed of the cinders of iron pyrites, was laid during the year the entire length of St. Philip street, from Beaufain to Line street, then eastwardly from Line to King street. It has proven a great success, and is used by many people who go out of their way to enjoy a drive over this modern roadway. The average cost of this improvement is 52 7-12 cents per square yard for labor and material, a perfect marvel of cheapness! With the experience acquired, we are inclined to think it can be constructed in the future, at a total cost of from 40 to 45 cents per square yard. If not carefully graded and curved so as to shed water promptly it will wear into holes at certain points, but a few spadesful of the material thrown into such holes and properly graded, will always serve to keep the road in the best condition.

The shell road on Meeting street, north of Line, and a short stretch at the west end of Spring street, although badly damaged by the cyclone of August, 1893, are again in good condition.

In obedience to the urgent request of the Board of Health, a considerable amount of pipe drains were laid during the year. These drains were laid principally in America, Bee, Charlotte, Lynch, Jackson, Ladson, Mary, Mount, Nassau, President, Payne and Simons streets, at an average total cost for labor and material of 23 5-6 cents for eight inch pipe, 35 6-7 cents for twelve inch pipe, 43 9-10 cents for fifteen inch pipe, and 54½ cents for eighteen inch pipe. The brick drain in Water street, extending from Church street to East Battery, was overhauled, and to a great extent rebuilt, and is now in a first-class condition.

Before the asphalt was laid on the roadways of East and South Battery, a new and complete system of drain pipes were laid under the grass plats, near to the line of dwellings, so that they could be easily reached in case of need, without disturbing the bed of the new roadways.

We have generally discarded the use of wooden curbing for our sidewalks, and substituted blue-stone instead. We have not, however; been able to do this altogether. A



limited amount of wooden curbing was laid during the year in Ogier, Hanover, South, Nassau, President, Line, Coming, Norman, Duncan, Lucas, Ashton, Shepard, Laurel, Percy, and a few other streets.

Blue stone curbing was laid during the year at the outer edge of the sidewalks in Atlantic, Ashley, Calhoun, Coming, Cumberland, East Battery, East Bay, Gendron, King, Lynch, Mary, Meeting, Montague, Pritchard, Pinckney, Queen, Spring, Tradd, Wentworth and Wilson streets.

During the past year Poinsett street was opened from King street to the track of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company. Stewart street was continued to the track of the Northeastern Railroad Company, and President street was built up and extended southwardly from Doughty to Mill street, through low lands hitherto covered by tide water. By far the most important work of this character undertaken was the opening up and the extension of Calhoun street from its former terminus at the western line of the City Hospital lot straight out to within a few feet of Ashley River. The West Point Mill Company, which owned a large area of land in this locality, conveyed to the city a long strip thereof of the uniform width of sixty feet, extending through their pond almost to the edge of the river, also an additional strip of the same, running southwardly from Calhoun street, extended to their warehouses on the high ground at their Mill seat, on condition that the city authorities would fill up and complete streets thereon. This great work is now well under way, and will soon become a delightful driveway on Ashley River. These streets are being constructed of selected garbage free from animal matter, on a soft mud foundation entirely covered by salt water, and the deposits are carefully covered with clean sand procured from the opposite shore. The Superintendent of Streets, Mr. Bischoff, deserves great credit for the skilful and successful manner in which this important public work is being done.

In this connection it is earnestly recommended that an Ordinance be forthwith passed forbidding the opening of



any new street of less than sixty feet in width, and requiring that all new streets designed to run in an easterly and westerly direction should extend from river to river. It would be a wise proceeding to cause a plat to be prepared, looking to the opening of such streets, and to require a close conformity to the streets thereon projected. In this way we would secure for our new Charleston wide and beautiful streets running from the Ashley to the Cooper River.

The results accomplished by the Scavenger Department, under the intelligent superintendence of Mr. W. M. Ogilvie, are worthy of the highest praise. The streets of our city have been kept scrupulously clean, and it is gratifying to note the fact that their cleanly condition has attracted the notice of many strangers who have visited the city, and elicited their favorable comment. The new street sweeping machine works admirably, and from the rapidity with which the work can now be done, secures a thorough cleaning of the streets more frequently than has hitherto been the case.

### THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

This department has been conducted with great prudence, discretion and energy. Sanitary regulations have been rigidly enforced, and wholesome precautions looking to the preservation of the general health were closely observed. The report of the Health Officer is both interesting and instructive, and the suggestions therein contained are earnestly commended to your serious consideration. The number of deaths from diarrhoeal and kindred diseases during the year was large, and it would seem that the causes are to a great extent removable. A better supply of pure water and an abandonment of the privy vault system with its noisome odors would greatly tend to remedy this evil. The extension of our new sewerage system will ultimately lead to the rapid removal from the city of all sewage matter and its complete destruction at the



place of final disposal. In this way one of the most fruitful sources of disease will be removed.

During the past summer an opportunity to purchase Plum Island at a reasonable cost presented itself, and after a conference with members of the Board of Health we caused the property to be bid in for the city at a sale by the County Sheriff, at the price of four hundred and twenty dollars. In your wisdom you subsequently confirmed this action. This property is indeed a desirable acquisition, and is well adapted for the location of an hospital for contagious diseases. It may be used, however, for other municipal purposes such as the establishment of a home for harmless imbeciles, or a Reformatory School for youthful criminals.

The future growth of the city will find many uses for the property, and it was regarded as a wise measure to secure it for the municipality.

#### THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

This report gives an account of the work done during the year by the Corporation Counsel. The administration was confronted with grave questions in the solution of which it became necessary to rely in a large measure on the interpretation of the law given by the legal adviser of the city. The duties devolved upon the police force under the provisions of the Dispensary law had to be definitely ascertained, and the Corporation Counsel was called upon for opinions with great frequency. Indeed no important step in this matter was taken until he had been consulted as to our duties in the premises.

The Corporation Counsel has discharged his important duties in an eminently satisfactory manner. His opinions were full and clear and were given with great promptitude.

#### THE TIDAL DRAINS.

The report of the keeper of the Tidal Drains sets forth the cost of this department for the past year. The drains



continue to do their work in a reasonably satisfactory manner, but your attention is again called to the fact that the bottoms of these drains are in a bad state of repair. Being constructed of wood they have become greatly worn and dilapidated. It is earnestly urged that these bottoms be constructed of brick or concrete and built in a curved form. A plan should be at once adopted and the work begun. It could be prosecuted in instalments from year to year, and in a very short while the entire system could be reconstructed. These drains have done more for the health of our city than all other causes combined. They have greatly lowered the water level, and since their construction some forty years ago the City of Charleston has been almost entirely free from the epidemics of yellow fever which prior to that time visited us with appalling frequency and regularity.

It is proposed at an early day to create the office of superintendent of Sewers, so that the new separate system of sewerage may be under a proper supervision, and in that event it is earnestly recommended that the office of tidal drain keeper be abolished at the close of the present incumbent's term of office, and his duties devolved upon the Superintendent of Sewers.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

The affairs of our City Orphan House, as will be seen from the very satisfactory report of the Board of Commissioners, are in an excellent condition. The School is doing good work and the pupils are carefully trained for their duties in life. The accomplished and efficient principal, Miss Irving, continues to manage this cherished Institution with signal ability and success.

The Shirras Dispensary did good service during the past year. Its usefulness is generally recognized, and a vast amount of relief has been administered through its instrumentality to the deserving poor who have learned to appreciate its value. The reports show the character and extent of relief furnished.



The City Hospital is one of our most useful institutions. It has been well managed under the able and conscientious supervision of our excellent Board of Commissioners. Capt. DuBos, the superintendent, has rendered faithful service.

The department of the Hospital known as the Riverside Infirmary is kept in a first-class condition, and has been well patronized during the current year. It is under the care of Miss Nora Pruitt, whose skill and devotion to her duties have in no small degree contributed to its success. The report of the commissioners is worthy of your careful examination and study. During the year the Board purchased from the West Point Mill Company a small strip of land adjoining the Hospital grounds which is a great addition to the property, giving an increased frontage on the navigable creek which constitutes a part of its boundary.

The worthy charity dispensed at our city Alms House has furnished food and a home to a large number of our poor people. In addition to this, rations have been supplied to a good many outside pensioners. The annual report of the Board which shows the amount of receipts and expenditures is commended to your careful consideration.

The Wm. Enston Home is in a highly satisfactory condition. The cottages are in a good state of repair and the grounds are neatly kept. Here old age is indeed made "comfortable," and it is believed that this is done in a manner which would receive the cordial approval of the great-hearted philanthropist to whose generosity our community is indebted for this grand charity. The annual account of the trustees sets forth all receipts and expenditures.

The account of the trustees of the Wm. Enston Annuitants' Fund, shows the present state of this Fund, and also the items of receipts and expenditures for the year. As is well known this fund is set apart and held by three trustees in order to provide from the income thereof for the annuities which are directed, by the late William Enston in his last will and testament, to be paid to the parties therein named. Upon the death of the last annuitant the entire



fund will be paid over to the trustees of the Wm. Enston Home to be used in the erection of additional cottages and otherwise expended for the benefit of the Home. This fund amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars in good securities.

The report of the commissioners of Public Lands shows that the Ashley River Asylum has been prudently managed during the past year. The inmates of this Institution are aged persons of color. They find at this Asylum food and shelter and enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home. A few colored orphan children have also been supported in the Asylum. It is earnestly recommended that you seriously consider the establishment on a small scale of an Orphan Asylum for colored children of our city. It could be made for the present an annex to this Institution.

#### THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Board of Firemasters states the cost of supporting the department for the year 1894. The Board have been unwearied in their attention to the responsible duties which devolve upon them. The administration of Capt. O. G. Marjenhoff, the energetic chief of the department, has been characterized by vigor, intelligence and good results.

On the 14th April, 1894, the Board of Firemasters and our entire community suffered a sad loss in the death of Mr. B. Markley Strobel, who for fifty-seven years had been connected with the Fire Department of Charleston. At the time of his death he was in the seventy-sixth year of his age and it is believed that he had been in active service for a longer continuous period than any other fireman in the entire United States. For several years prior to his death he held the position of Secretary to the Board of Firemasters, the duties of which office he discharged with great accuracy and fidelity. Descended from an old German Colonial family, who were among the early settlers of the



State, he inherited and practiced in daily life the sterling virtues which characterized his ancestors. A man of strict integrity, conscientious in the discharge of duty, and faithful to the trusts committed to his care, he was indeed a model citizen, and enjoyed the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

### THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The duties which devolved upon this department during the year called for the exercise of great tact, forbearance and courage. The able and indefatigable chief, Capt. J. Elmore Martin and his staff of capable lieutenants, as well as the entire force, deserve high commendation for the manner in which they discharged their respective duties under very trying circumstances. A ceaseless war was waged upon lotteries and gambling of every species, and vigorous efforts were continuously made to enforce such portions of the State Liquor Dispensary law, as under the Act of the Legislature it was made the special duty of the Municipal Police to enforce.

The improvements made to the property situate on the north-east corner of King and Hudson streets, which was purchased for the use of the department, have been of inestimable benefit to the service. The main building fronting on King street is in a bad state of repair, however, and needs attention. It is respectfully suggested that the top story be taken down and that the structure be converted into a two-story building. The lower story could be used as a Court room for the City Court, and the upper story as an office for the Recorder.

### THE PUBLIC MARKET.

The annual report submitted by the Clerk of the Market sets forth the revenue derived from the Public Market. The increasing number of green groceries operates to diminish the income which the Market has heretofore yielded.



The situation is such as to demand your careful consideration. Many of the stalls are now unoccupied, and the space taken up by the empty stalls might be otherwise used with greater advantage to the public. It has been suggested that the small market House situated between Anson and State streets should be removed, and the space which it occupies be converted into a park, thus affording greater facilities for the passage of vehicles from Anson across Market into State street. Before this proposition is acted upon, the grant of the Market lands should be carefully examined in order to ascertain whether the changes suggested are permissible.

#### REPORT OF THE HARBOR MASTER.

This report is commended to your careful perusal. It shows the extent of our shipping interests and indicates in a limited degree the volume of our foreign business.

Col. James Armstrong, the Harbor Master, continues to discharge in a most satisfactory manner the duties of his office, and the able and intelligent Board of Harbor Commissioners have given their close attention to the important matters committed to their care.

The work of increasing the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of our harbor has been vigorously continued under the skillful supervision of Capt. F. V. Abbot, of the Corps of United States Engineers. The depth already attained has attracted the attention of foreign shippers and augurs well for the complete success of the undertaking. The stone jetties have been strengthened during the year and a vast amount of dredging has been done.

#### THE CITY HALL.

Your attention is called to the condition of our City Hall. It presents a shabby appearance outwardly and would be greatly improved by a coating of cement, which would serve to conceal the cracks caused by the great earthquake



of 1886. The crack near the top of the wall on the extreme southwest corner of the building has not widened of late, but the condition of the wall at this point requires attention.

The office occupied by the City Treasurer is too small and contracted for the great volume of business which is annually transacted therein. The projection immediately north of this office could be extended about fifteen feet without marring the proportions of the building, and in this way additional office room for the Treasury Department could be obtained. This improvement would also furnish a room in the story above in the rear of the City Court-Room, which is needed as a jury room.

#### PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

White Point Garden, or Battery Park, has again been put in complete order, and no longer shows any of the effects of the great cyclone. It would be a decided improvement to this resort if the general level of the grounds could be raised, and it is to be hoped that this may be done in the near future.

The work of filling Cannon Park to a higher level has been pushed with great energy during the year. That portion fronting on Lynch street, which was purchased by the present administration, added to what the city previously owned, will make a beautiful and attractive resort when raised and properly graded. Alderman R. S. Catheart, the zealous chairman of the committee on the pleasure grounds of the lower wards, has given much of his time and attention to the supervision of this work, and we are indebted to his exertions and the earnest co-operation of his committee for the progress which has been made. It will be remembered that this property when purchased by the city was rather a low area of ground, and needed considerable filling to fit it for use as a park.

Hampstead Mall and Wragg Square have had the careful attention of Alderman L. E. Williams, the chairman of



the committee on the pleasure grounds of the upper wards, and his colleagues of the committee.

The other parks of the city have been neatly kept and furnish attractive pleasure resorts for the residents of their respective vicinities.

### THE BATTERY IMPROVEMENTS.

A brilliant achievement of the year, and one to which we refer with great pride, is the vast improvement made at the Battery, the favorite pleasure resort of our people. The restoration of the High Battery was a necessary work. The cyclone of August, 1893, had completely demolished this splendid promenade from its extreme northern limit at the junction with East Bay street to its extreme southern point where it unites with the southern sea wall. All of High Battery that remained unharmed after the storm was its outer or sea wall, which is constructed of granite and which has withstood many a severe storm. High Battery had been badly broken up by the cyclone of 1885, and was restored at that time. The great flagstones which constitute its walk were then laid for the first time. There was, however, no support for these heavy stones along their eastern lines, where they connect with the sea wall. The sand filling upon which they rested, and which occupied the space between the outer and inner walls, was supposed to have been support enough. When the water arose in the storm of 1893 and washed around the base of the inner wall along East Battery, that wall was soon undermined and overthrown. The sand was washed out from between the inner and outer walls, and the great flagstones fell into the cavity below. In restoring this work the inner wall has been widened and completely rebuilt in the most substantial manner. It has been so constructed that as, heretofore, it supports the western ends of the great flagstones. An entirely new wall of concrete has been constructed along the inner face of the granite sea wall up to a point within a few inches of the top of the latter wall, thus furn-



ishing a substantial, and, as experience proves, a necessary support for the eastern or outer ends of the great flagstones. The space below has been filled with broken brick and similar debris and it is hoped that this beautiful promenade will never again yield to the power of the storm. Four double flights of stone steps were placed at suitable points along the western face of the inner wall of High Battery, thus furnishing easy access to the promenade from the asphalt roadway. This work was commenced in the winter of 1893 by Mr. Colin McK. Grant, and completed by him early in the spring of 1894, under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Dingle, the City Surveyor.

As soon as this necessary improvement was finished we undertook the important work of constructing on East Battery and South Battery roadways a splendid driveway of sheet asphalt laid on a concrete foundation of the thickness of six inches. This work is the first asphalt roadway ever laid in our city. It was done by the Warren-Schaff Asphalt Paving Company at a cost of \$2.56 per square yard, under a five years guarantee. The work thus done on the two roadways measures 12,152 square yards. When we recall the rough and unsightly condition of the old driveway of sand and shell which have now disappeared forever, we may with good reason congratulate ourselves upon the magnificent transformation which has converted our Battery into one of the most attractive parks in the country.

A substantial concrete sidewalk was laid on both sides of South Bay street from King to its extreme west end, thus affording a fine promenade bordering on the Asphalt roadway. The sidewalk on the south side of the street nearly opposite to King street was widened and an ugly jag therein removed. But these vast improvements speak for themselves and it is unnecessary to do more than briefly refer to them.



## THE NEW PARK.

Nothing that has been done for our City in recent years with the exception of the commencement by this administration of the new separate sewerage system, can exceed in importance and permanent worth the establishment of the new park on Cooper River. It has been our constant aim and desire since our induction into office, to procure for Charleston a public park of ample area and convenient location. Many sites have been examined by us, but none has so well answered the purposes in view as that which has been purchased. Measuring some five hundred and seventeen acres it is of ample proportions. Situated at a distance of about three miles north of the present City limits it affords a pleasant drive to those who would seek its shades. All of the railroads which enter our City pass within a few yards of its gateway on the State road, making it of easy access to those who have not the command of vehicles. Possessing a fine water front and a commanding view of the harbor it can be approached also by the River route. Nearly all of the parks which have been opened in recent years in the larger cities of this country are located at considerable distances beyond the municipal limits. In this way pleasant drives are opened up and the area of the City is at the same time gradually extended.

The spot selected for our park is one of the most beautiful on the Carolina coast. Its cost—eleven thousand dollars—is comparatively speaking but a small sum, and in making the purchase an opportunity has been embraced which is seldom presented. Much however remains to be done to develop the park, and it must be done gradually and in accordance with a carefully prepared plan.

A competent landscape gardener should be employed to lay out the park and prepare plans for its development.

It is earnestly recommended that America street which now extends a little beyond Magnolia Cemetery, at which point it is known as Huguenin Avenue, be continued north-



wardly until it enters the park. The street should be widened into a broad avenue of at least one hundred feet in width thus affording a splendid boulevard or driveway for our people. This is greatly needed.

We shall submit for your consideration at an early day a Bill providing for the creation of a Board of Park Commissioners to whom shall be entrusted the important work of opening up this boulevard and developing this park, as well as the duty of caring for the other pleasure grounds of the City.

#### THE NEW SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

By far the most important work undertaken by our administration, was the commencement of the construction of the new separate system of sewerage. Nothing to be conceived of is fraught with such vital consequences to the health and prosperity of our City as a properly constructed system of sewerage which will convey away promptly and rapidly from our homes the domestic wastes that heretofore have been allowed to accumulate in our privy vaults and drywells to the incalculable detriment of the public health. For many years we have been confronted with this problem. Previous administrations have given time and thought to its solution. It was believed that our City was too low and flat to admit of being properly sewered, and it was feared that our water supply was inadequate. In the face of such difficulties we undertook to grapple with this important matter.

As will be remembered the first step taken was to secure a proper survey of the City in order to determine with accuracy the grades and levels. Capt. R. F. Hartford C. E. of Atlanta, Ga., was employed to do this work, and it was carefully and accurately done. He furnished a map on an enlarged scale showing the grades and levels in all of the streets of the City. This enabled the sanitary engineer to have all of the facts needed in the study of our case.

As soon as this work was completed Capt. Hartford was



employed to furnish plans and specifications for a complete system of sewerage and sewage disposal for our City. These were furnished in due course and submitted to Mr. Samuel M. Gray of Providence, R. I., a Civil Engineer of national reputation. The plans and specifications for the sewerage system as submitted by Capt. Hartford were approved by Mr. Gray and adopted by our committee on sewerage.

It was thought that as Capt. Hartford had prepared the plans, it would be a wise and proper step to retain his services to supervise the construction of the work. Satisfactory arrangements were accordingly made with him, and the great work of constructing the system was begun in November last, with the purpose in view of completing during the season the system in the two sewer districts embraced in the area south of Broad street.

Thus has been inaugurated a work which must redound to the vast benefit of our City, and which could not with safety be longer delayed. The City has been divided off into a number of sewer districts each of which can be separately sewered and each when completed becoming a part of one harmonious whole. In this way the great work can be gradually constructed without borrowing money or increasing our taxes. It has been the practice for some years to devote the proceeds of a two mill tax to the permanent improvement of the streets. Let this wise practice continue and by devoting one-half of the said proceeds to the surface of the streets, and the other half to the new sewerage system beneath the surface of the streets, the useful and necessary work can be continued without imposing any additional burdens upon the taxpayers of our City.

Before commencing the construction of the system, specifications were carefully prepared, and estimates were called for. Several bids were submitted but they were all rejected under the advice of our engineers who urged that the work be done by the City by day's labor. Our engineers were of the opinion that we could secure better work in this way. Besides this the item of extra work which was sure to be encountered by reason of the existing net work of old drains



was a hidden obstacle. This extra work was an unknown and unknowable quantity which might swell the contractors' estimates into undue proportions. For this reason it was determined to construct the system by day's work under proper supervision, and the result will prove that it was a wise conclusion.

In respect to the adequacy of the water supply we are assured by experts that the present supply of water furnished by the Water Company is amply sufficient for that part of the system which will occupy the entire area south of Wentworth street. It is calculated that within the area now being seweried south of Broad street, more than two-thirds of the premises are already supplied with water works yielding a sufficient supply. It will only be necessary that such premises shall be connected with the new system, and it will readily be seen that no additional supply of water will be needed for them. When the system shall be constructed as far as Wentworth street more water will be required and then we will be forced to obtain an additional supply. This difficulty however should not deter us from continuing the great work. More water can and must be obtained.

The community is under lasting obligations to Dr. T. Grange Simons the able Chairman, and to his intelligent colleagues of the Committee on Sewerage for the great work which in part has been completed.

#### EDUCATION.

The educational facilities afforded our people are most excellent. The splendid system of common schools continues to do very valuable service. The special tax levied for the support of these schools has of necessity been higher of late than heretofore, but as the repairs and improvements which made the increased tax indispensable have been completed, it is expected that a corresponding reduction in the tax levy will be made.

The High School is doing excellent work. The building



is taxed to its utmost capacity to furnish room for the pupils and increased space is greatly needed. You have very wisely set apart for three consecutive years an annual appropriation of four thousand dollars thus creating a fund with which to construct an annex to the School building. The accumulation is now sufficient to defray the cost of erecting the proposed annex to the main school building, and the Board of Trustees are arranging for its early construction. This improvement is much needed and when completed will be a valuable contribution to the cause of education.

Our private schools and seminaries are doing first class work, and sustain the reputation of our City as an educational center.

The College of Charleston continues to do a very necessary work in our community, and furnishes at small cost a collegiate education to many who otherwise would be deprived of so great a blessing. During the year the west wing of the College Building was rebuilt. It will be remembered that this wing was completely demolished in 1886 by the earthquake. Although the cost of the restoration of the wing was paid for out of funds belonging to the college, possibly the work could not have been undertaken but for the fact that the City Council has of late resumed the granting of an annual appropriation towards the support of the College.

The South Carolina Military Academy is in a flourishing condition, and although the State has temporarily reduced the amount usually appropriated for its support the full curriculum is maintained and the Academy is well patronized.

The Medical College of the State of South Carolina is attracting an increasing number of students. Its able and zealous faculty are men of great public spirit, and their sacrifices in behalf of the College, have done much towards placing it on the high plane which it occupies.

We gladly embrace this opportunity to again express our cordial thanks to Mr. L. N. Jesunofsky, the Local Forecast



official of the U. S. Weather Bureau at this port for the valuable services which he continues to render our community in furnishing a monthly statement of averages of Temperature, Precipitation of Rain, and wind directions and velocities, as well as in promptly and effectively conveying to the people at large notice of weather changes and the approach of storms.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. F. FICKEN, *Mayor.*



CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

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CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
January 22, 1895.

*To the Honorable Mayor and City Council  
of Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit herewith the Annual Statements of this Department for 1894, as follows: "Cash Transactions of the Treasury Department," of "Trustees Orphan House Funds," of "City College Fund," of "Commissioners Sinking Fund," and of "Commissioners Sinking Fund, Forfeited Lands," all properly signed as "examined and found correct" by the respective Committees.

Very respectfully,

J. O. LEA,  
*City Treasurer.*



**TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.**



TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY.—(CONTINUED.)

*Financial Department.*

31

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	LEDGER BALANCES, DECEMBER 31, 1893.		\$ 5,505 00 \$19,438 00	LEDGER BALANCES, DECEMBER 31, 1894.
				Dr.	Cr.		
<i>Amounts brought forward.</i>	\$17,134 04						
Litigation	15 00						
Markets, Pleasure Grounds L. W.	4,866 50						
Powder Magazine	150 50						
Printing and Stationery	875 00						
Unexpended Appropriation, Police Dept.	27 75						
Taxes, 1891	107 10						
" 1892	3,670 52						
" 1893							
" 1894							
" 1895							
" 1896							
" 1897							
" 1898							
" 1899							
" 1900							
" 1901							
" 1902							
" 1903							
" 1904							
<i>Penalty, 1892</i>			\$1,47				
" 1893			38 27				
" 1894			1 22				
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>			59 96				
							\$18,105 33 \$16,438 07 \$163,800 00 \$178,555 07



## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

APPROPRIA-	TIONS,	RECEIPTS,	EXPENDITUR- ES,	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS, OVER EXPEN- DITURES,	PENALTIES PAID,	LEDGER BALANCES, LEDGER BALANCES,	
						December 31, 1891, Cr. Dr.	December 31, 1892, Cr. Dr.
<i>Amount brought forward.....</i>	<i>\$658,502.04</i>					<i>\$148,105.83</i>	<i>\$163,839.60</i>
<i>Cr.</i>							
By Licenses—							
Batede...\$720.00							
Refunded.....5.00							
Cart. Cost of Badges...725.00							
Expense of Dog Pound and Badges...187.50							
Fire Loan Fund, State Tax and Benefits...501.96							
Magots Expenses...3,010.25							
Booster Magazine, State Tax, Taxes lost, Remanded, Taxes 1881-84, Withdrawn by Assess., as Duplicates, Nulla Bonas, &c.....	3,010.84 2.50 93 89 SSL.72 \$9,232.00	8,430.51	8,410,270.04	\$ 7,518.06	\$ 619,270.04	\$ 7,518.06	\$ 7,518.06
Alms House...100.00				9.50		9.50	
Artesian Well...175.00				175.00		175.00	
Assessor's Office Bonds, 7 per cent., due October 1, 1891...62,500.00				58,500.00		59,500.00	
Board of Health...18,300.00				18,300.00		18,300.00	
City Hospital...10,000.00				10,000.00		18,000.75	
City Hall, Clock and Chimies...1,943.00				2,295.12		1,461.31	
City Surveyor's Office...1,369.00				1,369.00		1,398.04	
City Offices...23,125.00				23,122.67		23,122.67	
City Charlestown Water Works...15,098.55				15,108.55		15,108.55	
Commissioners Public Lands...4,905.92				324.80		4,834.90	
Commissioners Marion Square...500.00				349.50		459.50	
<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>	<i>\$155,287.96</i>	<i>\$55,001.17</i>	<i>\$154,357.39</i>	<i>\$619,270.04</i>	<i>\$151,206.26</i>	<i>\$163,105.60</i>	<i>\$163,839.60</i>



*Financial Department.*

33

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

APPROPRIA-TIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPE-NDS.	EX-CESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE	LEDGER BALANCES,	
				DECEMBER 31, 1863. C.R. D.R.	DECEMBER 31, 1864. C.R. D.R.
\$155,287.98	\$653,001.17	\$154,937.39	\$610,270.01	\$151,206.20	\$163,809.68 (\$184,555.07 1,168.90)
<i>Amount brought forward.....</i>	<i>128.70</i>	<i>125.70</i>	<i>126.70</i>		
Commissioners of Election.....	10,752.93	318.00	10,332.93	9,301.63	
Commissioners Sinking Fund from $\frac{1}{2}$ Mill Tax.....	600.00	(600.00)	600.00	600.00	
Commissioners Planting of Shade Trees.....	549.00	.....	549.00	549.00	
Concord Street Opening.....	2,965.00	4,176.00	6,170.00	2,030.00	
College of Charleston.....	890.00	.....	890.00	890.00	
College Museum.....	5,090.00	.....	6,000.00	6,900.00	
Bethune Orphans.....	5,600.00	.....	4,560.90	4,560.90	
Fire Department.....	4,340.00	.....	4,060.00	4,060.00	
High School Building.....	4,400.00	.....	.....	.....	
House of Rest.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Interest on Public Debt.....	166,282.00	160,282.00	166,282.00	166,282.00	
Incidental Expenses, Executive & Treasury Dept's.....	1,500.00	.....	1,462.37	1,462.37	
Lighting the City.....	20,000.00	.....	28,336.18	25,336.18	
Liquor Licenses, 1863, Refunded.....	5,675.00	.....	5,675.00	5,675.00	
Miscellaneous.....	292.00	.....	292.00	292.00	
Mayor's Annual Report.....	1,000.00	601	1,159.96	1,000.00	
News and Courier Co.....	1,700.00	47	1,746.50	1,746.50	
Orphan House.....	13,610.00	8,620.51	21,330.53	12,770.02	
Pleasure Grounds, J. W. Pleasure Grounds U. W. Police Department.....	2,889.50	.....	2,889.50	2,889.50	
Police Department.....	68,927.00	17	67,430.70	67,430.70	
Plum Island Purchase.....	429.00	.....	429.17	429.17	
Printing and Stationery.....	1,000.00	00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Rutledge Avenue Extension.....	771.75	.....	771.75	771.75	
Street Department, Appropriation from 1 Mill Tax.....	\$81,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Sewerage, Appropriation from 1 Mill Tax.....	\$2,500.00	.....	104,750.37	102,945.88	
.....	21,915.86	1,884.51	.....	14,893.52	
.....	22,195.86	.....	14,893.52	14,893.52	
<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>	<i>\$60,170.75</i>	<i>\$668,304.15</i>	<i>\$51,192.67</i>	<i>\$619,270.01</i>	<i>\$632,158.36 (\$14,458.05, 93 \$174,458.00, \$163,869.63) \$292,023.31</i>



## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

	Appropriations.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE.	LEDGER BALANCES, LEDGER BALANCES,	
					December 31, 1893. Dr.	December 31, 1894. Cr.
<i>Amount brought forward.....</i>	\$69,170.75	\$68,304.35	\$65,192.67	\$64,276.04	\$2,133.56	\$16,876.32
Tidal Drains.....	4,500.00		4,494.43		44.57	
Transportation.....	500.00		423.10		76.90	
Bonds Received for Schools.....		550.00		550.00		
Colonial Commons.....	83,055.36	81,355.90	81,355.90	82,000.46		
Unexpended Appropriations, 1893.....	1,450.00	1,450.00	1,450.00	1,450.00		
Battery Repairs.....		50,680.52		50,680.52		
Street Department.....		17,583.10		17,583.10		
Miscellaneous.....		20,484.16		20,484.16		
Charleston Library.....		400.00		400.00		
Bonds, 6 per cent., 1881.....		500.00		500.00		
Bonds, 6 per cent., 1881.....		500.00		500.00		
Bonds, 7 per cent., 1891.....		500.00		500.00		
Bonds, 7 per cent., 1893.....		500.00		500.00		
Bonds, First-Loan.....						
Appropriations, 1894.....		63,846.25		60,846.25		
Commissioners Sinking Fund, from 1893.....			16,931.97		16,931.97	
Commissioners Sinking Fund, (Forfeited Lands)			133.81		133.81	
Cash, 1896.....		143,742.22		143,742.22		
Cash, 1894.....		101,761.65		101,761.65		
Totals.....	\$65,170.75	\$67,980.96	\$65,980.96	\$68,018.01	\$16,876.32	\$26,715.61

Respectfully Submitted,  
Examined and found correct,  
J. O. LEA, City Treasurer,  
T. G. MAIN, T. S. WILBUR, Committee on Accounts.



# 1691928

*Financial Department.*

35

## CASH TRANSACTIONS CITY COLLEGE FUND, FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1894, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

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### RECEIPTS.

#### To Appropriation Account:

Appropriated by City Council for cur-  
rent expenses..... \$2,000

#### " Interest Account:

12 months interest on \$75,500, 4 per cent.

City Bonds..... \$3,020

12 months interest on \$23,000, 5 per cent.

Stock.....	1,150	4,170	\$6,170
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### EXPENDITURES.

By Amount paid Jacob Williman, Treasurer, by order of  
Chairman..... \$6,170

### ASSETS.

4 per cent. City Bonds..... \$75,500

5 per cent. City Stock..... 23,000

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Respectfully submitted,

J. O. LEA,

*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON,

*President Board Trustees,*

*College of Charleston.*



CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1894, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

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RECEIPTS.

To balance from last annual statement.....	\$16,931 97
" Appropriation Account:	
From $\frac{1}{2}$ mill tax collected to December 31st, 1894.....	\$10,972 93
" Interest Account:	
Interest on 4 per cent. Bonds purchased	518 00
	11,490 93
	<hr/>
	\$28,422 90

EXPENDITURES.

By Stock Account:	
\$98 City Stock.....	\$98 00
" Bond Account:	
\$200, 7 per cent. bonds due October 1, 1893 .....	200 00
\$10,500, 7 per cent. bonds due October 1, 1894 .....	10,500 00
\$18,500, 4 per cent. bonds.....	18,500 00
" balance.....	27,156 00 1,168 90
	<hr/>
	\$28,422 90

Statement :

7 per cent. bonds due October 1, 1893, purchased during the year.....	\$200 00
7 per cent. bonds due October 1, 1894, purchased during the year.....	10,500 00
4 per cent. bonds purchased during the year.....	18,500 00
Cancelled and destroyed.....	\$29,200 00
City Stock purchased during the year...	29,200 00
Cancelled .....	98 00
	<hr/>
	98 00

Cash :

This fund had January 1, 1894.....	\$16,931 97
Interest Account.....	518 00
Received from the $\frac{1}{2}$ mill tax.....	10,972 93

\$28,422 90

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Expenditures.....	\$27,254 00
Balance.....	1,168 90

\$28,422 90

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Respectfully submitted,

J. O. LEA,  
*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

H. BAER,  
*Chairman Com. W. and M.*



CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER'S SINKING FUND  
 (FORFEITED LANDS), FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1894, TO  
 DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

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## RECEIPTS.

To balance from last annual statement.....	\$824 32
" Interest Account.....	\$12 94
" Arrears State Taxes.....	15 20
" State Taxes.....	1 43
" Expense Account.....	13 37      42 94
	<hr/>
	\$867 26

## EXPENDITURES.

By State Taxes, 1893 .....	133 81
" balance.....	733 45    \$867 26

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## ASSETS.

Personal Bonds.....	\$211 50
Cash.....	733 45
January 1st, 1894, there were on hand 35 pieces of property, assessed @.....	\$18,450 00
Settled during the year 1894, one piece assessed @.....	300 00
Unsettled December 31st, 1894, thirty-four pieces, assessed @.....	\$18,150 00

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Respectfully submitted,  
 J. O. LEA,  
*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

H. BAER,  
*Chairman Com. W. & M.*



CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE TRUSTEES ORPHAN HOUSE FUNDS AND ESTATE, FROM JANUARY 1, 1894, TO DECEMBER 31, 1894.

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RECEIPTS.

To balance from last annual statement.....	\$335 81
" Stock Account:	
Interest on deposits.....	5 61
" Interest Account:	
12 months interest on \$33,000, 4½ per cent.	
State Stock.....	\$1,485 00
6 months interest on \$333.78, 4½ per cent. State Stock.....	7 51 \$1,492 51
12 months interest on \$177,900. 4 per cent. City Bonds.....	7,116 00 8,608 51
	<hr/>
	\$8,949 96

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EXPENDITURES.

By Stock Account:	
\$333.78 4½ per cent. State Stock.....	\$341 45
" Interest Account:	
Amount paid over to City.....	8,608 51 \$8,949 96

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ASSETS.

4 percent. City Bonds.....	\$177,900 00
4½ per cent. State Stock.....	33,333 78

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Respectfully submitted,

J. O. LEA,

*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,  
*Ch'n Commissioners O. H.,*  
*and Trustee O. H. Funds and Estate.*



## CITY ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }  
Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1894. }

*To the Honorable Mayor and City Council,  
of Charleston, S. C.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my Annual Report of this Department, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1894.

The assessed value of Real and Personal Property returned for taxation, is as follows:

Real Estate.....	\$16,685,232
Personal Property.....	6,636,770
Total.....	\$23,322,002—@ 21 Mills.....\$489,762 04

As compared with the assessments for year 1893, the following differences are shown;

Real Estate--increase.....	\$ 94,093 00
Personal Property—decrease.....	424,835 00
Total decrease for 1894, as compared with 1893.....	\$330,742 00

The amount of Regular applications issued for Licenses is.....\$91,147 50

The amount of Licenses assessed is.....\$5,770 00

The amount of Penalty assessed is .....\$2,885 00

As compared with the Regular Licenses issued for year 1893, the decrease is \$7,641 00.

The gain on Real Estate is accounted for by new buildings and improvements, upon which a partial increased assessment of \$94,093 has been made against an estimated cost of \$306,100.

The loss on Personal Property is caused mainly by the



reduced returns of Merchants and Liquor Dealers who have had to close out that branch of business under the State Dispensary Law, and of Banks for investments in new 4½ per cent. State Bonds, exempt from taxation.

The decrease in amount of Licenses is in consequence of the provision in the State Dispensary Law, which forbid the issue of Liquor License. Otherwise the amount of licenses issued would show an increase over that of previous year.

The amount expended for the erection of New Buildings, and Old Buildings improved, exceed that of year 1893, \$73,255.

The following Permits have been issued:—for

New Buildings .....	134	Permits.....	Reported cost, \$236,250 00
Old Buildings Improved, 104	"	" "	69,850 00
Total,	238	" "	\$306,100 07

A detailed statement showing the number of Permits issued in the different Wards accompanies this Report, to which I refer.

The record of the sales of Real Estate during the year, continues to show an advance over Assessments.

312 pieces, assessed for \$636,445, sold for \$919,845, an advance over assessments of 44.53 per cent.

A statement showing the comparison of Assessments with Sales in the different Wards, and the general average in the City is also attached to this Report.

I have continued a statement furnished with former Reports of a recapitulation of the Assessments and Rates of Taxation for years 1870 to 1894, inclusive, to which I invite your attention, as a matter of comparison.

Accompanying this Report, I beg to send the following annexed statements:

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
*City Assessor.*



## A.

## STATEMENT OF THE DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY RETURNED FOR TAXATION FOR YEAR 1894.

1361 Horses and Mules.....	\$ 106,435
250 Cows.....	7,485
824 Gold and Silver Watches and Plate.....	61,594
476 Piano Fortes, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs.....	38,315
415 Carriages, Buggies, &c.....	31,710
914 Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c.....	36,855
525 Dogs.....	5,850
Merchandise, Money and Credits pertaining to business of Merchants.....	1,799,258
Materials, Machinery, Engines, Tools and Fixtures of Manufacturers.....	922,602
Moneys, Bank Bills and Circulating Notes on hand or deposit, and all Credits.....	387,902
Receipts of Insurance Agencies.....	436,771
Receipts of Express, Telegraph and Telephone Com- panies.....	32,643
Returns of Banks,.....	1,341,580
Returns of Phosphate Companies.....	107,188
Stocks and Bonds of all other Companies, Corporations and Persons.....	825,921
Vessels, Boats and other Floating Property.....	107,840
All other Property, including Household Furniture.....	386,821
Total value of Personal Property.....	\$6,636,770

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1894.



## B.

STATEMENT OF THE RETURNS OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CITY TAXES FOR YEARS 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

1891.

Real Estate.....	\$14,878,439
Personal Property.....	6,551,691

Total Real and Personal.....\$21,430,031—@ 22 Mills.....\$471,526 68

1892.

Real Estate.....	\$14,960,926
Personal Property.....	7,026,196

Total Real and Personal.....\$21,987,122—@ 22 Mills.....\$483,716 68

As compared with Assessment for 1891:—

Gain on Real Estate is.....	\$ 82,496
Gain on Personal Property is.....	471,595

\$ 554,091

Total Gain for 1892, as compared with 1891.....\$554,091 00

1893.

Real Estate.....	\$16,591,139
Personal Property.....	7,061,605

Total Real and Personal.....\$23,652,744—@ 23 Mills... \$544,013 11

As compared with Assessments for 1892:—

Gain on Real Estate is.....	\$1,630,213
Gain on Personal Property is.....	35,409

\$ 1,665,622

Total Gain for 1893, as compared with 1892.....\$ 1,665,622

Total Gain for 1893, as compared with 1891.....\$ 2,219,713

1894.

Real Estate.....	\$16,685,282
Personal Property.....	6,636,770

Total Real and Personal.....\$23,322,002—@ 21 Mills... \$489,762 04

As compared with Assessments for 1893:—

Gain on Real Estate is.....	\$ 94,093
Decrease on Personal Property is... 424,835	

Total Decrease for 1894, as compared with 1893.....\$ 330,742

Total Gain for 1894, as compared with 1891.....\$1,888,971

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1894.



## C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES ISSUED BY CITY ASSESSOR FOR  
YEAR 1894.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
<b>CLASS 1.</b>				
Agencies or Companies, each—				
Academy of Music, Theatre or Opera House.....	1	\$ 200	\$ 200	
Bagging Manufacturing Companies, each.....	1	500	500	
Banks, State or Savings, those whose capital and surplus exceed \$100,000	5	250	1,250	
Those whose capital and surplus exceed \$50,000.....	2	200	400	
Those whose capital and surplus are under \$50,000.....	7	150	1,050	
Breweries or Agencies of Breweries, each.....	5	100	500	
Building and Loan Associations, each.....	16	50	800	
Cotton Manufacturing Companies, each.....	1	500	500	
Express Companies or Agencies, each.....	1	500	500	
Electric Light Companies, each.....	1	500	500	
Oil Refineries, each.....	1	75	75	
Ferry (other than steam) Companies or Agencies, each.....	1	10	10	
Gas Companies, each.....	1	500	500	
Fire and Life Insurance Companies or Agencies, whose business is less than \$1,000, each.....	29	50	1,450	
Those whose business exceeds \$1,000, but is less than \$2,000.....	17	100	1,700	
Those whose business exceeds \$2,000, but is less than \$3,000.....	9	150	1,350	
For each additional \$1,000 or fractional part of \$1,000 of business, each @ \$10; 9 @ \$160; 7 @ \$170; 5 @ \$180; 2 @ \$190; 1 @ \$210; 2 @ \$220; 2 @ \$240; 1 @ \$250; 1 @ \$260; 2 @ \$320; 1 @ \$430; 1 @ \$500; Insurance Companies, other than Fire and Life, whose business is \$2,000 or less.....	34	.....	7,120	
For each additional \$1,000 or fractional part of \$1,000 of business, each, @ \$5.....	7	50	350	
Mercantile Agencies—Dun's, Bradstreet's and others, each.....	2	55	110	
Phosphate Rock Mining or Manufacturing Companies or Agencies, each, also Fertilizer Companies or Agencies, each.....	2	150	300	
	11	500	5,500	



## LICENSES ISSUED 1894.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
Railroad Companies, each.....	3	\$ 500	\$ 1,500	
Railroad Ticket Agencies, being all persons buying or selling Railroad Tickets, other than authorized agents of Railroad Companies, each	2	200	400	
Rent Agents or Collectors of Rents or other claims, each.....	5	25	125	
Steamship (regular lines) Agencies or Companies, each.....	1	500	500	
Steam Ferry Boat Agencies or Companies, each.....	1	150	150	
Steam Cotton Press, where one is located and worked, each.....	4	200	800	
Steamboat Companies or Agencies, for each Steamboat.....	3	50	150	
Steamship (other than regular lines) Companies, Consignee or Agencies, each.....	2	150	300	
Steamship (other than regular lines) and Sailing Vessels combined, Companies or Agencies, each.....	1	150	150	
Sailing Vessel Companies or Agencies, each.....	2	50	100	
Street Railway Companies, each.....	2	500	1,000	
Telephone Companies or Agencies, each.....	1	500	500	
Telegraph Companies or Agencies, each for business done exclusively within the City of Charleston, and not including any business done to or from points without the State, and not including any business done for the Government of the United States, its officers or agents.	2	500	1,000	
Terminal Warehouse Companies or Agencies, each.....	1	500	500	
Water Works Companies, each .....	1	250	250	
Kerosene Oil Companies or Agencies, each .....	2	500	1,000	\$33,090 00
CLASS 2.				
Auctioneers Real Estate Brokers, Brokers of Stocks, Bonds and other personal property, at auction or private sale, each.....	20	75	1,500	1,500 00
CLASS 3.				
Artists, Ambrotypists, Daguerrean or Photographeist, each.....	3	25	75	75 00



## LICENSES ISSUED 1894.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
CLASS 4.				
Architects, Civil Engineers or Surveyors, each.....	2	\$ 25	\$ 50	\$ 50 00
CLASS 5.				
Brokers, Pawn, each.....	2	300	600	
Brokers, dealing in Chemicals, Fertilizer Materials, &c.....	8	50	400	
Brokers, in Rice.....	3	50	150	1,150 00
CLASS 6.				
Bankers, who are all persons or firms other than banks, buying and selling domestic or foreign exchange, or discounting notes or other evidence of debt, each.....	3	150	450	450 00
CLASS 7.				
Billiard or Pool Tables, for each table	3	25	75	75 00
CLASS 8.				
Boarding Houses or Hotels—				
Other than Sailor, having less than 10 rooms, each.....	5	10	50	
Other than Sailor, having 20 and less than 50 rooms, each.....	2	50	100	
Those having over 100 rooms.....	1	100	100	250 00
CLASS 9.				
Bakeries, Steam, each.....	1	75	75	
Bakeries, other than Steam, each .....	24	25	600	675 00
CLASS 10.				
Barbers, for each chair.....	71	2.50	177.50	177 50
CLASS 11.				
Bill Posters and Distributors, each. . .	2	40	80	80 00
CLASS 12.				
Butchers, for each stall..... . . . .	20	5	100	100 00



## LICENSES ISSUED 1894.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
CLASS 13.				
Builders, Master Mechanics & Workmen of all trades and employments not specially named elsewhere—				
Those employing not over ten hands, each.....	13	\$ 25	325	
Engravers, each.....	1	10	10	
Gunsmiths or Locksmiths.....	4	10	40	\$ 375 00
CLASS 15.				
Circuses, each.....	1	500	500	500 00
CLASS 16.				
Cook-Shops, each.....	12	10	120	120 00
CLASS 18.				
Owners of Steam Tugs, for each Tug..	1	25	25	25 00
CLASS 19.				
Dye Houses, each.....	2	10	20	20 00
CLASS 20.				
Dealers who are all Persons, Firms or Companies, buying or selling any articles of trade or merchandise—				
Green Grocers, or Dealers in Fresh Meats, (sold elsewhere than in the market) on production of receipt for one year's rent of stall in the market, in advance, each.....	29	100	2,900	
Other Dealers in Fresh Meats sold elsewhere than in the market, and not Green Grocers, and who are not required under the provisions of this Ordinance to take out any other license.....	2	150	300	3,200 00
CLASS 21.				
Dealers in Upland Cotton, or Rice in Tierces, or its equivalent in barrels Those buying or selling less than 5,000 packages, each.....	20	100	2,000	



## LICENSES ISSUED 1894.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
Those buying or selling 5,000 packages, and less than 8,000 packages, each.....	2	\$ 200	\$ 400	
Those buying or selling 8,000 packages, and less than 15,000 packages, each.....	2	300	600	
Those buying or selling 15,000 packages, and less than 20,000 packages, each.....	3	350	1,050	
Those buying or selling 30,000 packages or more, each.....	1	500	500	\$ 4,550 00
 CLASS 22.				
Dealers in Sea Island Cotton or Long Staple Cotton—				
Those buying or selling less than 1,000 packages, each.....	4	50	200	
Those buying or selling 1,000 packages, and less than 2,500 packages, each.....	1	100	100	300 00
 CLASS 23.				
Cotton Pickers or Buyers and Packers of loose Cotton, each.....	2	75	150	150 00
 CLASS 24.				
Agents for or Dealers in Sewing Machines, each.....	3	50	150	
Agents for or Dealers in Bicycles.....	1	25	25	175 00
 CLASS 25.				
Importers and Dealers in Fertilizers, Cotton Seed Meal, Kainit, Guano, Phosphate Rock, Marl, Lime, and all or any other like articles used or sold as Fertilizers, or which are used for manufacturing Fertilizers—				
Those selling over 5,000 tons, each....	1	500	500	500 00
 CLASS 26.				
Dealers in Books and Pictures, on streets, or canvassers for same.....	10	5	50	50 00



## LICENSES ISSUED 1894.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
CLASS 27.				
Dealers in Horses and Mules, each....	7	\$ 50	\$50	
Cattle Yard, Sale or Stock Yards, each.....	1	100	100	
Stables, Public or Livery, each.....	2	50	100	\$ 550 00
CLASS 28.				
Dealers, whose Stock never exceeds in value the sum of \$50, each.....	194	5	970	970 00
CLASS 29.				
Dealers in Naval Stores—				
Those buying or selling not over 10,000 packages, each.....	3	50	150	
Those buying or selling not over 20,000 packages, each.....	1	150	150	300 00
CLASS 30.				
Dealers in Hides and Tallow, Furs, and Wool, each.....	1	50	50	
Dealers in Ice, Oil, Coal, etc. from carts or wagons on street, for each cart or wagon, exclusive of cart license..	4	10	40	
Dealers in Ice, from branch Ice houses, each.....	23	10	230	
Dealers in Ice or Ice house, each.....	3	100	300	
Dealers in Ice Cream, or Ice Cream Saloons.....	4	15	60	
Dealers in Junk, retail, each.....	3	50	150	
Dealers peddling goods around the city, per week, each.....	41	5	205	
Dealers in Soda Water sold from founts, and Milk Shakes, each.....	25	10	250	
Dealers in Poultry, Fish, Vegetables or Fruit, on street, per month, each	265	1	265	
Dealers in Poultry, Fish, Vegetables or Fruit, in market, each.....	4	5	20	
Dealers retail, in Second-hand Cloth- ing only.....	1	35	35	1,605 00
CLASS 31.				
Dealers in Coal or Coal Yards, and all importers of Coal, (except such as imported directly by officials or mechanical, manufacturing or industrial enterprises for use for				



## LICENSES ISSUED 1894.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No Taken Out.	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
such establishments) and all persons selling Coal from wharves or vessels shall be deemed liable to a Coal Yard license, each.....	48	100 \$	400	
Dealers, commercial brokers, who sell only on brokerage or on commission here, each broker or recognized firm of brokers, not exceeding two members.....	20	25	500 \$	900 00
CLASS 32.				
Dealers in Poultry and Country Produce, and any and every other article of trade or merchandise not specially named elsewhere in this Ordinance, whose annual sales do not exceed \$2,000, each.....	354	20	7,080	
Whose annual sales are over \$2,000 and less than \$5,000, each.....	68	30	2,040	
Those whose annual sales are over \$5,000 and less than \$10,000, each...	41	35	1,435	
Those whose annual sales are over \$10,000 and less than \$15,000, each	17	50	850	
Those whose annual sales are over \$15,000 and less than \$20,000, each	13	60	780	
Those whose annual sales are over \$20,000 and less than \$30,000, each	15	75	1,125	
Those whose annual sales are over \$30,000 and less than \$50,000, each	16	100	1,600	
Those whose annual sales are over \$50,000, for each additional \$1,000 1@\$102; 1@\$110; 1@\$115; 2@\$120; 3@\$125; 1@\$130; 2@\$150; 1@\$160; 1@\$172; 2@\$200; 2@\$300; 1@\$350; 1@\$400.....	19	1	3,454	18,364 00
CLASS 33.				
Fairs, Promenade Concerts, Parties, Public Balls, Glass Blowing, Operas, Minstrels, Panoramas, and every other kind of public entertainments of a like nature, per day or night, each.....	227	5	1,135	1,135 00
CLASS 34.				
Foundries and Machine Shops whose gross business does not exceed \$75,000.....	2	75	150	



## LICENSES ISSUED 1894.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
Those whose gross business does not exceed \$100,000.....	1	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 250 00
CLASS 35.				
Factories—				
Basket or Crate Factories operated by power other than hand, each.....	1	50	50	
Bag (other than paper) Factories, each.....	2	100	200	
Barrel Factories operated by hand, each.....	1	50	50	
Barrel Factories operated by power other than hand, each.....	1	100	100	
Cigar Factories, each.....	5	10	50	
Candy Factories, each.....	7	15	105	
Cotton Tie Factories, each.....	1	10	10	
Cotton Tie Buckle Factories, each....	2	10	20	
Clothing Factories, each.....	1	15	15	
Harness Factories, each.....	3	15	45	
Mattress Factories, each.....	3	15	45	
Shirts and Underwear Factories, each	1	15	15	
Sausage (by steam) Factories, each...	1	15	15	
Sash and Blind Factories, each.....	4	40	160	
Soap and Candle Factories, each.....	1	15	15	
Soda Water Factories, and bottlers of Soda Water, each.....	3	25	75	
Factories canning Vegetables, Fruits, Fish or Oysters, each.....	1	10	10	
Ice Factories, each.....	1	50	50	
Paper Box or Envelope Factories, each.....	1	20	20	
Vinegar Factories each.....	1	15	15	1,065 00
CLASS 36.				
Gasfitters and Plumbers, each.....	8	25	200	200 00
CLASS 38.				
Laundries, steam each.....	2	50	100	
Laundries, Washing and Ironing Houses, each.....	8	25	200	300 00
CLASS 39.				
Lumber Yards, Lumber Ponds other than those attached to mills, each..	1	60	60	60 00



## LICENSES ISSUED 1894.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
<b>CLASS 40.</b>				
Lawyers, Physicians, Dentists, Chemists—				
Whose gross business does not exceed \$600, each.....	55	\$ 10	\$ 550	
Whose gross business does not exceed \$1,000, each.....	22	25	550	
Whose gross business does not exceed \$3,000, each.....	11	50	550	
Whose gross business does not exceed \$5,000, each.....	4	75	300	
Whose gross business exceeds \$5,000, each.....	2	100	200	
Veterinary Surgeons, each.....	1	20	20	\$ 2,170 00
<b>CLASS 41.</b>				
Marble Yards, each.....	4	20	80	80 00
<b>CLASS 42.</b>				
Mills, Flour, each.....	1	50	50	
Mills, Grist, other than horse power, each.....	3	30	90	
Mills, Grist, horse power, each.....	1	10	10	
Mills, Planing, each.....	1	60	60	
Mills, Saw, each.....	2	60	120	
Mills, Rice, doing a business of \$5,000 tierces and under, each.....	1	100	100	
Mills, Rice, those doing a business of 10,000 tierces and under, each.....	1	250	250	
Mills, Spice or Coffee, Sea Foam, Self-Raising or Prepared Flours, as special business, each.....	1	20	20	700 00
<b>CLASS 43.</b>				
Newspapers, daily, morning.....	1	150	150	
Newspapers, daily, afternoon.....	1	75	75	
Newspapers, worked by hand, each.....	2	25	50	
Printing Offices, Job.....	4	50	200	
Printing offices, Job, hand power, each.....	3	15	45	520 00
<b>CLASS 44.</b>				
Restaurants, each.....	19	30	570	570 00



## LICENSES ISSUED 1894.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
CLASS 46.				
Stevedores, each .....	6	\$ 50	\$ 300	\$ 300 00
CLASS 47.				
Tailors and Merchant Tailors—				
Those employing not over three hands.....	6	15	90	
Those employing more than three and less than ten hands, for each hand employed.....	8	5	40	
Those employing ten hands and over	1	50	50	
Tailor Shops and Merchants.....	6	5	30	210 00
CLASS 48.				
Undertakers whose business does not exceed \$1,000.....	7	25	175	
Undertakers whose business does not exceed \$2,000, each,.....	1	50	50	225 00
CLASS 49.				
Vehicles, carts, used for business purposes, (including farm and phosphate carts) Trucks or Wagons, Drays, Hacks—				
Drawn by one horse, each.....	937	10	9,370	
Drawn by two horses, each.....	40	20	800	
Coaches, Omnibusses, drawn by two horses, each.....	5	30	150	
Buggies and Carriages, drawn by one horse, each.....	3	10	30	
Buggies and Carriages, drawn by two horses, each.....	22	20	440	10,790 00
CLASS 51.				
Ware-housemen and wharfmen who are all persons, firms or companies, receiving any article of trade or merchandise on storage, either on wharves, wharf warehouses, buildings, or stores, in any part of the city, or who have piers or wharves used for landing or shipping of goods from vessels—				
Whose gross receipts do not exceed \$5,000, each.....	3	75	225	
Whose gross receipts do not exceed \$20,000, each.....	1	150	150	375 00



## LICENSES ISSUED 1894.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	Amount.	TOTAL.
<b>CLASS 52.</b>				
Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops— Wheelwright, one forge, each.....	7	\$ 10	70	
Wheelwright Shops, for each additional forge.....	1	5	5	
Blacksmith Shops, one forge, each....	18	10	180	
Coach, Carriage and Buggy makers and repairers.....	2	25	50	\$ 305 00
<b>CLASS 53.</b>				
Wood Yards (all parties having paid for wood yard licenses and licenses for carts, shall have the privilege of offering wood in the streets without the addition of a huckster's license, provided, however, the names of the owners of such carts be painted thereon,) each.....	10	30	300	
Dealers in Wood, other than keepers of regular wood yards, who sell from a stock on hand, shall, in addition to the wood cart license, pay, each.....	16	15	240	540 00
Special Licenses—				1,026 00
Total Classified and Special Licenses				\$91,147 50

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1894.



## D.

ASSESSED RETURNS FOR LICENSES TURNED OVER TO CITY  
TREASURER FOR YEAR 1894.

BUSINESS.,	Number Assessed	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
CLASS 1.				
Phosphate Rock, Mining or Manufacturing Companies or Agencies each; also, Fertilizer Companies or Agencies, each.....	1	500	500	
Sailing Vessel, Companies or Agencies, each.....	1	50	50	550
CLASS 2.				
Auctioneers, Real Estate Brokers, Brokers of Stocks, Bonds, and other personal property at auction or private sale, each .....	1	75	75	75
CLASS 4.				
Architects, Civil Engineers or Surveyors, each .....	1	25	25	25
CLASS 5.				
Brokers, Street.....	1	50	50	
Brokers, in Rice.....	1	50	50	100
CLASS 9.				
Bakeries, other than steam, each.....	3	25	75	75
CLASS 10.				
Barbers, for each Chair.....	8	2.50	20	20
CLASS 12.				
Butchers, for each Stall.....	13	5	65	65
CLASS 13.				
Builders, Master Mechanics and Workmen of all Trades and Employments not specially named elsewhere—				
Those employing not over ten hands, each.....	2	25	50	50



## ASSESSED RETURNS FOR LICENSES FOR 1894—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	Number Assessed.	@	AMOUNT	TOTAL.
CLASS 16.				
Cook Shops, each.....	2	10	20	20
CLASS 20.				
Dealers, who are all persons, firms, or Companies, buying or selling any article of trade or merchandise—				
Green Grocers or dealers in Fresh Meats (sold elsewhere than in the Market), on production of receipt for one year's rent of Stall in Market, in advance, each.....	2	100	200	200
CLASS 27.				
Dealers in Horses and Mules, each..	3	50	150	
Cattle Yard, Sale or Stock Yards,each	1	100	100	250
CLASS 28.				
Dealers, whose stock never exceeds in value the sum of \$50, each.....	5	5	25	25
CLASS 30.				
Dealers in Ice, from branch Ice House, each.....	8	10	80	
Dealers in Ice or Ice House, each....	1	100	100	
Dealers in Ice Cream or Ice Cream Saloons.....	2	15	30	
Dealers in Junk, retail, each.....	1	50	50	
Dealers in Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit in Market, each .....	1	5	5	265
CLASS 31.				
Dealers in Coal or Coal Yards, and all importers of Coal (except such as imported directly by officials or mechanical, manufacturing, or industrial enterprises for use of such establishments), and all persons selling Coal from wharves or vessels, shall be deemed liable to a Coal Yard license, each.....	1	100	100	



## ASSESSED RETURNS FOR LICENSES FOR 1894—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	Number Assessed.	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Dealers, Commercial Brokers, who sell only on Brokerage or on Commission here, each Broker or recognized firm of Brokers, not exceeding two members .....	5	25	125	225
CLASS 32.				
Dealers in Poultry and Country Produce, and any and every other article of trade or merchandise not specially named elsewhere in this Ordinance, whose annual sales—				
Do not exceed \$2,000, each.....	13	20	260	
Whose annual sales are over \$2,000 and less than \$5,000, each.....	2	30	60	
Those whose annual sales are over 5,000 and less than \$10,000, each....	1	35	35	355
CLASS 33.				
Factories—				
Harness Factories, each.....	2	15	30	
Mattress Factories, each.....	1	15	15	
Sausage (by hand) Factories, each....	1	5	5	50
CLASS 36.				
Gasfitters and Plumbers, each.....	2	25	50	50
CLASS 40.				
Lawyers, Physicians, Dentist, Chemist—				
Whose gross business does not exceed \$600, each.....	20	10	200	200
CLASS 44.				
Restaurants, each.....	2	30	60	60
CLASS 47.				
Tailors and Merchant Tailors—				
Tailor Shops, not merchants.....	1	5	5	5
CLASS 49.				
Vehicles, Carts, used for business purposes (including farm and phosphate carts), Trucks or Wagons, Drays, Hacks—				
Drawn by one horse, each.....	1	10	10	10



## ASSESSED RETURNS FOR LICENSES FOR 1894—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	Number Assessed.	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<b>CLASS 52.</b>				
Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops:				
Wheelwright, one forge, each .....	8	10	80	
Blacksmith Shops, one forge, each...	1	10	10	90
<b>CLASS 53.</b>				
Wood Yards (all parties having paid for Wood Yard Licenses and Licens- es for Carts, shall have the privi- lege of offering wood in the streets without the addition of a Huck- ster's License; provided, however, the names of the owners of such Carts be painted thereon,) each....	1	30	30	
Dealers in Wood, other than keepers of regular Wood Yards, who sell from a stock on hand, shall, in addition to the Wood Cart License, pay, each.....	5	15	75	105
<b>CLASS 25—A.</b>				
Dealers in Wines, Cider, Brewed or Malt Liquors—				
Retail dealers, each.....	29	100		2900
Total Assessed Licenses.....				\$5,770
Penalty 50 per cent.....				2,885
Total Assessed Licenses and Penalties				\$8,655

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1894.



## E.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW  
BUILDINGS, AND OLD BUILDINGS IMPROVED, FOR THE  
YEAR 1894.

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## NEW BUILDINGS.

134 Permits. Reported cost, \$236,250. Distributed in the City as follows:

Ward	1.....	Permit.	Reported cost.....	\$
Ward 2.....	3	"	" "	47,500
Ward 3.....	17	"	" "	18,300
Ward 4.....	7	"	" "	12,300
Ward 5.....	13	"	" "	31,950
Ward 6.....	7	"	" "	19,600
Ward 7.....	7	"	" "	12,800
Ward 8.....	11	"	" "	26,650
Ward 9.....	3	"	" "	2,600
Ward 10.....	16	"	" "	13,900
Ward 11.....	19	"	" "	7,400
Ward 12.....	31	"	" "	43,250
Total.....	134	"		\$236,250

Classified as follows :

Store.....	Frame 1	Reported cost...	\$5,000
Stores and Dwellings combined.....	" 8	" "	13,000
Warehouse.....	Brick 1	" "	3,500
Physician's Office.....	" 1	" "	1,400
Saw Mill.....	Frame 1	" "	500
Photograph Studio.....	Glass and " 1	" "	1,500
New Bridge, Ashley River.....	" 1	" "	30,000
College annex.....	Brick 1	" "	7,000
Schoolhouse .....	Frame 1	" "	1,200
Library.....	Brick and Stone 1	" "	7,000
Church .....	Frame 1	" "	1,000
Sunday-school.....	Composite 1	" "	5,000
Dwellings.....	Brick and Stone 2	" "	48,000
Dwellings.....	Composite 1	" "	2,000
Dwellings.....	Frame 112	" "	110,150
Total permits.....	134	" "	\$236,250



## OLD BUILDINGS IMPROVED.

104 Permits. Reported cost, \$69,850. Distributed in the city as follows:

Ward 1.....	7	Permits.	Reported cost.....	\$ 5,600
Ward 2.....	4	"	" "	4,800
Ward 3.....	7	"	" "	18,200
Ward 4.....	9	"	" "	7,000
Ward 5.....	8	"	" "	3,325
Ward 6.....	17	"	" "	17,600
Ward 7.....	6	"	" "	2,500
Ward 8.....	7	"	" "	2,175
Ward 9.....	2	"	" "	700
Ward 10.....	6	"	" "	900
Ward 11.....	23	"	" "	5,800
Ward 12.....	8	"	" "	1,250
Total.....	104	"	" "	\$69,850

## TOTAL OF NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

New Buildings.....	134	permits.	Reported cost.....	\$236,250
Old " Improved.....	104	"	" "	69,850
Total.....	238	"	" "	306,100

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1894.



## F.

COMPARISON OF ASSESSMENTS WITH SALES OF REAL ESTATE  
FOR YEAR 1894.

WARDS.	No. of Pieces.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Assessments.	Advance over Assessments.	Per Cent.
Ward 1.....	11	\$76,475	\$48,910	\$27,565	56.36
Ward 2.....	20	41,970	25,015	16,955	67.78
Ward 3.....	24	211,620	158,700	52,920	33.35
Ward 4.....	27	116,875	92,370	24,505	26.53
Ward 5.....	25	87,920	57,205	30,715	53.69
Ward 6.....	29	96,870	63,430	33,440	52.72
Ward 7.....	27	65,690	39,100	26,590	68.01
Ward 8.....	19	60,410	39,190	21,220	54.15
Ward 9.....	15	17,410	12,285	5,125	41.72
Ward 10.....	36	41,035	31,875	9,660	30.79
Ward 11.....	36	80,455	52,620	27,835	52.90
Ward 12.....	43	23,115	16,245	6,870	42.29
Totals.....	312	\$919,845	\$636,445	\$283,400	44.53

296 Pieces sold above Assessment..... \$289,430.00

Amount of Sales..... \$867,895

Amount of Assessments..... 578,465

Per Cent. of Sales over Assessments..... 50.03

16 Pieces sold below Assessments..... \$6,030.00

Amount of Assessments..... \$57,980

Amount of Sales..... 51,950

Per cent. of sales below Assessments..... 11.60

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1894.



G.—ASSESSMENTS AND RATES OF TAXATION FOR YEARS  
1870 to 1894, INCLUSIVE.

Year		Assessments	Total Assessments	Rate Corporation Tax	Rate School Tax
1870	Real.....	\$ 22,935,549			
	Personal.....	9,195,923	\$ 32,131,477	2 per cent.	.....
1871	Real.....	\$ 18,652,585			
	Personal.....	8,895,575	\$ 27,548,160	2 per cent.	.....
1872	Real.....	\$ 18,923,375			
	Personal.....	9,292,631	\$ 28,215,306	2 per cent.	1½ mills.
1873	Real.....	\$ 18,974,726			
	Personal.....	9,094,271	\$ 27,978,991	1½ per cent.	1½ mills.
1874	Real.....	\$ 18,122,810			
	Personal.....	8,593,824	\$ 26,661,634	2½ per cent.	1½ mills.
1875	Real.....	\$ 18,216,034			
	Personal.....	8,141,172	\$ 26,357,236	2½ per cent.	1½ mills.
1876	Real.....	\$ 18,895,480			
	Personal.....	9,000,500	\$ 27,896,470	2 per cent.	1½ mills.
1877	Real.....	\$ 18,639,623			
	Personal.....	7,922,155	\$ 26,591,778	2½ per cent.	1½ mills.
1878	Real.....	\$ 18,313,459			
	Personal.....	8,008,403	\$ 26,321,853	2½ per cent.	1 mill.
1879	Real.....	\$ 17,137,255			
	Personal.....	6,272,457	\$ 23,409,712	2 per cent.	1½ mills.
1880	Real.....	\$ 15,017,595			
	Personal.....	6,555,864	\$ 21,573,459	2½ per cent.	1½ milis.
1881	Real.....	\$ 15,182,415			
	Personal.....	7,214,212	\$ 22,427,057	2½ per cent.	1½ mills.
1882	Real.....	\$ 15,820,655			
	Personal.....	7,925,082	\$ 23,245,967	2½ per cent.	1½ mills.
1883	Real.....	\$ 15,854,575			
	Personal.....	7,419,784	\$ 23,274,359	2½ per cent.	1½ mills.
1884	Real.....	\$ 16,246,865			
	Personal.....	8,180,216	\$ 24,423,081	2 per cent.	1 mill.
1885	Real.....	\$ 16,755,760			
	Personal.....	8,138,153	\$ 24,891,913	2 per cent.	1½ mills.
1886	Real.....	\$ 16,933,565			
	Personal.....	7,800,212	\$ 24,742,777	1¾ per cent.	1½ mills.
1887	Real.....	\$ 14,221,290			
	Personal.....	7,290,912	\$ 21,512,202	2 per cent.	1½ mills.
1888	Real.....	\$ 14,527,350			
	Personal.....	7,042,205	\$ 21,569,555	2½ mills.	1½ mills.
1889	Real.....	\$ 14,726,565			
	Personal.....	6,699,087	\$ 21,425,652	2½ mills.	1½ mills.
1890	Real.....	\$ 14,800,000			
	Personal.....	6,586,539	\$ 21,386,530	2½ mills.	1½ mills.
1891	Real.....	\$ 14,878,430			
	Personal.....	6,551,001	\$ 21,433,031	2½ mills.	1½ mills.
1892	Real.....	\$ 14,960,926			
	Personal.....	7,026,195	\$ 21,987,122	2½ mills.	1½ mills.
1893	Real.....	\$ 16,591,139			
	Personal.....	7,061,605	\$ 23,652,744	2½ mills.	2 mills.
1894	Real.....	\$ 16,685,232			
	Personal.....	6,636,770	\$ 23,322,002	2½ mills.	2 mills.



## REPORT OF CITY SHERIFF.

OFFICE OF CITY SHERIFF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1895.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen  
of the City of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the business of this office, for the year ending December 31st, 1894.

Very Respectfully,  
GLENN E. DAVIS,  
*City Sheriff.*

TAXES COLLECTED BY THE CITY SHERIFF DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

## COLLECTION IN MONTHS.

January—Tax 1890.....	\$ 2 13
“ “ 1891.....	126 38
“ “ 1892.....	546 25
“ “ 1893.....	1,532 68
	—————
	\$2,207 44
February “ 1890.....	76 40
“ “ 1891.....	56 10
“ “ 1892.....	79 80
“ “ 1893.....	1,142 49
	—————
	1,354 79
March “ 1890.....	56 70
“ “ 1891.....	226 57
“ “ 1892.....	151 20
“ “ 1893.....	1,012 51
	—————
	1,446 98
April “ 1890 .....	25 19
“ “ 1891.....	112 72
“ “ 1892.....	226 39
“ “ 1893.....	1,014 07
	—————
	1,378 07



*Report of City Sheriff.*

63

May	Tax 1890.....	80 00	
"	" 1891.....	88 00	
"	" 1892.....	159 06	
"	" 1893.....	380 90	707 96
<hr/>			
June, July, Aug—	Tax 1892.....	150 04	
" "	" 1893.....	2,314 51	2,494 55
<hr/>			
Septem'r—	Tax 1892.....	362 23	
" "	" 1893.....	600 18	962 41
<hr/>			
October	" 1892.....	388 60	
" "	" 1893.....	437 88	826 48
<hr/>			
November	" 1891.....	81 40	
" "	" 1892.....	1,129 36	
" "	" 1893.....	1,481 74	
" "	" 1894.....	513 68	3,206 18
<hr/>			
December	" 1890.....	57 50	
" "	" 1891.....	7 92	
" "	" 1892.....	332 68	
" "	" 1893.....	1,262 85	
" "	" 1894.....	1,708 19	3,369 14
<hr/>			
		\$17,954 00	

SCHOOL TAX COLLECTED.

January —	For year 1891.....	\$ 9 21	
" "	" 1892.....	38 66	
" "	" 1893.....	130 19	\$178 06
<hr/>			
February	" " 1890.....	6 48	
" "	" 1891.....	3 83	
" "	" 1892.....	4 22	
" "	" 1893.....	100 98	115 51
<hr/>			
March	" " 1890.....	3 88	
" "	" 1891.....	6 71	
" "	" 1892.....	11 14	
" "	" 1893.....	88 82	110 55
<hr/>			
April	" " 1888.....	5 22	
" "	" 1889.....	4 52	
" "	" 1890.....	6 32	
" "	" 1891.....	5 43	
" "	" 1892.....	19 70	
" "	" 1893.....	75 92	117 11
<hr/>			



May	For year 1891.....	6 00	
"	" " 1892.....	7 54	
"	" " 1893.....	33 12	46 66
<hr/>		<hr/>	
June, July, Aug.—For year 1892.....		10 23	
" " " " 1893.....		172 33	182 56
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Septem'r—For year 1892.....		26 46	
" " " " 1893.....		29 61	56 07
<hr/>		<hr/>	
October	" " 1892.....	21 32	
"	" " 1893.....	35 93	57 25
November	" " 1891.....	5 58	
"	" " 1892.....	72 56	
"	" " 1893.....	117 27	
"	" " 1894.....	54 97	250 38
<hr/>		<hr/>	
December	" " 1890.....	4 37	
"	" " 1891.....	54	
"	" " 1892.....	21 70	
"	" " 1893.....	87 29	
"	" " 1894.....	157 89	271 79
<hr/>		<hr/>	
		\$1,385 94	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Amount collected in this office during the year 1894 for Licenses.....			\$3,535 00
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....			\$22,874 94
<hr/>		<hr/>	

## RECAPITULATION.

Taxes of 1888 collected in 1894.....	5 22		
" " 1889 " " " .....	4 52		
" " 1890 " " " .....	318 97		
" " 1891 " " " .....	736 09		
" " 1892 " " " .....	3,759 14		
" " 1893 " " " .....	12,081 27		
" " 1894 " " " .....	2,484 73		
License Tax collected in 1894.....	3,535 00		
<hr/>		\$22,874 94	
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Respectfully submitted,  
 GLENN E. DAVIS,  
*City Sheriff.*



## REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 2nd, 1895.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen  
of the City of Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN : I respectfully submit my report as Corporation Counsel for the year ending December 31st, 1894.

In the month of September, 1894, 267 tax executions for the year 1892, aggregating say \$12,719, and 447 tax executions for the year 1893, aggregating, say \$25,500, were turned over to me by the City Sheriff for collection.

### AS TO TAX DELINQUENTS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

The Statutory paramount lien for the year 1892 having expired, there was nothing to be done save to institute ordinary actions at law for the delinquent taxes of that year. All cases within its jurisdiction were sued in the City Court, and judgments in 142 cases, aggregating \$5,753.37, have been therein obtained and entered up. Executions in all of these cases have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

Thirteen cases being above the jurisdiction of the City Court, were brought in the Court of Common Pleas for Charleston County, and six judgments, aggregating \$1,342 were obtained and entered up in that Court. Upon these judgments the sum of \$2,381.37 has been collected. There has, therefore, up to the date of this report, been collected, of cases turned over to me for 1892, the sum of \$8,134.74; and there are now pending and in process of collection, 33 cases. Wherever the taxpayer was unable to pay all at one time, but made a payment on account, and agreed to pay by monthly instalments, they were allowed to do so, and thus save Court expenses ;—their cases, however, are pending, and can at any time be pressed to judgment. To recapitulate : All the 272 cases for the year 1892 have been sued. The difference between that number and the number of judgments



obtained is accounted for, 1st, by settlements made with the Sheriff by defendants after suit brought; 2nd, by Sheriff's returns of *non est inventus*; 3d, the cases still pending; 4th, by cases in which judgments were rendered in favor of defendants, who satisfied the Court that they were not liable for the tax as assessed against them; and 5th, cases in which the property had been sold under State tax executions.

#### TAX DELINQUENTS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

As stated above, 447 tax executions for 1893, aggregating, say \$25,500 were placed in my hands in September, 1894.

Of these, 214 cases were brought in the City Court, by reason of the fact that they either represent taxes on personal property, or if on real estate, were for amounts too small to justify examinations of title and voluminous proceedings in equity, as hereinafter explained. In these smaller cases, 40 judgments, aggregating \$592.80, have been obtained and entered up, and 63 cases are now pending.

There is no authority in the Charter of the City, or in any of the Acts amending it, to sell real estate under tax executions issued by the City Treasurer; to obtain authority to sell, it is necessary to obtain a judgment for the tax, and issue an execution from a Court. A judgment at law, however, constitutes a lien on real estate, only from the date of its entry, and does not take precedence over other liens of record. In view of this, the Legislature, in 1878, vested the City Council with power and authority to make taxes on real estate, a lien for the space of two years, paramount to all other liens, except taxes imposed by the State. Pursuant to this authority, Section 101 of the General Ordinances, makes such taxes a paramount lien (except as to taxes imposed by the State) for the term of two years from the levy of the tax; but neither the Statute nor the Ordinance provides the method by which the lien shall be established. In the absence of such special legislative direction, the only means for the enforcement of the paramount lien thus given, is through the Court of Equity.



When the tax executions for 1893, were placed in my hands, the two years paramount lien had not expired, and, of course, it was of the utmost importance to preserve and enforce it. To accomplish this, it was necessary that a separate action, in each case, on the equity side of the Court of Common Pleas, should be at once instituted; to which action, all persons interested in the property, including mortgagees, judgment creditors, etc., should be made parties. To do this, the public records as to each piece of property, had to be examined, and in many cases the same taxpayer owned a number of pieces of property, encumbrances on each piece of which had to be separately searched for.

There were 233 cases of this kind to be brought before the two years' lien expired, and at my request his Honor, the Mayor, authorized the employment of Messrs. F. J. Devereux and Henry A. DeSaussure to assist in the work. By means of this efficient help, 87 cases have already been instituted, and all the cases will have been put in suit before the two years' lien expires. Up to this date \$4,052.75 have been collected on account of these equity suits—as the cases progress, the collections will be much larger.

Twenty-five decrees in Equity were obtained at the November Term, 1894, of the Court of Common Pleas, and sales thereunder were advertised by the Master. In all except two of these cases the parties settled with the Master before the day of sale; and in the two instances in which sales were made, so far as I am advised, there is no contention that the said sales do not confer good title on the purchasers. The sales were allowed to take place, because by reason of the liens on the property the parties felt that they had no further interest in it.

At the ensuing February Term of the C. C. P. decrees will be taken in all the pending cases.

At the date of the last report of the Corporation Counsel, there were two cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. The first was the case of Mrs. Doris Werner, which, having been decided, on the law points, in favor of the City by the Supreme Court of the State, had been



removed, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. A motion was then pending to quash the writ of error. This motion has since been decided in favor of the City, and the case is now in the Circuit Court (C. C. P.) for trial on the merits.

The second, was the case of the Postal Cable Telegraph Company. This was a test case to decide whether this Company was liable to the License Tax imposed by the City; and by agreement, the tax for 1892 and 1893 of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as well as of the Postal Telegraph Company, were to abide the decision. The case was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, and decided in favor of the City. The taxes of both years, with the 50 per cent. penalty, were paid by both Companies.

The Emma Brown case, referred to in my last report, has been decided by the Supreme Court of the State adversely to the City. This case decides that an appeal lies from the Police Court to the Court of General Sessions. Of course an appeal can also be taken to the State Supreme Court from the Court of General Sessions; and hence it follows that an ordinary drunk and disorderly case, or any trivial case for breach of our Police Ordinances or Regulations, may involve three trials in three several tribunals, including the State Court of last resort. Encouraged by this decision, another case has been made and is now pending in the State Supreme Court, to decide whether a defendant in the Police Court is entitled to demand a trial by jury. Mr. Justice Gary has decided on Circuit, that defendants in our Police Court have such right. If this Circuit decision is sustained in the Supreme Court, its logic is that in the City of Charleston the administration of Police Court justice will be more dilatory, and consequently less efficacious than in any City in the United States. Elsewhere it is universally held that public policy and the peace and good order of society imperatively demand that the enforcement of police regulations should be summary, and so it obviously should be. Under the decisions above referred to, one arrested by the police for disorderly conduct, when brought before the Police Court, may demand



a trial by jury. As there is no provision for a jury in the Police Court, this demand ends the case so far as the Police Court is concerned. His case, if the authorities desire to press it, must be sent to the City Court or to the Judicial Trial Justice Court. So far as juries are concerned, the machinery of the City Court is by law precisely like the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas. It would cost the City at least one hundred dollars to have a jury trial in the City Court. The case would, therefore, have to go to the Trial Justice Court. If the person so sent from the Police Court should be convicted by a jury in the Trial Justice Court, he could appeal from that Court to the Court of Sessions, and have his case there heard. Should he be there convicted, he could go to the Supreme Court. It is possible that this construction of the law might, in some extraordinary case, secure justice; it is absolutely certain that in all ordinary cases, it will not only embarrass, but will defeat justice.

At the time of my last report, the case of The State vs. Gus. Williams, had been argued in the Supreme Court, and was there awaiting decision. The question involved was as to the constitutionality of the Act of the Legislature, authorizing Trial Justice and other inferior Courts, e. g., the Police Court and the City Court, to sentence persons to work on the chain gang. The case arose in the Trial Justice Court, and was taken thence to the Court of Sessions on appeal, where Mr. Justice Izlar sustained the appeal, and declared the Act to be unconstitutional. Up to this point, the Corporation Counsel had known nothing of the case. As, however, the maintenance of the chain gang law was of great interest to the City, I was instructed to tender my assistance to the Solicitor, and to take part in the argument in the Supreme Court. Through the courtesy of the Solicitor this was done, but the final decision sustained Judge Izlar, and declared the law to be unconstitutional, as I had advised the City authorities in the beginning would probably be the result. I trust that it is not improper for me to say that the brief argument of the Corporation Counsel, before it was submitted to the Supreme Court was submitted to his Honor, the Mayor,—himself a



distinguished lawyer of extended experience,—and at his suggestion to another eminent lawyer of the Charleston Bar, who was retained for that purpose. After careful consideration, both approved it, and declined to change it in any particular.

There is now pending in the Supreme Court of the State, a rule issued out of the original jurisdiction of that Court, on the petition of Miss Mary Jane Ross against William Aiken Kelly, Assessor, and J. Orrin Lea, City Treasurer, to show cause why the assessments of Miss Ross' real estate should not be reduced to the assessment as made for State and County taxation. A return to this rule has been filed, and the relator has traversed the return. There is no charge or intimation that Miss Ross' property was assessed in any other way than is the property of all other tax payers in the City; the whole matter seems to rest upon the simple legal question, is or is not the city bound to follow the State assessments?

When the matter was brought up in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice pointed out, that the relators traverse, raised questions of fact,—and that the Supreme Court could not pass upon questions of fact. As relator's traverse was insisted on, by her attorneys, the Court referred the questions of fact to G. H. Sass, Esq., Master, to take testimony and report. Several References have been held by said Master, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be finally heard and decided at the April Term. The tax execution against Miss Ross is one of the 447 turned over to me for the year 1893. It amounts to \$3,971.61, and accounts for that much of the \$25,500 delinquent tax of 1893.

On the 20th September, 1894, his Honor, the Mayor, was served with a summons and complaint in an action instituted in the Court of Common Pleas against the City by Mr. J. Hermie Ostendorff, claiming \$5,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received by him on June 9, 1893. Mr. Ostendorff had been knocked down by a police patrol wagon, in King street, on that day; his arm had been broken, and he was otherwise painfully hurt. Several defences were interposed by the City, but the chief defence on the merits, was



that the plaintiff's own negligence caused his injury. The case was tried at the November, 1894, Term of the Court of Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the City. Subsequently, and before the rising of the Court, Messrs. Mordecai & Gadsden moved for a new trial. This motion was argued and refused.

At the request of his Honor, the Mayor, and of different Aldermen, I have prepared the following Ordinances, which have become laws :

1. A Bill to amend Section 1 of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Regulate Street Railways in the City of Charleston," ratified September 12, 1893.
2. A Bill to amend Section 66 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, ratified September 26, 1882.
3. A Bill to amend Section 120 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, ratified September 26, 1882.
4. A Bill to strike out Sections 547 and 548 of the General Ordinances, ratified September 26, 1882, and to insert new Sections in their stead.
5. A Bill to amend an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Regulate Licenses for the year 1894," ratified the 29th day of December, 1893.

I have also, by instruction, prepared the following Bills, which have not become laws :

1. A Bill to amend an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Regulate Licenses for the Year 1894," ratified on the 29th December, 1894.
2. A Bill to regulate the business and places of business of Liquor Dealers.
3. A Preamble and Resolutions with reference to the Dispensary law, and its Enforcement by the Police Force of Charleston.
4. A Bill to amend certain Sections of the General Ordinances, and to strike out other Sections thereof, etc.. (This Bill is now pending. It was introduced by Aldermen J. B. Reeves, and relates to Sections 313, 427, 431 and 433 of the General Ordinances.)

I have examined one title for the City,—the land for the extension of Rutledge Avenue, northward from Grove Street, and drew the title deed for the same, which I handed to the City authorities for execution.

I have given seventy-nine written opinions upon questions submitted to me by the Mayor and Aldermen, by the various



departments of the City Government, and by Committees of City Council.

The following contracts have been prepared in duplicate.

1. With the Charleston Gas Light Company for lighting.
2. With the Charleston Light and Power Company for lighting.
3. With the City Board of Hospital Commissioners and the River-side Infirmary.
4. With John F. Riley for erecting the disinfecting apparatus at City Hospital.
5. With the Bailey-Lebby Company for pipes and other material for the Sewerage System.

Wherever bonds were required to be given by contractors, I have prepared them.

In concluding my report, I have the pleasure to announce that legislative authority has been obtained to adopt such of the State legislation with reference to the enforcement and collection of taxes as may be deemed most expedient.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES INGLESBY,  
*Corporation Counsel.*



## THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS, }  
Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1894. }

*To His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen  
of the City of Charleston.*

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to the requirements of the Ordinances, I beg to submit my Annual Report of the Department of Streets, for the year 1894. In consequence of the reduction in the appropriation in 1894 for street purposes, as compared with 1893, some \$45,000, the work of laying stone roadways and flag sidewalks has been necessarily restricted; however, much good, substantial work has been done in this direction with the limited amount available for that purpose.

## GRANITE BLOCK ROADWAYS.

	Square Yards.
Calhoun Street, from Elizabeth to East Bay.....	1,185
Cumberland Street, from East Bay to State Street.....	740
Pritchard Street, from East Bay to Concord Street.....	544
Spring Street, from Chinquapin to Chesnut Street .....	1,305
Porter Military Academy, Gateway, Ashley Street.....	35
Atlantic Street, east end.....	34
Church Street, south end.....	21
Water Street, east end.....	5
St. Philip and Spring Streets.....	11
St. Philip and Wentworth Streets.....	177
St. Philip and Calhoun Streets.....	30
St. Philip and George Streets.....	160
St. Philip Street, in front of St. Patricks Church.....	66
At an average cost of \$1.88 per square yard for labor and material.	

## COBBLE STONE ROADWAYS.

Calhoun Street, from Elizabeth to East Bay.....	1,574
Cumberland Street, from East Bay to State Street.....	454
Pritchard Street, from East Bay to Concord.....	405
Spring Street, from Chinquapin to Chesnut Street.....	104
St. Philip Street, along the Pyrites Roadway.....	1,547
At an average cost of $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. per square yard for labor and filling, but not including the cobble stones, a sufficiency of which were on hand.	



## PLANK ROAD.

It has been necessary, owing to the two Cyclones in August and September, to put repairs on the plank roadways in Columbus and Drake Streets; the heavy traffic on these roads makes it necessary either to keep up the plankway or to substitute stone in its place.

## PYRITES ROADWAYS.

I feel confident in saying that our expectations have been realized, and that the Pyrites Road in St. Philip Street, from Beaufain to Line Street, and in Line, from St. Philip to King, has been a success, and so much favorable comment from citizens generally, and the owners of animals and vehicles in particular, proves that this style of roadway in other streets will meet with the approval of taxpayers. This class of road has the advantage also, that while it can be laid at a very reasonable cost, it is at the same time a substantial and almost noiseless roadway, especially suitable for those streets in the residential portions of the city. It has been put down in the following streets during the year:

	Square Yards.
Rutledge Avenue, from Spring Street to Radcliffe Street between City Railway Co.'s tracks.....	535
St. Philip Street, from Beaufain to Line Street.....	14,644
Line Street, from St. Philip to King Street.....	1,083
At an average cost of 52½c. per square yard for labor and material.	

## SHELL ROADS.

The Shell Road at west end of Spring Street which was so badly damaged by the Cyclone of 1893, has been repaired, and is now in fairly good condition; the Meeting Street Road has also received much needed attention the past year—some \$3,000 bushels of shell, costing \$258.12 having been put on it from time to time.

## CHAIN GANG ABOLISHED.

Owing to the action of the Courts in declaring the Chain Gang unconstitutional, we were deprived of this class of labor, and the work of grading and improving the extreme upper



portions of the city has been curtailed, but not neglected however, as what work was necessary has been done.

#### CONCRETE SIDEWALKS.

A new departure has been made in sidewalks, and one that so far, has recommended itself as being substantial, neat, and not as costly as flag stone. This Concrete is made of Crushed Stone from the Columbia, S. C. quarries, Phosphate Gravel, and Portland and Rosendale Cement.

#### BATTERY IMPROVEMENTS.

By far the most important work done during the year, and I may say in any year in this Department, has been the new Asphalt Roadway and its attendant surroundings and belongings, around the Battery. This popular promenade and driveway was selected for that purpose, as being the most distinctive feature of our city—always visited by strangers coming here, and besides, being the favorite resort of our own people. This work was to have been done in 1893, but in consequence of the severe Cyclone, August 27th, of that year, which so badly damaged the Battery, it had to be deferred.

The Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Co., of New York, was awarded the contract, and the workmanlike finished manner in which they fulfilled their contract has fully justified the Committee on Streets in the selection of that Company for doing this important work. I must here state also, that I had the active and careful assistance of the efficient City Surveyor, Mr. J. H. Dingle, and his assistants, in the supervision of the work. Before the Asphalt Roadway was put down, this Department had all the old drains taken up, a new brick drain built across East Battery from the Water Street drain to the river, and 3,381 feet of 12 and 18 inch pipe drains put down in East and South Battery Streets. The Gas and Water Companies also overhauled their pipes. These pipes and drains are not laid under the Asphalt (except from King to the west end,) but in that portion covered by the grass plots, thereby avoiding, as much as possible, the opening of the Asphalt work in cases of leaking and breaking of the pipes and drains.



The work embraced in the improvements consists of:—

12,152 Square Yards Asphalt Roadway.

4,474 Feet of Granite Curb.

1,217 Feet of Blue Stone Curb.

331 Feet of Granite Crossings.

A Concrete sidewalk has been laid on both sides of South Bay, from King Street to the west end.

The Sea Wall at west end of South Bay has been raised and extended on the north and south sides; the Railing at foot of King Street has been recessed and sidewalk widened; Palmetto Trees and Grass have been planted on special plots for that purpose along the Asphalt Roadway, and 10,398 bushels of Shell have been used in restoring the Battery walks.

#### RESTORATION OF EAST BATTERY WALL.

This work which was begun as soon after the Cyclone of 1893 as was possible, the Contractor being Mr. Colin McK. Grant, was finished in April, 1894, and will, I hope, prove equal to the severe demands which in the future it may be called on to sustain. Four double and one single flight of Stone Steps leading up to this promenade have been conveniently placed.

#### DRAINAGE.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, made early in the year, this Department made a considerable outlay, and put down many important Pipe Drains, as will be seen by the list below:

	Inch.	Feet.
America Street.....	18 .....	40
Battery, (south).....	12 .....	1,839
Battery, (south).....	18 .....	542
Bee Street.....	8 .....	40
Bee Street.....	12 .....	405
Charlotte Street.....	12 .....	702
Harney's Court.....	8 .....	260
Islington Court.....	12 .....	150
Jackson Street.....	15 .....	100
Lynch Street.....	15 .....	1,500
Ladson Street.....	12 .....	263



	Inch.	Feet.
Mary Street.....	12 .....	818
Mary Street .....	15 .....	225
Mount Street.....	15 .....	493
Nassau Street.....	12 .....	115
President Street.....	12 .....	50
Payne Street.....	18 .....	586
Simons Street. ....	8 .....	50
Simons Street.....	15 .....	230

At an average total cost of 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for 8 inch, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 12 inch, 43 $\frac{6}{7}$ c. for 15 inch, and 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 18 inch pipe.

The Brick Drain in Water Street, which for years had been a source of annoyance and complaint from the residents of that locality, was thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt from Church Street to the Battery, under the direction of that most careful and thorough mechanic, Mr. H. L. Cade, and it has since proved highly satisfactory.

#### WOODEN CURB AND CROSSINGS.

It has been the policy of this Department for some time, to do away with Wood Curbing and Crossings, substituting in its place the Blue Stone for that purpose; but it has been necessary in several of the Streets, mostly in the upper portion of the city, that immediate attention be given the sidewalks; this has been done with 3 inch plank. The following Streets have had Wooden Curb and Crossings put in them during the year:

Hanover, South, Nassau, Bull, President, Islington Court, Wescoat's Court, Sires Alley, Line Street, Coming, Franklin, Elizabeth, Tradd, Duncan, Ogier, Calhoun, Lucas, Norman, Ashton, Shepherd, Laurel, Percy, Charlotte, Smith, Bull and Lynch, Lucas and Calhoun, Ashley and Bee, Queen and Franklin, Montague and Lynch, George and Coming, Vanderhorst and Coming, Mary and Elizabeth, Calhoun and Pitt.

#### FLAG STONE SIDEWALKS.

A much needed improvement has been instituted in the cutting and rounding off of some of the sharp corners to the Flag Sidewalks in various portions of the City, especially those on the lines of Street Railways, thus enabling vehicles



to turn the more easily and giving more space between the tracks and sidewalks. Among the important points at which this has been done are the N. E. & S. W. corners of Broad and Meeting Streets, N. E. corner Wentworth and Meeting, and the corners of Calhoun Street where it bounds Marion Square.

The following new Flag Stone Sidewalks have been laid in the past year:

STREETS.	Flag Entire Number Square Feet.	Four Foot Flag, Number Square Feet.	Three Foot Flag, Number Square Feet.
Atlantic, n.s., from Church to Battery.....	2532.....		
Burns Lane, n.s., along Connelley's.....	428.....		
Beaufain, n.s., from Lynch to Gadsden.....	648.....	882	
Cumberland, n.s., from State Street eastwardly.....	872.....		
Calhoun, n.s., from Smith to Rutledge Ave.....	4012.....		
Calhoun, n.s., from Rut. Ave. to Ashley St.....	40.....	1084	
Calhoun, n.s., from Ashley to Lucas.....	118.....	2265	
Calhoun, n.s., from Lucas to Riverside Infirmary....	1365.....		
Calhoun, s.s., along Marks' Store.....	1036.....		
East Battery, w.s., from Water St. northwardly....	1332.....		
East Bay, w.s., from Tradd St. to Longitude Lane	1715.....		
Gendron, n.s., from East Bay to Prioleau.....	1139.....		
King, e.s., from Broad to Tradd.....	2759.....		
King, e.s., from Shepherd to Line.....	1873.....		
King, e.s., from Line to Columbus.....	3704.....		
Lynch, e.s., from Beaufain to Bull.....	1076.....	2344	
Mary, s.s., from King to S. C. R. R. Tracks.....	.....	728	
Mary, s.s., from America to Aiken's Sidewalk.....	.....	630	
Meeting, w.s., from Line St. southward.....	2804.....		
Meeting, e.s., Line to Shepherd.....	2036.....		
Pinekney, n.s., Meeting to Maiden Lane.....	1720.....		
Queen, s.s. along Huguenot Church.....	622.....		
Queen, n.s., from Church Street to State.....	1446.....		
Queen, n.s., from Mazyck to Archdale.....	1892.....		
Queen, n.s., from Archdale to King.....	1731.....		
Tradd, n.s., between Friend and Logan.....	477.....		
Wentworth, s.s., from Meeting to Anson.....	2728.....		
Wentworth, n.s., Lynch to Gadsden.....	.....	1123	
Totals.....	40,105	3,349	5,707

At an average cost of 18½ cents per square foot, for entire walk, 16½ cents for four foot walk, and 13½ cents for three foot walk for labor and material.



## BLUE STONE CURB.

This Curb was put in the following Streets in 1894, and some old Curb relaid :

STREETS,	New Curb. Linear Foot.	Curb Reset.
Atlantic, n.s., from Church to Battery.....	470	.....
Ashley, w.s., from Doughty to Bee.....	687	.....
Burns Lane, n.s., along Connelley's.....	99	.....
Calhoun, n.s., Smith to Rutledge Ave.....	408	.....
Calhoun, n.s., Rutledge Ave. to Ashley.....	311	.....
Calhoun, n.s., Ashley to Lucas.....	626	.....
Calhoun, n.s., Lucas to Riverside Infirmary.....	196	.....
Calhoun, s.s., along Marks' Store.....	104	.....
Coming, e.s., from Radcliffe to Cannon.....	1037	.....
Cumberland, n.s., from State to East Bay.....	83	45
East Battery, w.s., from Water St. northwardly.....	83	84
East Bay, w.s., from Tradd to Longitude Lane.....	162	162
Gendron, n.s., from East Bay to Prioleau.....	117	117
King, e.s., from Broad to Tradd.....	621	.....
King, e.s., from Shepherd to Line.....	235	.....
King, e.s., from Line to Columbus.....	100	426
Lynch, e.s., from Beaufain to Bull.....	957	.....
Mary, s.s., from King to S. C. R. R. Tracks.....	246	.....
Mary, s.s., from America to Aiken's Sidewalk.....	225	.....
Meeting, e.s., from Line to Shepherd.....	235	.....
Montague, s.s., from Rutledge to Lynch.....	432	.....
Pritchard, n.s., from East Bay to Concord.....	950	.....
Pinckney, n.s., from Meeting to Maiden Lane.....	167	166
Queen, s.s., along Huguenot Church.....	95	.....
Queen, n.s., Archdale to King.....	421	.....
Queen, n.s., Mazyck to Archdale.....	225	223
Spring, n.s., west of Chinquapin.....	.....	175
Spring, s.s., west of Chinquapin.....	175	100
Tradd, n.s., west of Rutledge.....	45	.....
Wentworth, s.s., Meeting to Anson.....	322	100
Wilson, e.s., Beaufain to Magazine.....	370	.....

Total New Curb, 9338 feet, at a cost of 30½ cents per foot for labor and material.

Total Curb Reset, 2464 feet, at a cost of 4½ cents per foot for labor only.

## STREETS OPENED AND EXTENDED.

Poinsette Street has been opened from King Street to S. C. & Ga. R. R. tracks. Stewart Street has been continued to N. E. R. R. tracks. President Street has been extended



from Doughty to Mill Street. The work of extending Calhoun Street westwardly through West Point Mill Pond, is being rapidly pushed.

#### STREETS FILLED.

The following Streets have received more or less filling during the year:

Atlantic, Bennett, Bogard, Chisolm, Chinquapin, south of Cannon, Causeway to Chisolm's Mill, Drake, Jackson, Kracke, Lee, Lynch, Line, between Payne and President, Ogier, President, South of Spring, Rutledge, between Broad and Tradd, South, Stewart, Wentworth, Society, from East Bay to Concord, Percy, Coming, Fishburne and Carolina Streets in the Marion Lands have been re-graded; Cleveland, Frances, Maverick and Tracy Streets in the Moses Lands have been re-graded and the low places filled up.

#### BRICK SIDEWALKS.

Very little new work in this direction has been done: 77 square yards new Sidewalk put in New Street, 400 square yards New Gateways have been laid in Ashley, Amherst, Blake, Beaufain, Calhoun, East Bay, King, Line, Legare, Meeting, Montague, New, Pinckney, Queen, Spring, State, Tradd, Vanderhorst, Wentworth, and repairs have been done to Sidewalks in Archdale, Church, Coming, East Bay, George, King, Laurens, Lamboll, Maiden Lane, Market, Montague, New, Spring, State, Tradd, Wentworth and others.

#### SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT.

This work, under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Wm. M. Ogilvie, has been conducted in a highly satisfactory manner. The demands on this branch of the service increase each year with the growth and extension of the City, and necessitate a large outlay to thoroughly perform the work required of it. To show the amount of work done in this department during the year, I give a detailed statement:



	Loads Hauled.
Garbage.....	33,065
Sand Filling.....	8,356
Pyrites .....	6,325
Street Sweepings.....	5,514
Debris.....	4,149
Sand for Park.....	3,509
Paving Blocks.....	2,105
Debris from Battery.....	1,365
Shell for Battery.....	1,127
Shell.....	1,031
Gravel .....	1,019
Bricks.....	884
Pipe.....	848
Miscellaneous hauling.....	742
Cobbles.....	732
Jute.....	937
Cinders.....	529
Flag .....	375
Concrete Stone.....	271
Sawdust .....	257
Curbing.....	239
Marl.....	186
Dead Animals.....	25
	<hr/> 73,290
Number of loads hauled by "Pavers' Cart" not included in above.....	2,151
Total.....	75,441

At an average cost of 32½ cents per load.

In conclusion, I beg to submit an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Street and Sewerage Departments for the year 1894:

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance brought forward from 1893.....	\$20,981 10
General Appropriation.....	76,500 00
1 Mill Betterment Tax.....	21,945 86
Repairs to Streets.....	330 89
Manure Sold.....	152 52
Drains laid for private parties.....	73 48
Garbage Sold, .....	473 90
Sand and Gravel Sold.....	30 66
Repairs to Private Drains.....	20 69
Old Bags Sold.....	47 80



Removing Dead Animals.....	4 80
Flagstones Sold.....	30 27
From Treasurer, unpaid amounts on Pay Rolls 1890-91-92-94	28 80
Shell Sold.....	30 00
Sale of 8 Mules, 3 Carts and 1 Corn Mill.....	264 15
Broken Pipe Sold.....	20 50
Thos. H. Reynolds, Amt. overpaid him in 1893.....	50 53
Amount Refunded from Battery Repairs in 1893.....	86 60
Received from 1 Granite Gateway laid.....	19 00
Sawdust Sold.....	25
Curbing Sold .....	8 13
Bricks Sold.....	2 25
Flag Sidewalks laid for private parties.....	134 78
Unexpended Balance from East Battery Repairs, 1894.....	24 51
Extra Appropriation.....	4,500 00
Total Amount received in 1894.....	\$125,761 47

## EXPENDITURES.

Scavenger Department—General.....	\$ 5,433 77
"        "      Forage.....	5,631 22
"        "      Repairs .....	886 41
"        "      Labor.....	12,128 59
	—————\$ 24,079 99
General Police—Labor.....	11,046 49
"        "      Material.....	246 75
	—————11,293 24
Cannon Park, labor.....	202 06
General Repairs, labor .....	2,609 19
Expense Account.....	2,680 38
Lumber.....	1,073 47
Hardware, Brooms, Etc.....	324 91
Shell and Gravel.....	1,429 09
Bricks.....	371 37
Brick Sidewalks, labor.....	853 33
Brick Drains, labor.....	198 11
Stone Granite Blocks.....	1,109 35
Crushed Stone.....	62 23
Roadways, Granite Block, repairs, labor.....	1,969 98
Roadways, Cobble, repairs, labor.....	1,439 14
Stone Flag, (Special)—Labor.....	\$ 832 87
"        "      Material.....	7,583 97
	—————8,416 84
Flag Pavement, labor.....	547 99
"                  (Special)—labor .....	1,640 50
Stone Curb, Special,.....	1,053 22



Curb and Crossing, Stone, labor.....	\$ 265 47
"      " Plank, labor .....	631 47
Roadway, Plank, labor.....	212 98
Lime and Cement.....	616 65
Pipe Drains—Labor.....	\$ 739 76
"      " Material.....	153 94
	<hr/>
Concrete Sidewalks, labor.....	893 70
Marion Lands, labor.....	67 32
Moses Lands, labor.....	459 54
Battery Repairs—Labor.....	131 25
"      " Material .....	\$ 42,202 13
	2,939 42
	<hr/>
Rebuilding Water Street Drain—Labor.....	\$ 489 40
"      " " Material .....	278 15
	<hr/>
Sand.....	767 55
Tidal Drain Repairs—Labor.....	216 18
"      " Material .....	\$ 181 89
	64 97
	<hr/>
Wooden Drains, labor.....	246 86
Cumberland St. Granite Roadway—Labor.....	95 21
"      " " Material.....	\$ 401 38
	1,088 56
	<hr/>
Pritchard St. Granite Roadway—Labor.....	\$ 293 80
"      " " Material.....	838 77
	<hr/>
Pipe Drains, Special—Labor.....	\$ 1,132 57
"      " Material.....	938 65
	935 50
	<hr/>
Pyrites Roadway Rutledge Avenue, between City Railway Company's Track—Labor.....	1,874 15
	59 05
Calhoun Street Granite Roadway—Labor.....	\$ 2,898 22
"      " " Material.....	777 08
	2,121 14
	<hr/>
Pyrites Roadway St. Philip St.—Labor.....	\$ 4,124 83
"      " " Material.....	2,355 19
	1,769 64
	<hr/>
Spring Street Granite Roadway—Labor.....	\$ 2,381 21
"      " " Material.....	587 34
	1,793 87
	<hr/>
Line Street Pyrites Roadway, labor.....	155 43
Extending Calhoun Street westwardly, labor.....	45 95
Marion Square Pyrites Roadway.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$125,761 47

Very respectfully yours,

J. C. W. BISCHOFF,

E. & O. E.

*Superintendent of Streets.*



## REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1894.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, January 1st, 1895.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my Annual Report, conveying the Tables of vital statistics and Meteorological Observations, with such proceedings of this Department as have been undertaken for the benefit of the Department, and the general health of the City, for the year 1894.

The general health of the City has been most excellent, and a very gratifying record is presented. There have been 479 white deaths during the year,—the smallest number of deaths among the whites since 1869,—a period of twenty-five years.

There have been fewer colored deaths than in any year since 1885.

This report is most satisfactory.

The record for Typhoid Fever shows the same number of deaths as in 1893, and this is the smallest record that presents itself for twenty-nine years.

About the same number of deaths from Consumption.

During the year a very mild form of Scarlet Fever has been prevalent. About 175 cases and three deaths.

Two persons have died from Diphtheria, one white and one colored.

There have been 13 deaths, white, and 7 deaths, colored, from La Grippe, reported as Influenza.

The death roll from Diarrheal diseases looms up again, second only to Tuberculosis. There were 247 deaths in all. Much of this is due to improper food, and is almost entirely preventable. Every year it is suggested that an Inspector of Food should be appointed to protect the City against all forms of unwholesome food. As it is, Charleston receives and sells tons of meat entirely unfit for proper nourishment.

Wherever the officers of the Board of Health find such articles they are at present destroyed; but there should be a



specially appointed official who should devote himself to this task.

In this connection we would urge that there should be an Inspector of Plumbing. Each year the plumbing of the City multiplies, and there is no responsibility beyond the good faith of the contractors.

The constant death havoc of Consumption is a most serious matter. 3,719 deaths have occurred in the last 10 years in Charleston. January, 1884, to December, 1893, 611 white and 2,508 colored. There is no cessation in this death roll, it is so every year, and goes on and on. So we have constantly over 300 people sick in Charleston with Tuberculosis; a burden to themselves and their friends.

Consumption is communicable and dependent for its spread on the Tubercle Bacillus. There should be a most determined effort made to check and curtail the spread of this disease. The sputa of every case should be carefully collected and destroyed, and the effects, clothing, bedding, etc., etc., of every case sterilized at the death of the patient. Over 100,000 people die annually in the United States of Tuberculosis, and one out of every seven deaths is from Tuberculosis.

In ten years in Charleston there were 1158 deaths from Malarial Fever, Typhoid Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Measles, C. Sp. Meningitis, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Small Pox and Yellow Fever combined, against 3119 from Tuberculosis, nearly three times as many as from all the above zymotic diseases. It is the most fatal of all diseases among civilized peoples, and as it is communicable by the Bacillus, Tuberculosis is preventable and controllable. With the destruction of the Bacillus in the moist state in the sputa the disease must end with that person voiding the sputa. The Board of Health invites frequent reports as to cases of Tuberculosis, and will furnish circulars as to means of banishing the disease, and they are ready to sterilize with steam heat all articles likely to be infected.

There were no cases of Yellow Fever in the United States during 1894. No Cholera and no epidemics of a serious character, although a number of States have had Small Pox to a limited extent.



## QUARANTINE.

The year 1894 has been marked by a great departure or radical change in quarantine methods.

On August 1 free quarantine was declared, that is to say, the City of Charleston assumed to meet all deficiencies in expenditure, and all charges for fumigation and disinfection were withdrawn. The efficiency of the methods and procedures have in no way been lessened, but it was deemed advisable for commercial reasons that the charges should be abandoned. During the year 23 feet of water was obtained on the bar at high water. Every encouragement has been devised necessary for the prosperity of the commerce of the City. The post and plant are in very first-class condition, and the standard for efficiency is maintained, as it has been, for the past 10 years. Constant work has been done by the Maritime Sanitation Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hall T. McGee, to keep the quarantine of the City of Charleston in the front rank for protecting the City and State against the introduction of Yellow Fever and other dangerous diseases.

There were no contagious diseases at the post during the year.

There were 148 arrivals at the station during the year.

Steamships.....	70	Brigs.....	7
Barks.....	43	Schooners.....	27
Ships.....	1		
Belgium.....	2	Holland .....	2
Canary Islands.....	1	Portugal.....	10
Cape de Verde.....	1	Sicily .....	20
Chili.....	1	South America.....	2
Coastwise .....	23	Spain .....	6
Germany .....	10	West Indies.....	46
Great Britain.....	24		
Total.....			148

## SANITARY INSPECTORS.

There are four Sanitary Inspectors annually elected in January every year by the Board of Health. They are severally assigned to the four Health Districts into which the city is divided. King street dividing north and south, and Calhoun street dividing east and west. It is the duty of the



Sanitary Inspectors to report all nuisances, public or private, inspect 50 premises every day, and overlook the method of taking up the garbage.

Messrs. J. P. O'Neill, E. S. Mikel, C. P. Trenholm and Mike Hogan are the incumbents. The duty is faithfully and efficiently done.

These officers report at this office every day, at 12 o'clock, and make a written report of all their work for the previous 24 hours, and receive orders from the Health Officer as to what they are to do to relieve the various nuisances.

#### DISINFECTION.

A very material addition to the efficiency and facility of sterilization of dangerous infection has been made in 1894.

A very complete cylinder of steel has been erected in a most eligible and suitable house at the City Hospital grounds, at the rear, and extreme west of the premises. The steam is obtained from the boiler of the laundry, and the services of the engineer of the City Hospital secured. In this manner the greatest efficiency is obtained at the least possible cost. A temperature of 230° Fahrenheit is readily and quickly obtained. All articles of clothing, bedding, etc., after the termination of a case of contagious disease, are carried in a hospital wagon, under the direct supervision of Mr. F. Nipson, the efficient health detective, to the cylinder and steamed. This cylinder has been in use since September, and has given the greatest satisfaction. It has been badly wanted and is being constantly used. Large quantities of copperas solution and Chloride of Lime and Carbolic Acid are given away and distributed every year.

Every case of contagious disease is ordered reported by ordinance, and at its termination the apartments are thoroughly fumigated with Dioxide of Sulphur.

There were 291 houses disinfected and fumigated.

White, 280. Colored, 11.

21,360 persons were supplied with Chloride of Lime and slackened lime.

68,800 gallons of Copperas Solution were distributed.

Glanders, none.



## INTERMENTS.

Interments were made within the city limits during the year 1894, at the following burial grounds:

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
WHITES.														
St. Philip's		Church yard.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10
St. Paul's		" .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
St. Mary's		" .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
St. John's Lutheran		" .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
St. John's Chapel		" .....	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	8
St. Peter's		" .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1st Baptist		" .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
1st Presbyterian		" .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	4
2d "		" .....	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	8
Bethel		" .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Circular		" .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
Unitarian		" .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
K. K. Beth Elohim		" .....	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Seaman's		" .....	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	9
St. Michael's		" .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hanover street, Jewish Cemetery		" .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total.....			8	2	4	4	7	8	2	3	6	7	9	565
COLORED.														
Ephrat.....		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10
Colored Lutheran.....		2	2	3	7	1	3	2	4	4	1	4	1	33
Colored Catholic.....		..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	7
Bathsheba .....		2	6	4	1	9	7	7	4	13	5	9	6	73
Calvary, Episcopal.....		..	1	..	3	1	3	2	..	3	..	2	..	15
Colored Scotch.....		5	5	1	2	1	1	..	1	3	1	3	1	23
McPhelia.....		..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	7
Brown Fellowship.....		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1
Field of Rest.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	5
Total.....			11	15	7	8	22	11	16	13	21	16	15	174
PUBLIC.														
White .....		2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	10
Colored .....		31	25	30	31	49	32	26	27	39	37	30	28	385
Total.....			33	25	30	31	50	32	26	27	41	40	32	28395



## SCAVENGERING.

The garbage of the City is removed quickly, and thoroughly every day, often by 12 o'clock. This is effected by the good system in use. The carts are owned and governed and directed by the City, and are completely under the direction of the Superintendent of Carts. Mr. W. G. Ogilvie occupies this position, and he is very earnest and efficient in his work.

There are 30 carts. These carts are out at a very early hour in the morning, and continue working at the removal until the entire output of garbage is carried out to the dump. The City is thus daily kept entirely clean of offensive and decomposing waste. My experience is that there is no City in the United States where this work is better done than in Charleston, and few where it is done as well. The matter of the disposal of the garbage is a large one. At present there is so much waste salt water land conveniently located, and not too proximate to human habitation, that Charleston is not subjected to much annoyance. It is unsightly, but good roadways are built through this uninhabited territory, and the commencement of reclaiming these mud flats and marsh lands begun. It is anticipated that with the new Sewerage system this garbage may be used as fuel for furnishing electric power, etc., etc.

The number of loads of garbage removed during the year was as follows :

January.....	2,432	July.....	3,041
February.....	2,090	August.....	3,468
March.....	2,758	September.....	2,996
April.....	2,482	October.....	3,136
May.....	2,571	November.....	2,827
June.....	2,736	December.....	2,778
Total.....			33,065

## NIGHT SOIL.

There were 2,200 privy vaults cleaned out during 1894.

These pestiferous, offensive, malodorous receptacles for faecal matter, are still the greatest nuisance in the City. It is with great satisfaction that we are at liberty to chronicle the commencement of the work for a new Sewerage system.



After exhausting the subject, Dr. T. G. Simons, Chairman, and his Committee, have adopted the Shone Pneumatic System, tested in England for a number of years, and also at the Chicago Columbian Exhibition. The work has been commenced under the Superintendence of Major R. F. Hartford, and within the year it is expected to have all the territory south of Broad street thoroughly sewered. When this work is finished for the whole City we will have cause for congratulation.

Charleston will then be cleaned on the surface and below it, and our death-rate should be materially diminished.

#### CITY DISPENSARY SERVICE.

This great charity has been well and efficiently administered during the year 1894. There were 19,621 cases treated.

2,971 white.

16,650 colored.

The City is divided into six dispensary districts. To each one is assigned a physician, who attends all charity calls night and day, all the poor white, and black. It is a most beneficent work, and is well served.

#### CITY DISPENSARY DRUGGISTS.

To each dispensary district is elected annually by the Board of Health a druggist. It is their duty to fill all prescriptions for all charity patients, white and black, issued by the City Dispensary physicians.

The following number of prescriptions were issued :

Health District No. 1.....	3,800	Health District No. 4.....	1,887
" " 2.....	1,982	" " 5.....	4,185
" " 3.....	3,150	" " 6.....	5,936
Total.....			20,940

#### FINANCIAL.

Amount appropriated, including \$1,500 for free quarantine.....	\$18,400 00
Amount expended.....	18,399 86

Balance .....	\$ 14
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Respectfully submitted,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,  
*Health Officer.*



## MORTUARY STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, IN EACH MONTH, FOR THE YEAR 1894.

## WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Alcoholism.....													3
Anæmia.....			1					1		1			2
Aneurism.....		1									1		1
Apoplexy.....	3	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	8	3	29
Asphyxia.....											1	1	2
Ataxia.....								1					1
Atheroma.....						1							1
Bowels, Inflammation of.....					1								1
Brain, Concussion of.....		1		1									2
Brain, Congestion of.....	1					1	2	3		1			8
Brain, Effusion on.....			1		1			1	1		1		5
Brain, Inflammation of.....		1											1
Brain, Sclerosis.....		1											1
Brain, Softening of.....	1									1	1		3
Bronchitis.....	4		2			1		1	1		1		10
Bronchitis, Capilary.....		1									1		2
Bladder, Inflammation of.....											1		1
Cachexia.....	1												1
Cancer.....	1									1			2
Cancer, Liver.....									1		1		2
Cancer, Mammary.....									1				1
Cancer, Uterus.....		1	2		1					1			5
Catarrh, Intestinal.....									1				1
Chill, Congestive.....						1			1	1			3
Cholera Infantum.....				1	2	4		2			1		10
Chyluria.....										1			1
Consumption.....	5	4	2	4	3	2	4	4	3	4	5	4	44
Constipation.....	1												1
Convulsions.....				1	1		2	1		2			7
Convulsions, Puerperal.....				1				2					3
Croup, Membranous.....						1							1
Cystitis.....										1			1
Debility.....										1			1
Dementia.....								1					1
Dengue.....												1	1
Dentition.....						1	1	2					4
Diarrœa.....				1	1	1	1	1	3				8
Diphtheria.....											1		1
Dropsy.....											1		1
Dropsy, Renal.....				1									1
Dysentery.....									1				1



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—CONTINUED.

## WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Dysentery, Typhoid.....						1			1				2
Embolism .....	1												1
Emphysema, pulm.....											1		1
Endocarditis.....		1											1
Enteritis.....	1	1	1					1					4
Entero Colitis.....			2	3	4					2	1		12
Erysipelas.....		1	1										2
Fever, Bilious Rem.....											1		1
Fever, Gastric .....					1								1
Fever, Intermittent.....					1								1
Fever, Malarial.....					1			1	2	3		1	8
Fever, Puerperal.....					1			1			1		3
Fever, Scarlet.....	1	1				1							3
Fever, Typhoid.....			1	2	1		2		1				7
Fever, Typho-Malarial.....	1				1					2			4
Filaria Sanguinis Hominis .....		1											1
Gall Stones.....	1												1
Gastritis.....	1						1				1	1	4
Gastro Enteritis.....		1	1	2		1		1	2	1			9
Hæmorrhage, Umbil.....						1							1
Heart, Disease of.....	1	1			4	2	1		1	2			12
Hydrocephalus.....							1						1
Inanition.....						1				1	2		4
Influenza.....	7	4	1									1	13
Intestinal Obstruction.....											1		1
Jaundice.....			1					1					2
Kidneys, Bright's Disease of.....	2	4	1	3	2		1	1		1	2		16
Kidneys, Inflammation of.....	1	1		2		1		1			2		8
Laryngismus Stridulus.....								1					1
Laryngitis.....							1						1
Leuchaemia.....											1		1
Liver, Congestion of.....			1								1		2
Liver, Cirrhosis of.....			1					2					3
Liver, Inflammation of.....				1		1		1					3
Lungs, Congestion of.....	2	1	2										5
Lungs, Edema.....						1			1	1	2		5
Marasmus.....					2	2	2	3	2				11
Meningitis.....	1	2	1	3		1	4	1	1				14
Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.....		1			1					1			3
Neurasthenia.....				1			1				1		3
Neuritis .....											1		1
Old Age.....	2	2	1	2	1		2	1	2	4	1		18
Opium Habit.....			1										1
Ovariotomy.....	1												1
Paralysis.....		3		2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3		16
Parturition.....					1	1							2



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON--CONTINUED.

## WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Pericarditis.....									1				1
Peritonitis.....					1	2	1	1		2	1		8
Pleurisy.....					1								1
Pneumonia.....	2	2	1	1	1								7
Pneumonia, Tpyho.....										1			1
Poliomyelitis.....							1						1
Pregnancy Ex Uterin.....				1									1
Prostatitis.....						1					1		2
Ptomaine Poisoning.....										1			1
Ptomainæmia.....					1						1		1
Pyonephrosis.....													1
Pyelitis.....											1		1
Sarcoma.....					1			1	1				3
Sclerosis, Cer Sp.....		1											1
Septicæmia.....	1	1	2	1		2		2	1	1			11
Stricture Urethra.....							1						1
Syphilis.....						1							1
Tabes, Mesenterica.....											1		1
Tetanus.....											1		1
Toxæmia, Malaria.....						1							1
Trismus Nascentium.....	1				2	1	1	1	1				7
Tuberculosis.....	2		4	1	3	2	1			1	1	3	18
Tumor, Uteri.....											1	1	2
Uraemia.....					1	1	1	1	1		1	3	9
Urine, Suppression.....										1			1
Whooping Cough.....					1	1		1					3
Wound, Gunshot.....					1				1		1		3
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>479</b>



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON--CONTINUED.

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Albuminuria.....	1												1
Anæmia .....		1	1										2
Aneurism.....										1			1
Apoplexy.....	3	5	2	3	5	3	6	5	2	3			37
Appendicitis.....									1				1
Ataxia.....	1												1
Atheroma.....			1		1	1	1	1	1	1			4
Brain, Congestion of.....		1	1	1	3	2					1		9
Brain, Effusion on.....						1				1			2
Brain, Haemorrhage of.....						1				1			2
Brain, Inflammation of.....	1		1										2
Brain, Softening of.....										2	1		3
Bronchitis.....	3	3	1	2					1	1	1		12
Bronchitis, Capillary.....	5	2	2	1	1				1				12
Cachexia, Malaria.....											1		1
Cancer.....		1		1	1								3
Cancer, Mammary.....								1					1
Cancer, Stomach.....							1		1	1	2		4
Cancer, Uteri.....	1									3			4
Cellulitis .....								1					1
Chill, Congestive.....										1	1		2
Cholera Infantum.....			2	8	5	7	5	3	1	1	3		34
Cholera Morbus.....						1		1					2
Chorea.....											1		1
Consumption.....	16	14	17	12	16	17	12	17	19	17	9	14	180
Convulsions.....	1	3	6	3	5	4	8	1	4	7	3	8	53
Convulsions, Puerperal.....	2	1	1	1					2				7
Dentition.....		1		2	4	1	1	3				3	15
Diarrhœa .....	2	1	1	2	3	2	6	3	6	3	4	2	35
Diphtheria.....										1			1
Dropsy .....	3				1		1	1			1	1	8
Dropsy, Cardiac.....							1	1					2
Dropsy, Hepatic.....				1	1								2
Dropsy, Renal.....					1								1
Dysentery .....							3	2		1	1		7
Dysentery, Typhoid.....		1			3	1							5
Embolism.....						1							1
Emphysema, pulm.....								1					1
Endocarditis.....									1	2	2		5
Enteritis .....	1	1	3	6	5	5	5	2	3	5	3	2	41
Entero Colitis.....	2	1	3	5	7	3	8	5		3	1	2	40
Epilepsy.....			1								1		2
Fever, Gastric.....						1						1	2
Fever, Malarial.....			2		1	4	4	1	4	5	2		23
Fever, Puerperal.....	1		1								1	1	4
Fever, Remittent.....	1							1					2
Fever, Typhoid.....	1	2	2	1	1	2		2	2	4	1		18



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—CONTINUED.

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Fever, Typo-Malaria...	1												1
Gangrene.....		1							1		2		
Gastritis.....		1			1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	13
Gastro Enteritis.....	1	1	3	2	2	5	2	3	1				20
Hæmorrhage.....						1							1
Hæmorrhage, Umbilical.....		2				1							3
Heart, Disease of.....	11	2	8	3	6	8	7	2	7	7	4	4	69
Hernia, Inguinal.....						1							1
Hydrothorax.....		1											1
Inanition.....	1			1	3	1	1		3	1	2	3	16
Insanity.....	1	2				1		1					5
Ileo Colitis.....						1			1				2
Influenza.....	4	2										1	7
Intussusceptio .....				1				1				1	3
Jaundice.....							2		1				3
Kidney, Bright's Disease of.....	5	6	1	3	2	4	1	2					24
Kidney, Inflammation of.....	2		3	2	2			2	3	1	1	1	17
Laryngitis.....	1	1								1			3
Liver, Congestion of.....		1											1
Liver, Inflammation of.....			1										2
Lungs, Congestion of.....	5	6	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	4	3	5	38
Lungs, Oedema.....	1		1	2							1		5
Marasmus.....	2	3	2	5	4	6	8	6	7	6	2	1	52
Meningitis.....	1	1		2	2	1	3	3	1	2		1	17
Meningitis, Cerebral.....					1								1
Meningitis, Cerebro Spinal.....	2												2
Necrosis.....							1		1				2
Old Age.....	4	3	3	4	1	4	3	3	5	6	5	4	45
Paralysis.....		4	2	1	4	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	26
Parturition.....			1										1
Pericarditis.....				1						1			2
Peritonitis.....	2	1	2				1	1	3	2	3	2	17
Pneumonia.....	10	6	7	1	1	1	2	2		6	5	5	46
Pneumonia, Typho.....									1				1
Pyæmia.....									1	1			2
Pyosalpingitis.....												1	1
Rheumatism.....			1					1					2
Sarcoma Uterine.....						1							1
Septicæmia.....	1	1		1		1	2		1	1	1	2	11
Septicæmia, Puerperal.....							1						1
Shock.....					1								1
Skull Fracture.....	1												1
Spine Fracture.....	1												1
Syphilis.....		1			1	1			1		1	2	7
Tabes Mesenterica.....										1			1
Tetanus.....						1			1		1		3
Trismus Nascentium.....	7	4	4	7	12	4	1	14	7	5	7	7	79



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—CONTINUED.

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Tuberculosis.....	6	10	9	6	12	11	7	7	4	5	7	7	91
Tumor, Uterine Fib.....	1												1
Tumor ..					1		1						2
Thrush.....												1	1
Ulcer Gastric.....			1										1
Uraemia.....	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	5	4	3	26
Whooping Cough.....			1	1	2		1	2		1			3
Wound, Gunshot.....	1	2							1	1	2	2	9
Wound, Knife.....		1			1								2
Wound, Pistol.....							1	1					2
Total.....	113	96	99	90	133	108	121	103	116	122	91	108	1300



## ACCIDENTS, ETC.

## WHITES.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Accident.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burn.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Cyanosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Suicide.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Undeveloped.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Total.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	1	12

## BLACK AND COLORED.

Accident.....	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	7
Burn.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drowned.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Undeveloped.....	1	3	5	..	3	..	4	3	7	10	5	4	45
Total.....	3	4	7	..	4	..	6	5	7	11	5	5	57

	STILL BORN.						PREMATURE.						
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
January.....	1	..	1	9	13	22	1	..	1	2	..	2	2
February.....	..	1	1	6	9	15	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
March.....	2	1	3	9	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April.....	2	4	6	2	5	7	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
May.....	2	1	3	13	2	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
June.....	4	2	6	8	1	9	..	1	1	1	1	..	2
July.....	2	..	2	8	6	14	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
August.....	2	..	2	7	5	12	2	..	2	..	1	..	1
September.....	2	..	2	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October.....	1	1	2	11	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November.....	1	2	3	7	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.....	2	2	4	9	9	18	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total.....	21	14	35	93	69	162	5	1	6	8	9	..	17



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT AS TO SEX IN EACH MONTH,  
1894.

MONTHS.	WHITE.			COLORED.			(Grand Total.)
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
January.....	19	27	46	61	52	113	159
February.....	14	14	28	41	55	96	124
March.....	15	23	38	41	58	99	137
April.....	19	14	33	43	47	90	123
May.....	22	19	41	66	67	133	174
June.....	21	21	42	53	55	108	150
July.....	17	21	38	67	54	121	159
August.....	22	19	41	48	55	103	144
September.....	25	20	45	58	58	116	161
October.....	18	20	38	63	59	122	160
November.....	26	25	51	36	55	91	142
December.....	18	20	38	46	62	108	146
Total.....	236	243	479	623	677	1300	1779

MONTHS.	MARRIAGES.			BIRTHS.			Total.
	White.	Black and Colored.	Total.	White.	Black and Colored.	Total.	
January.....	11	14	25	43	76	119	
February.....	9	15	24	33	55	88	
March.....	7	19	26	35	64	99	
April.....	6	23	29	25	50	75	
May.....	7	7	14	27	51	78	
June.....	9	24	33	31	34	65	
July.....	6	11	17	38	74	112	
August.....	7	11	18	61	56	117	
September.....	11	17	28	47	80	127	
October.....	6	14	20	40	82	122	
November.....	13	17	30	36	70	106	
December.....	12	10	22	48	74	122	
Total.....	104	182	286	464	766	1230	

Twins—1 white, 7 colored.



NUMBER OF DEATHS, WITH AGES, IN EACH MONTH, FOR  
THE YEAR 1894.

## WHITES.

Ages.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Under one year of age..	2	1	3	5	8	11	8	10	9	6	6	5	74
From 1 to 5 years.....	1	2	...	3	5	6	7	3	3	2	2	3	42
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	9
From 10 to 20 years.....	1	...	3	2	4	2	...	2	2	4	3	1	24
From 20 to 30 years.....	2	4	4	6	3	4	2	8	3	4	4	3	47
From 30 to 40 years.....	8	3	6	3	5	6	4	2	6	5	5	5	58
From 40 to 50 years.....	4	3	5	4	1	3	2	2	5	2	7	2	40
From 50 to 60 years.....	4	4	6	2	4	3	2	1	5	2	2	7	45
From 60 to 70 years.....	13	4	4	3	4	3	10	9	6	4	10	2	72
From 70 to 80 years.....	4	4	5	3	5	4	3	3	3	...	4	5	43
From 80 to 90 years.....	5	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	3	7	1	24
From 90 to 100 years....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Total .....	46	28	38	33	41	42	38	41	45	38	51	38	479

## BLACK AND COLORED.

Ages.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Under 1 year of age.....	23	19	27	29	46	23	22	32	23	21	17	36	318
From 1 to 5 years.....	15	13	9	12	17	16	32	24	20	24	15	12	209
From 5 to 10 years.....	1	4	3	7	7	10	6	2	3	4	2	1	50
From 10 to 20 years....	11	8	11	3	8	8	4	10	6	9	6	9	93
From 20 to 30 years....	20	11	14	12	10	11	15	8	21	20	13	12	167
From 30 to 40 years....	10	11	9	8	9	16	12	6	5	6	2	10	104
From 40 to 50 years....	11	9	6	6	12	7	7	6	13	16	11	5	109
From 50 to 60 years....	7	5	7	2	11	5	6	5	4	11	9	7	79
From 60 to 70 years....	8	10	5	2	8	1	10	3	4	6	8	7	72
From 70 to 80 years....	3	2	5	6	1	6	3	4	11	1	5	4	51
From 80 to 90 years....	1	1	3	2	4	4	3	1	4	4	2	4	33
From 90 to 100 years...	3	3	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	14
Over 100 years.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	113	96	99	90	133	108	121	103	116	122	91	108	1300



NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD, IN EACH MONTH,  
1894.

## WHITES.

Wards.													Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
No. 1.....	..	2	5	1	..	1	4	3	3	..	2	2	23
2.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	..	4	2	2	19
3.....	4	3	3	4	5	1	6	6	6	3	2	2	39
4.....	1	1	1	4	1	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	31
5.....	3	4	..	4	6	5	3	..	5	2	2	2	34
6.....	6	..	2	2	4	5	5	1	1	2	5	1	29
7.....	3	2	5	1	3	..	2	1	3	2	6	2	30
8.....	7	5	7	6	4	8	3	12	3	10	15	8	88
9.....	4	1	5	2	6	8	5	3	6	7	4	5	56
10.....	9	4	7	4	3	5	4	5	8	4	4	5	62
11.....	4	4	1	2	7	2	3	5	2	2	3	6	41
12.....	4	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	5	2	2	1	27
Total.....	46	28	38	33	41	42	38	41	45	38	51	38	479

## COLORED.

Wards.													
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.....	7	8	5	3	7	4	7	2	4	7	3	5	62
2.....	2	3	5	1	6	4	1	4	7	2	..	8	43
3.....	4	2	7	4	2	2	3	4	2	5	2	1	38
4.....	17	15	7	6	13	7	10	6	7	10	5	6	109
5.....	8	7	8	5	8	10	14	2	10	7	10	11	100
6.....	10	2	3	2	5	2	3	6	4	6	6	5	54
7.....	7	6	8	9	10	11	10	12	9	17	2	11	112
8.....	18	10	19	19	23	21	21	17	21	13	19	19	220
9.....	6	5	6	7	4	8	7	6	7	3	7	4	70
10.....	8	7	10	7	11	6	13	9	14	12	13	12	122
11.....	16	19	10	18	27	20	21	23	13	28	13	20	228
12.....	10	12	11	9	17	13	11	12	18	12	11	6	142
Total.....	113	96	99	90	133	108	121	103	116	122	91	108	1300



TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED AND OF DEATHS IN THE CITY HOSPITAL AND HEALTH DISTRICTS DURING EACH QUARTER, 1894.

CASES TREATED.	WHITES. QUARTER ENDING.				BLACK & COLORED. QUARTER ENDING.				Grand Totals in all Cases.		
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	Totals in the Year.	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.		
City Hospital.....	105	69	97	136	407	184	157	196	196	733	1140
Health District, No. 1.....	69	93	164	182	508	351	423	734	625	2133	2441
Health District, No. 2.....	29	27	46	41	143	790	850	855	788	3313	3456
Health District, No. 3.....	4	7	.....	.....	11	581	669	618	713	2611	2622
Health District, No. 4.....	7	28	33	30	98	720	751	893	695	2972	3070
Health District, No. 5.....	304	393	453	535	1685	450	489	571	494	1984	2069
Health District, No. 6.....	143	113	136	134	526	727	927	980	1003	3637	4163
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>3378</b>	<b>3783</b>	<b>4296</b>	<b>4887</b>	<b>4427</b>	<b>17383</b>	<b>20761</b>
 <b>DEATHS.</b>											
City Hospital.....	10	6	9	14	39	31	34	37	33	135	174
Health District, No. 1.....	1	2	4	1	7	10	7	15	12	44	51
Health District, No. 2.....	1	1	1	1	4	26	23	19	15	83	87
Health District, No. 3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	6	1	1	17	17
Health District, No. 4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	18	15	15	46	46
Health District, No. 5.....	3	4	9	5	21	9	14	25	15	63	84
Health District, No. 6.....	2	1	.....	1	5	33	41	40	29	143	148
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>607</b>



NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH, WITH PLACE OF  
NATIVITY, 1894.

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WHITES.

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NATIVES OF

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
City of Charleston.....	18	8	21	21	24	25	25	22	27	24	25	20	260
South Carolina.....	9	5	5	1	6	4	3	5	6	7	8	6	65
Alabama.....			1										1
California.....										1			1
Connecticut.....										1			1
Florida.....								1					1
Georgia.....	1				2			1	3	1	1	1	10
Kentucky.....											1		1
Maryland.....				1	1								2
Massachusetts.....		1	1										2
Mississippi.....				1									1
New Hampshire.....											1		1
New Jersey.....						1					2		3
New York.....			1	1		1	1	1				1	6
North Carolina.....						1							1
Pennsylvania.....		2						1					3
Virginia.....									1		1		2
United States.....									1				1
Denmark.....		1			1								2
England.....		2	1	1		2		2	1		2	1	12
France.....								1		1			2
Germany.....	5	1	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	5	2	29
Ireland.....	10	5	6	1	1	3	5	2	2	3	6	4	48
Italy.....		1			1			1	1				4
Norway.....								1					1
Russia.....		1						1					2
Scotland.....		1	1			2		1			1		6
Spain.....								1					1
Sweden.....		1			1							1	3
Unknown.....		2		1	1		1	1		1			7
Totals.....	46	28	38	33	41	42	38	41	45	38	51	38	479

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NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH, WITH PLACE OF  
NATIVITY, 1894.

BLACK AND COLORED.

NATIVES OF	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
	65	57	61	63	98	71	79	80	75	78	62	82	876
City of Charleston .....	35	30	31	20	31	32	34	22	34	36	25	25	355
South Carolina.....								1					1
Alabama .....													5
Florida.....	1	1	2								1		7
Georgia.....	2						2			1	1	1	7
Kentucky.....	1									2			3
Louisiana.....			1										1
Massachusetts.....									1				1
New York.....										2			2
North Carolina.....	1	2			2	2	3		2	2			14
Virginia.....	1	1					1			1			4
West Indies.....			1										1
Unknown .....	7	5	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2		30
Total .....	113	96	99	90	133	108	121	103	116	122	91	108	1300



## TOTAL MORTALITY, 1894, WHITES, BLACK AND COLORED.

SEX AND STATUS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Male, white.....	19	14	15	19	22	21	17	22	25	18	26	18	236
Female, white.....	27	14	23	14	19	21	21	19	20	20	25	20	243
Totals, white.....	46	28	38	33	41	42	38	41	45	38	51	38	479
Male, black & colored.	61	41	41	43	66	53	67	48	58	63	36	46	623
Female, black & col'd.	52	55	58	47	67	55	54	55	58	59	55	62	677
Totals, black & col'd.	113	96	99	90	133	108	121	103	116	122	91	108	1300
Grand Totals.....	159	124	137	123	174	150	159	144	161	160	142	146	1779

Estimated population—

White.....	28,870
Black and Colored...	36,295

Proportion of deaths—

White.....	1 in 60
Black and Colored...	1 in 27

Total..... 65,165

Total proportion...1 in 36

Ratio per 1000 in the year—Whites..... 16.68

Black and Colored..... 35.81

Total.... 27.29



## S--FROM 186

	30	1881	I	
	Colored	White	Colored	White
Sn				
M				
Se	4	2		
Di	11	81	35	10
Cr	15	10	17	
W	3	1	4	
Ty	27		21	
Ty	31	22	35	15
Me				
Pu	9	9	12	12
Al	5	4	3	1
Ce	47	45	87	23
Ye	3	3	2	1
To				
Co	133	184	185	190
Co	196	60	192	72



DEATH FROM CERTAIN ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN TWENTY-NINE YEARS— FROM 1865 TO 1894 INCLUSIVE.

## CASES OF DEATH.



## COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

YEARS.	WHITES.			BLACKS AND COLORED.		
	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.
1894.....	28,870	479	1 in 60	36,295	13,00	1 in 27
1893.....	28,870	535	1 in 52	36,295	1,284	1 in 28
1892.....	28,870	586	1 in 49	36,295	1,317	1 in 27
1891.....	28,870	553	1 in 52	36,295	1,371	1 in 26
1890.....	28,870	511	1 in 56	36,295	1,310	1 in 28
1889.....	27,605	516	1 in 52	32,540	1,431	1 in 23
1888.....	27,605	492	1 in 56	32,540	1,375	1 in 23
1887.....	27,605	549	1 in 50	32,540	1,316	1 in 24
1886.....	27,605	571	1 in 48	32,540	1,596	1 in 20
1885.....	27,605	487	1 in 56	32,540	1,250	1 in 26

Ratio per 1000 in the year—	White.	Black & Colored.	Total.
1894.....	16.68	35.81	27.29
1893.....	18.53	35.37	27.91
1892.....	20.29	36.28	29.20
1891.....	19.15	37.77	29.06
1890.....	17.70	36.93	27.94
1889.....	19.05	43.66	30.79
1888.....	18.78	42.25	30.57
1887.....	19.52	40.40	31.00
1886.....	20.65	49.01	36.02
1885.....	17.64	38.49	28.88
1884.....	23.68	44.63	34.55
1883.....	21.60	47.13	34.92
1882.....	22.32	42.91	33.11
1881.....	28.66	47.13	38.08
1880.....	22.01	40.43	32.44
1879.....	20.68	33.59	27.92
1878.....	20.95	35.14	28.95
1877.....	22.66	39.29	32.06



## LONGEVITY, 1894.

## WHITES.

	DATE OF DEATH.	AGE.
January	2. Stephen Thomas.....	81
"	5. William McBurney.....	87
"	22. Adele LaCoste.....	87
"	27. Eliza J. Crouch.....	84
"	30. Mary V. Macbeth.....	81
February	10. Susan L. Jones.....	85
"	16. Robert N. Gourdin.....	81
March	29. Sarah P. Allen .....	80
April	5. Louisa H. Hasel.....	87
"	19. Adelheidt Casten.....	80
May	8. Harriet N. Johnston.....	83
August	5. John F. Steinmeyer.....	87
September	12. Mary Rachel Ingraham.....	86
October	16. Eliza Clifford Legare.....	87
"	20. Mary Burrows.....	80
"	21. Wm. Izard Bull.....	81
November	3. Jeannette Lehman.....	95
"	11. Sarah A. Memminger.....	80
"	13. Martha P. Taylor.....	88
"	20. Barbara Riddock.....	82
"	21. Lewis R. Gibbes.....	84
"	22. Eleanor McCormick.....	83
"	25. Edward Lafitte .....	80
"	27. Joseph H. Wheeler.....	84
December	25. Ann McBride.....	80

## BLACK AND COLORED.

January	5. Catherine Bennett.....	91
"	8. Moses Drayton.....	90
"	16. Feby Edwards.....	86
"	28. Benjamin Faber.....	95
February	7. Martha Bethune.....	84
"	21. Robert Salters.....	98
"	26. Wm. Parker.....	95
"	28. Jane Faber.....	97
March	3. Elizabeth Mustapha.....	80
"	9. Aaron Coxune.....	86
"	24. Mary Jane Ancrum.....	80



DATE OF DEATH.	AGE.
April 5. Jane Jackson.....	115
" 8. Ann Adams.....	88
" 27. Daniel Bryan.....	80
May 4. Sam Perry.....	80
" 6. Peggy Gillens.....	80
" 24. Lavinia Salters.....	80
" 25. Dolly Ferguson.....	80
June 8. Eliza Plummer.....	80
" 8. Mary Williams.....	92
" 18. James B. Grant.....	80
" 25. Willoughby Gathers.....	80
" 27. Elsie Chisolm.....	81
July 4. Wm. P. Ford.....	85
" 17. Sarah Miller .....	83
" 28. Prince Alston.....	96
" 31. P. G. Gregory.....	80
August 1. Priscilla Holmes.....	84
" 8. Titus Young.....	96
" 25. John Lewis.....	90
September 12. John Richardson.....	90
" 15. Ann Jones.....	84
" 21. Albert Hunt.....	84
" 28. Eve Hamilton.....	80
" 29. Sarah Mitchell .....	90
" 30. Catherine Catrell.....	80
October 11. Sarah Brown.....	80
" 15. Mary Williamson.....	81
" 23. Wm. Walker.....	85
" 28. Lucretia Johnson.....	86
November 6. Hannah Deas.....	90
" 14. John Smalls.....	80
" 18. Judy Johnson.....	85
December 4. Mary Dufrott.....	89
" 15. Phoebe McKuyler.....	80
" 28. Rhina Lucas.....	80
" 28. Tyra Brown.....	99
" 30. Rebecca Hunter.....	87



ANNUAL SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS  
MADE BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WEATHER BUREAU, AT CHARLESTON, S. C., 1894.

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AIR PRESSURE.

Mean, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, 8 a.m., 30.09 inches.  
Mean, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, 8 p. m., 30.06 inches.  
Mean annual, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, 30.08 inches.  
Mean, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, 8 a. m., 30.14 inches.  
Mean, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea level, 8 p. m., 30.11 inches.  
Mean annual, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, 30.13 inches.  
Highest, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, 30.66, November 29.  
Lowest, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, 29.21, October 9.  
Annual range in pressure, 1.45 inches.  
The average annual pressure, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, of Charleston, S. C., for twenty years, is 30.08 inches. For the months:—January, 30.18 inches; February, 30.13; March, 30.06; April, 30.04; May, 30.02; June, 30.03; July, 30.03; August, 30.03; September, 30.05; October, 30.08; November, 30.12; December, 30.16.

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Mean, 8 a. m., 62.7 degrees.  
Mean, 8 p. m., 65.4 degrees.  
Mean annual, 66.3 degrees.  
The average hourly values for the year 1894, are: 1 a. m., 63.1; 2 a. m., 62.7; 3 a. m., 62.3; 4 a. m., 61.9; 5 a. m., 61.3; 6 a. m., 60.9; 7 a. m., 61.3; 8 a. m., 62.7; 9 a. m., 64.6; 10 a. m., 67.0; 11 a. m., 68.9; 12 noon, 70.1; 1 p. m., 70.9; 2 p. m., 71.2; 3 p. m., 71.0; 4 p. m., 70.4; 5 p. m., 69.3; 6 p. m., 67.9; 7 p. m., 66.5; 8 p. m., 65.4; 9 p. m., 64.9; 10 p. m., 64.5; 11 p. m., 64.1; 12 midnight, 63.6.

The average annual temperature of Charleston for twenty years is 66.1°. For the months:—January, 50.0; February, 53.2; March, 57.1; April, 64.8; May, 73.0; June, 79.6; July, 82.1; August, 80.7; September, 76.0; October, 67.1; November, 58.0; December, 51.3.

Highest, 96, August 10.

Lowest, 14, December 29.

Annual range, 82.

Greatest daily range, 33, January 25.

Least daily range, 3, January 9.

Greatest monthly range, 59, in December.



U. S. DEPART<sup>I</sup>  
W<sup>E</sup>  
CHARLESTON

[Compiled

TY (IN MILES) AT

3 P. M.	4 P. M.	5 P. M.	6 P. M.	7 P. M.	8 P. M.	9 P. M.	10 P. M.	11 P. M.
0.4 10.0 9.7 8.7 7.8 8.3 7.8 7.6 7								
3 11.9 11.3 10.8 8.6 9.0 8.9 8.9 9								
4 11.3 11.2 10.1 8.3 7.7 6.8 6.3 6								
3 14.3 13.4 11.8 10.3 8.8 8.4 8.4 7								
3.8 12.5 12.7 12.1 10.7 9.1 8.6 7.7 7								
3 11.9 11.6 11.4 10.8 9.2 8.2 7.5 7								
3 12.1 11.7 10.6 9.2 8.2 7.5 6.9 6								
3.5 10.0 9.9 9.4 7.9 6.7 7.2 7.0 6								
3.9 12.0 12.3 10.8 10.0 8.8 8.7 8.0 7								
3.7 11.1 10.1 8.2 7.3 7.2 7.3 6.7 7								
3.3 8.6 7.6 6.1 5.6 5.0 6.9 6.3 6								
3 8.2 7.8 6.0 5.6 5.9 5.7 5.6 6								
3.4 11.2 10.8 9.7 8.5 7.9 7.6 7.2 7								

L. I



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WEATHER BUREAU,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 15, 1895.

ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Latitude N.,  $32^{\circ} 47'$ . Longitude W.,  $79^{\circ} 56'$ . Observations made on 75th Meridian time. Local time is 25 minutes slower than 75th Meridian time.

[Compiled for the City Board of Health.]

MONTHS.	PRESSURE			TEMPERATURE			RELATIVE HUMIDITY			VAPOR PRESSURE			PRECIPITATION			CLOUDINESS			WIND			MEAN HOURLY VELOCITY IN MILES AT			NUMBER OF DAYS		
	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	Mean, S. A. M.	Mean, S. P. M.	
January.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
February.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
March.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
April.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
May.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
June.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
July.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
August.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
September.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
October.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
November.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
December.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
Average.....	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
F <sup>T</sup> TAL.	30.02	30.02	30.02	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7

L. X JESUNOVSKY, Local Forecast Officer.



Least monthly range, 27, in July.

Mean monthly range, 41.

Mean daily range, 14.

Number of days on which temperatures were above 90:—15 days; in June, 1; July, 3; August, 8; September, 3.

The average number of days on which temperatures were above 90, at Charleston, for twenty years, is 6. For the months:—June, 6; July, 13; August, 5; September, 1.

Number of days on which temperatures were below 32:—7; in January, 1 day; February, 2; March, 1; December, 3.

The average number of days on which temperatures were below 32, at Charleston, for twenty years, is 2. For the months:—January, 3 days; February, 1; November, 1; December, 2.

Last Ice formed: March 27.

First Ice formed: November 12.

#### MOISTURE.

Mean dew-point, 8 a. m., 56 degrees.

Mean dew-point, 8 p. m., 58 degrees.

Mean annual dew-point, 57 degrees.

The average annual dew-point, of Charleston, for ten years, is 58 degrees. For the months:—January, 43; February, 47; March, 47; April, 55; May, 63; June, 70; July, 74; August, 73; September, 69; October, 60; November, 50; December, 45.

Mean relative humidity, 8 a. m., 80 per cent.

Mean relative humidity, 8 p. m., 78 per cent.

Mean annual relative humidity, 79 per cent.

The average annual humidity, of Charleston, for twenty years, is 75 per cent. For the months:—January, 77 per cent.; February, 75; March, 72; April, 72; May, 72; June, 73; July, 75; August, 78; September, 78; October, 76; November, 76; December, 76.

Mean vapor pressure, 8 a. m., 0.504 inch.

Mean vapor pressure, 8 p. m., 0.529 inch.

Mean annual vapor pressure, 0.516 inch.

#### WEATHER.

Mean cloudiness, (scale 0 to 10 tenths,) 8 a. m., 4.5 tenths.

Mean cloudiness, 8 p. m., 4.4 tenths.

Mean annual cloudiness, 4.7 tenths.

The average annual cloudiness, of Charleston, for twenty years, is 4.6 tenths. For the months:—January, 4.4 tenths; February, 5.6; March, 5.0; April, 4.3; May, 4.6; June, 5.8; July, 5.3; August, 6.8; September, 5.0; October, 3.8; November, 4.6; December, 4.1.

Greatest monthly cloudiness, 6.2, in February.

Least monthly cloudiness, 3.1, in October.



There were 101 clear days, distributed as follows:—January, 8 days February, 4; March, 8; April, 11; May, 6; June, 7; July, 3; August 1; September, 4; October, 18; November, 15; December, 16.

The annual average of clear days, of Charleston, for twenty years, is 133. For the months:—January, 9 days; February, 11; March, 13; April, 13; May, 12; June, 8; July, 9; August, 9; September, 10; October, 14; November, 12; December, 13.

There were 216 partly cloudy days, distributed as follows:—January, 15 days; February, 16; March, 21; April, 18; May, 25; June, 20; July, 23; August, 26; September, 21; October, 10; November, 10; December, 11.

The annual average of partly cloudy days, of Charleston, for twenty years, is 136. For the months:—January, 11 days; February, 9; March, 10; April, 11; May, 13; June, 14; July, 15; August, 15; September, 10; October, 10; November, 10; December, 10.

There were 48 cloudy days, distributed as follows:—January, 8 days; February, 8; March, 2; April, 1; May, 0; June, 3; July, 5; August, 4; September, 5; October, 3; November, 5; December, 4.

The annual average of cloudy days, of Charleston, for twenty years, is 96. For the months:—January, 11 days; February, 8; March, 8; April, 6; May, 6; June, 8; July, 7; August, 9; September, 10; October, 7; November, 8; December, 8.

#### WIND.

Prevailing direction, southwest.

Total annual movement, 71,641 miles.

The average annual movement of wind, of Charleston, for twenty years, is 68,535 miles. For the months:—January, 5,664 miles; February, 5,451; March, 6,231; April, 6,132; May, 6,412; June, 5,873; July, 5,686; August, 5,363; September, 5,622; October, 5,604; November, 5,201; December, 5,296.

Greatest monthly movement, 6,758, in April.

Least monthly movement, 5,147, in August.

Greatest daily movement, 735, September 26.

Least daily movement, 74, November 22.

Highest velocity, 49 miles per hour, from the N. E., September 26.

Number of times the wind was observed blowing (at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.) from the N., 76 times, or 10 per cent.; N. E., 116, or 16 per cent.; E., 76, or 10 per cent.; S. E., 54, or 7 per cent.; S., 96, or 13 per cent.; S. W., 194, or 27 per cent.; W., 61, or 9 per cent.; N. W., 57, or 8 per cent.; calms, none, (0) or 0 per cent.

The average annual percentages of the wind direction, of Charleston, for 20 years, are: N., 11 per cent.; N. E., 15; E., 13; S. E., 7; S., 10; S. W., 22; W., 11; N. W., 7; calms, 4.

The average hourly wind velocity, for the year 1894, is 8.2 miles. The mean hourly values, for the same period, are; 1 a. m., 6.6 miles; 2 a. m., 6.5; 3 a. m., 6.4; 4 a. m., 6.3; 5 a. m., 6.3; 6 a. m., 6.2; 7 a. m.;



6.5; 8 a. m., 7.0; 9 a. m., 7.7; 10 a. m., 8.2; 11 a. m., 9.0; 12 noon, 9.7. 1 p. m., 10.6; 2 p. m., 11.2; 3 p. m., 11.4; 4 p. m., 11.2; 5 p. m., 10.8; 6 p. m., 9.7; 7 p. m., 8.5; 8 p. m., 7.9; 9 p. m., 7.6; 10 p. m., 7.2; 11 p. m., 7.2; 12 midnight, 6.9.

The annual average hourly wind velocity, of Charleston, for ten years, is 7.8 miles. The mean hourly values for the same period are: 1 a. m., 6.5 miles; 2 a. m., 6.4; 3 a. m., 6.4; 4 a. m., 6.3; 5 a. m., 6.3; 6 a. m., 6.4; 7 a. m., 6.6; 8 a. m., 7.0; 9 a. m., 7.8; 10 a. m., 8.2; 11 a. m., 8.7; 12 noon, 9.2; 1 p. m., 9.9; 2 p. m., 10.3; 3 p. m., 10.6; 4 p. m., 10.5; 5 p. m., 10.2; 6 p. m., 9.2; 7 p. m., 8.0; 8 p. m., 7.2; 9 p. m., 6.9; 10 p. m., 6.7; 11 p. m., 6.7; 12 midnight, 6.6.

#### PRECIPITATION.

Total rain (melted snow, sleet and hail included,) 56.81 inches.

Total depth of snowfall, trace.

Greatest monthly rainfall, 12.11 inches, in August.

Least monthly rainfall, 0.44 inch, in December.

Greatest rainfall in any 24 consecutive hours, 7.00 inches, September 26 and 27.

The average annual precipitation, of Charleston, for twenty years, is 56.81 inches. For the months:—January, 4.07 inches; February, 3.46; March, 4.01; April, 4.06; May, 4.06; June, 5.29; July, 7.40; August, 7.31; September, 6.09; October, 4.36; November, 3.21; December, 3.49.

There were 120 "rainy" days (or days on which 0.01 inch of precipitation from rain, melted snow, sleet, or hail occurred,) distributed as follows: January, 10 days; February, 12; March, 8; April, 5; May, 14; June, 8; July, 18; August, 21; September, 9; October, 6; November, 7; December, 2.

The annual average of "rainy" days, of Charleston, for twenty years, is 120. For the months:—January, 11 days; February, 10; March, 10; April, 8; May, 9; June, 11; July, 12; August, 13; September, 11; October, 8; November, 8; December, 9.

There were 93 thunder-storms, distributed as follows: January, 0; February, 0; March, 4; April, 2; May, 16; June, 14; July, 25; August, 20; September, 7; October, 2; November, 2; December, 1.

The annual average of thunder-storms, of Charleston, for twenty years, is 39. For the months:—January, 1; February, 1; March, 1; April, 2; May, 4; June, 8; July, 9; August, 7; September, 3; October, 1; November, 1; December, 1.

The last frost occurred March 31.

The first frost occurred November 6.

L. N. JESUNOFSKY,

*Local Forecast Official.*

Charleston, S. C., January 17, 1895.



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

CHARLESTON, So. Ca., November 7th, 1891.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to make the following report of my attendance upon the 22nd Annual Session of the American Public Health Association, held in the City of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada, September 25th—28th, and of my visit to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, on the St. Lawrence River, erected and maintained for the protection of the Province of Canada against the importation of contagious and infectious diseases.

There were about 230 members present, representing the various States of the United States, the Army and Navy, and Marine Service of the United States; also, members from Mexico and Canada, making the session an international one in the fullest sense.

Men gathered together to confer upon the great problems of Hygiene and preventive medicine, to protect the people of their various countries against the income and continuance of dangerous diseases; and to take measures for the limitation of endemic diseases and the prolongation of human life. These are grave and serious problems and are entitled to the most thoughtful consideration.

The Session was marked by an earnest attention to the principles on which the American Public Health Association was founded.

Nineteen volumes, containing full and copious papers and discussions on the problems of human life and its preservation are the results of the devoted labor of the members of the Association. I question if there exists in any country such a valuable contribution on these subjects. Dr. E. P. La Chapelle, of Montreal, President of the American Public Health Association, occupied the chair, and presided with dignity and ability.

The first paper read before the Association on Tuesday, A.



M., September 25, was by Dr. G. H. F. Nuttal, of the Johns Hopkins University, referring principally to the very great movement made recently in some Italian Cities, in improving their sanitary condition—Naples, Florence and Rome. Abundant Water Supply; Disinfecting Plants; Crematories for the Dead, and Slaughter Houses have been secured. In Naples over one hundred millions (100,000,000) of francs have been given to this work. A large part of the city has been entirely re-modeled—the old pestiferous dwellings have been torn down and modern houses built. The lower portions of the city have been filled up on a gigantic scale, good water secured, and habits of cleanliness fostered, so as to greatly reduce the death rate. In some places the surface has been raised 4 metres, about 13 feet.

21 towns have crematories for the dead, costing about 40 francs for each cremation—the poor gratis.

The people generally, do not take kindly to this method of disposing of the dead.

Dr. Lee, Secretary Pennsylvania Board of Health read a paper entitled the "Cart before the Horse," aptly illustrating how frequently fine dwelling houses had splendid plumbing fixtures, and appliances put in, before proper measures were taken to secure a thorough and complete disposal of the polluted water coming from the soil pipes—the water often polluting the earth. He recommended that proper sewers should always precede the water supply. A series of most interesting papers were here read on the purification of water.

Dr. Johnston, of the McGill University, read a paper upon Sedimentation in Water, showing that sand filters diminishes Bacteria about 99 per cent. There should always be places for sedimentation before the water goes into the reservoir. He spoke of the powerful influence of sun light in destroying Bacteria.

Dr. Bell gave an interesting statement as to the Long Island water basin, describing an impenetrable clay strata at the depth of fifty feet. Many large wells fifty feet in diameter, bored or dug to the depth of fifty feet, gave a



very abundant and inexhaustible supply of pure water; the rainfall permeating the upper sand strata, becomes thoroughly purified. This is sedimentation by a natural process. 43 inches of water falls here annually, three-quarters of which filters through the soil. This is Brooklyn's water supply and reservoir.

Dr. Shutt, Chemist of the Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, speaks of water on farms as a fruitful source of disease. He had examined hundreds of samples of water taken from Canadian farms, and found them polluted. Owing to apathy and negligence, the country which should afford the purest water, often from contamination with the drainage of the barnyard, suffered from this cause of filth. The farm wells often showed an appalling number of disease germs, and the greatest care should be taken in the site of these wells, and the surroundings should be kept free from filth.

Mr. Fuller, Bacteriologist of the Lawrence, Mass. Experimental Farm, then read a most interesting paper on the various results of their work for the past seven years on the Filtration of Water Through Sand Beds. He said that there were three methods of purifying water. 1st, chemicals, 2nd, by heat, and 3rd, by filtration. Chemicals he said were impracticable and possibly harmful. Heat was a good method, but Filtration was infinitely the better method.

In 102 experiments, 58 indicate sterilization, and the few Bacteria left in the others were harmless Bacteria. Spring water is the result of natural filtration. There are, perhaps, a score or more harmful Bacteria, the others are a benefit to humanity. Infinitely small Bacteria destroy the worm and the whale; they protect the living from the dead; the best method is to follow nature. For seven years the Experimental Station at Lawrence had been studying the problem of nature's method. Five feet in thickness are the best filters, and the finer grains of sand are better than the coarser for Bacteria. Two methods were in use, the continuous and the intermittent supply of water. So far no appreciable difference was noticed. 12,000 examinations of 20 forms of filters showed 98 per cent of Bacteria removed and the ones left



were harmless. The experiment was made of placing Typhoid Fever Bacillus in those filters and only a few came out.  $99\frac{80}{100}$  were removed by filtration. Such a test as would never occur naturally. The tests were very severe ones. Germs were applied for weeks, and 100 fold greater than would ever happen naturally, in a natural water supply.

The results are no longer experimental; and a new filter on a large scale has been invented and applied at Lawrence,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent, 5 feet thick of sand—water flows in 16 hours a day.

In some cases 99 per cent. of Bacteria were removed, and Typhoid Fever had been diminished 60 per cent. In a great factory at Lawrence, where Typhoid Fever formerly prevailed, since the use of this filtered water, not a single case of Typhoid Fever had occurred. It is entirely possible to protect the people from Typhoid Fever by sand filtration. I regard the above as a most interesting and important contribution.

The Afternoon Session was opened by the reading of the report of the Special Committee on the Pollution of Water Supplies, by the Chairman, Dr. Charles Smart, of the U. S. Army. This report reviews very fully the influence of sand filtration, and noted the unbroken record of Typhoid Fever in communities that used raw river water, and an equally unbroken record of lessened Typhoid rates following the filtration of such river supplies. It was recommended that different Universities take up different forms of Bacteria found in water, and study their nature and habits, and publish the same. It was also resolved to memorialize the different Federal Governments, the State and Provincial Governments to pass laws to prohibit the contamination of water supplies by sewerage from cities, towns and villages, and compel them to provide some means for the treatment and oxidation of this sewerage before emptying it into these places.

Dr. Smart noted that when Cholera prevailed in 1892, in Hamburg, Altoona, a near neighbor of Hamburg, was free from the disease, due to the use of filtered water. In Ham-



burg, one side of a square used filtered water, and was free from Cholera; the other side of the square used non-filtered water, and suffered from the disease. In May, 1893, filtered water was introduced into Hamburg, and there has been no Cholera since. There are 137,000 square miles of filter beds in Hamburg. In New Orleans, Alum and Lime are used as coagulents, and are said to be more rapid in their effect than filtration, and are cheaper. He recommended the closing of all surface wells liable to be contaminated from sub soil filtration. There should be co-operative efforts made to study this subject by all Biological Laboratories equipped for the purpose. Dr. Smart noted report of the Royal Commission of London, England. The filtration by the London Water Company removes 98 or 99 per cent. of the microbes contained in the river water of the Thames and Lea. The vital action of filter beds removes or destroys any pathogenic organisms. Dr. Hodgetts, of Toronto, then read a paper on the management in Diphtheria Epidemics in rural districts. He said as far as cities were considered, an outbreak was under the control of the Health Officers, but in rural districts it was very different. He said some inexpensive system should be adopted in these cases. From an insidious beginning the disease extended over a wide area, several weeks occurring between the first outbreak and the true state of affairs becoming known. The duties of an inspector was to protect the living and to succor the diseased. All directions should be plain and simple. Above all things all schools should be closed. Isolation should be practiced, and thorough disinfection practiced.

Dr. J. D. Griffith read a paper on "Innocuous Transportation of the Dead." He said that this age demanded a far greater precaution in the transportation of the dead. Until we were educated to the thorough sanitation of cremation, the transportation of the dead body by rail would always be a source of very great danger. He suggested that a portion of each baggage car should be metal lined, and be securely locked and set apart for this purpose. Particular emphasis was laid on the fact that the transportation of persons who



had died from contagious diseases should be prohibited. Some of the members were of the opinion that no dead body should be removed by rail, or transported from one place to another. And it was suggested that only after cremation should the *ashes* be allowed to be removed. In Montreal no person dying from an infectious disease is allowed to be removed; and the railroads will not carry them.

The Evening Meeting of the first day was a meeting of welcome from the authorities of Canada. It was held in the Windsor Hotel Hall, a spacious auditorium.

Dr. Craik, the Chairman of the Local Committee, said that the Association was one which appealed to every body, no matter what their age, creed or nationality might be. Dr. Craik extended a welcome, and concluded as follows: "Let us, regardless of all artificial lines of separation, join together as one great family, striving earnestly to prevent, as far as may be, human misery, disease and premature death, and to increase by every means in our power, the sum of human health, happiness and prosperity."

Lt. Governor Chapleau then extended a welcome on behalf of the Dominion of Canada. He said there could be no nobler or greater object than that of the American Public Health Association—the object of conserving the public health of this continent and of the world. One great effect had been produced by these Associations. The great plagues of the earth had been stopped, that had been once the dread of humanity. The first duty of a Government was to assist the Association in its endeavors to keep public health as good as possible. He welcomed the Association most heartily.

The Mayor of Montreal gave a most hearty and cordial welcome to the Association. He said that the American Public Health Association, considering its objects and the results of its labors, is one of the most important on the American Continent. The sanitary and commercial interests of the world are dependent upon one another, because when an epidemic breaks out commercial transactions are stopped at once. Misery and hardships are the consequences, and who will deny that misery gives birth to sickness. He said that



your Association possesses an especial character of philanthropy and universality, because all of its efforts tend towards the preservation of humanity from sickness and contagion. The evening ended with the address of President LaChapelle. He said the Association had never ceased since its foundation to labor for the advancement of sanitary science—for the promotion of measures and organizations that should effect the practical accomplishment of the laws and principles of public Hygiene. It had thus realized the brightest hopes and the most enthusiastic provisions of its most worthy founders, and had extended its benefits and influence over the whole of North America, the Republic of Mexico and the Dominion of Canada—all three working together in brotherly emulation, recognizing no political boundaries, and valiantly striving to attain one unique and humane object, the dissemination to all, of the knowledge of public Hygiene, and the development of respect for its decrees. He said that Hygiene is no longer the patrimony of Physicians exclusively; it is a science open to all laymen and clergymen, men and women. It needs supporters and workers in all classes—engineers, teachers, chemists, &c. Governments now recognize to-day that the money and labor spent in upholding sanitary principles are repaid manifold by the security afforded to public health. May we not hope that Governments fully recognizing the importance of these questions, and wishing to afford greater facilities for protection, will soon see the necessity of creating a new department in their Cabinet—that of "Public Health," and that in the near future all Governments will be advised and supported by a competent Specialist—"a minister of Public Health." He said the perspective of the future is very encouraging. The work done during the past fifteen years has been enormous. What may we then not expect in the next 15 years? All over the continent, State, Provincial and Local Boards of Health have been organized, and are working effectively. Every where a prominent position is given to the subject of sanitary knowledge. The protection and preservation of one's health and that of one's fellow beings is not only a right but a solemn duty.



The work of Wednesday's Session commenced with two papers on Vaccine and Vaccination; the first by Dr. Gauvreau, Director of the Vaccine Institute of St Foye, Province of Quebec. The next paper was by Dr. Ralph Walsh, of Washington D. C. He said the selection of Lymph and the operation of Vaccination had not received from the profession at large the thought it deserved. During scares, Vaccinations are hastily performed, and often there is no after inspection. The Lymph used may be feeble or the operation badly done. He said the Cow Pox was only modified Varioloid; the admixture of Glycerine with Vaccine Lymph not only destroys the extraneous Bacteria, but prolongs the activity of the Lymph. Outbreaks of Small Pox are caused by the general physician's failure to perform his duty at the proper time. What are the remedies? An honest observation of responsibility upon the part of the propagator of Vaccine and the physician who should use it. The physician should see that each infant brought under his care is successfully Vaccinated during the first year of its life, and at least again at sixteen. The ideal protection can be secured by Vaccinating to the point of Saturation. I mean to Vaccinate at six months of age or earlier, and then each succeeding six-months, until no result is obtained—making test re-vaccinations at intervals of a few years thereafter. The Lymph should be used direct from the propagator, holding him responsible, not after it has passed through the hands of second and third parties, and all responsibility lost. Great necessity exists for antiseptic methods in the collection of the virus. Heifers from 3 to 12 months old are preferred; light cows preferred to dark ones. Young cows are not tuberculous. On the fifth or sixth day the Pustules are ready. The next subject was Tuberculosis.

Dr. N. E. Wordin, of Bridgeport Conn. read the next article on the Restriction and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He showed that Consumption was an infectious or communicable disease, and the principal source of danger of its spreading lay in the sputum ejected by a phthisical patient when it had become dry. The breath of a Consumptive contained no Bacilli, and was not infectious. If the spread of this disease



was to be attacked it must be by the destruction of the sputum. Phthisis might be communicated by osculation, and among the Hygienic commandments should be one for the Syphilitic and the Consumptive, "Thou Shalt Not Kiss." He considered that the most practicable and quickest way of restricting the spread of Tuberculosis would be to put it on the list of infectious or communicable diseases, to be reported to the Health Officers. There should be a thorough disinfection of all houses in which the disease had occurred, and this should be put on a public record. There should also be a disinfection of hotel rooms, sleeping car berths, rooms and prison cells which had been occupied by Consumptives, before they were occupied by any other person. There should be special hospitals for the treatment of Tuberculosis. No Tuberculous female should nurse a child. Milk from Tuberculous animals should never be used. No one should sleep in the same room as a Consumptive, or in a room which has been occupied by a Consumptive, until it has been thoroughly disinfected. Milk should be sterilized before it is given to children. There should be public inspection of Dairies and Slaughter Houses. Milk should be tested for Tuberculosis, so that the disease might be stamped out in cattle. General hospitals should be provided with special wards for Consumptives, and in them should be enforced the proper measures for the elimination of infection. Since the wonderful strides made by the science of Bacteriology, the germs of disease are no longer unknown. These dreaded organisms are things we can see, handle and kill. The sputum of a Consumptive must be destroyed as soon as it is voided. Michigan has taken the advance in the requirements of notification and restriction of this disease. She has already reaped an abundant reward. In 1878, the cases of Consumption were .71; and this proportion has steadily decreased every year, until in 1889 it was .49. Consumption kills one-seventh of all persons dying. 11 per cent. of all deaths. 91,270 deaths in the United States from Consumption in one year?

Dr. F. O. Donaldson, President of the New York State Board of Health, then read a paper on the Examination of the



Milk Supply, for Tuberculosis, in the State of New York. One-eighth of all deaths was due to Tuberculosis, and it was not questioned that many of these cases of Consumption originated from Tuberculous Milk. Since 1892 there has been a law in New York State providing for the slaughter of cattle found to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Out of 22,000 cattle examined, 700 were ordered killed. The discovery of such a large number of cattle affected, has led to the appointment of a Special Commissioner for the purpose of prosecuting the enquiries further. It was estimated that there was \$40,000,000 invested in the Milk industries in New York State, and 2,000,000 cows were at work. A Tuberculous cow will give Tuberculous Milk. There was great antagonism at first to the law affecting the Examination of Cows; now all opposition has been withdrawn. \$60 is paid for registered cattle and \$25 for grade cows, if killed. In examination for Tuberculosis, the breed is taken, the history of the herd, temperature taken, and Tuberculin imported from Dr. Koch, Germany, is injected. The temperature is then continuously taken; in 9 to 15 hours it reaches a maximum. Next day if the temperature rises two degrees it is a sign of Tuberculosis. All cattle are liable to the disease. Tuberculin is a very valuable diagnostician. The care of the public health is the chief duty of the State, and such work must go on.

"Should the Marriage of Consumptives be Discouraged?" was the next theme, by Dr. P. Paquin. He held that the marriage of a Consumptive with a healthy person must lead to the infection of the latter, and that the children born of Consumptives are always naturally predisposed to Tuberculosis. Thus the centres of infection are increased, and the danger to society is made much greater. The conclusion is obvious. No Consumptives should marry.

At the Evening Session Dr. Montizambert gave an interesting description of the "Grosse Isle" Quarantine Station on the St. Lawrence River, illustrating the same by means of lime lights thrown on a suspended sheet of large dimensions.

Description of the Station below. \* \* \*

Dr. Cameron, of the McGill University then gave a lecture



on the Hygiene of the Young in Schools. He showed the great neglect of schools in not providing Hygienic appliances. He quoted Herbert Spencer as having said that the first requisite of success in life is to be a good animal, and that to be a nation of good animals is the first condition to national prosperity.

From the age of 4 to 5, up to 15 or 16, the period of active growth and development, most children are at school, being educated and trained for their life work. If the schools fulfil their important functions well, and turn out their scholars good animals, well equipped for the battle of life, the first condition of national prosperity will have been attained; but in whatever degree they fail to secure the best results, in the same degree will they hinder national progress. At the end of the year scholars are examined to determine their scholastic proficiency. Is there a question as to how the body has fared? School desks are responsible for a good deal of deformity. The desks are of uniform height, while the pupils are of various sizes. If too tall, the children must stoop; if too short, they must reach up. These desks should raise and lower like a piano stool. Physical exercise in schools should aim to cultivate the habit of sitting, standing, walking and breathing properly. If proper precautions are not taken, spinal curvature is apt to follow.

There should be a regularly appointed Inspector of Physical Culture; he should examine and report; youth is the time, and school is the place.

A man with a good body and poor education is often in a better position for securing a good livelihood, than the man with a good mind in an unsound body. Therefore, the necessity exists to give physical as well as literary instruction.

Mr. Mitchell, President of the National Association of Master Plumbers, suggested that a semi-annual inspection of all houses, for sanitary purposes should be had. He said that in 1888, Baltimore, 1892, New York, and 1893, Massachusetts had passed laws for Plumbing Inspection, and no Plumber was allowed to work without a license. Pure air and pure water should abound in every house. He offered the Resolu-



tion, that the American Public Health Association recommend that all the States should have laws passed for proper plumbing.

Dr. Crothiers, Hartford, Conn, read an interesting paper on The Influence of Inebriety on Public Health.

1. The influence of inebriety on public health is of far greater magnitude, and more closely associated with the various sanitary problems of the day than is realized at present.

2. Our present conception of the extent, nature and character of inebriety is erroneous, and based on theories that are wrong. Our methods of dealing with inebriates are most disastrous and fatal, in not only destroying the victim, but in perpetuating an evil we seek to lessen.

3 These patients must be recognized as diseased, and should be housed in farm colonies, under military care and methods, and medical treatment. They must be organized, employed, placed in Hygenic surroundings, and made self-supporting.

There are in the United States 500,000 people who are inebriates, and 100,000 who are constantly arrested for petty crimes. Capitalists are now requiring temperate men and non-drinkers in their employ; and in New York, even liquor dealers require abstainers.

A society has been formed in England and in this Country, for information as to those unfortunates, and they are being studied. Instead of short sentences for crime, they should be made self-supporting. Those belonging to more well to do classes should be confined in less public places and made to pay for their support. In all cases it should be taken as granted that inebriates have forfeited their rights to personal liberty; that they are dangerous.

The Thursday Morning Session was opened with a report from Dr. Conn, on Car Sanitation. He said the employees of the cars should be instructed in the simpler problems of Hygiene and the use of Hygenic appliances. Some discussion followed. Dr. Horlbeck indicating that in Charleston the ventilation of cars was severely tested by the American Pub-



lic Health Association, on an excursion to Otranto, in 1890. The Railroad Companies had ignored it entirely; and until these corporations were forced to supply fresh air, by Government law, nothing would be done. To change the present immense service of cars would be costly; and as there was no obligation required, the Railroad Companies allowed things to remain in *statu quo*.

Dr. Formento read a report from the International Committee on Yellow Fever. He said that modern appliances afforded a means of keeping Yellow Fever out of the Country. Dr. Formento said that Vera Cruz had never been free from Yellow Fever since 1868.

Dr Horlbeck offered a Resolution, That the United States be asked to send a proper Bacteriologist to a Yellow Fever City in the Tropics, who shall reside there permanently, for the purpose of studying up the character of the disease. He suggested better sanitation in the Cities where Yellow Fever constantly prevails—Rio Janeiro, Vera Cruz and Havana.

The report was full of interesting information and was voluminous.

Mr. Rudolph Herring read a report on the Disposal of Garbage. All things considered, incineration seemed the best of all methods for the disposal of garbage.

Dr. Durgin, of Boston, showed an ingenious device for the disposal of the refuse garbage waste of every household on the premises, by a sheet iron box fitted with grates, and connected with the stove pipe. This scheme is being perfected in Boston, and should it be developed to a success, it will greatly solve the garbage matter. Dr. Durgin said that he had had one in use at his home for three months, and it had worked very satisfactorily. The heat passing from the stoves to the chimney dries the garbage. The cost would not be more than three or four dollars.

Dr. Hingston spoke of the influence of the climate of Canada on health. He said it was very cold but it was exhilarating and dry cold. Soldiers marching for days together, clad lightly, when the thermometer was 40 to 50°



below zero, did not suffer if the wind did not blow. Except Malta, Canada shows the lowest mortality in the British Army. Canadians are a very healthy people. Mortality lower than that of Great Britain. Canada has no special malady. The increase in population was enormous. There was a lesser mortality in winter than in summer, which was different to most countries. The Association here took the opportunity of visiting the New Garbage Incinerator which has just been erected at a cost of \$47,000. It is a huge affair, with a chimney 185 feet high: and the builders claim that it works perfectly at a minimum cost.

Dr. Wordin, of Bridgeport, Conn. then read a paper on The Disposal of Garbage. He advocates its disposal by fire.

Dr. Gauthier, of Quebec, read a paper on The Importance of Teaching Hygiene in Elementary Schools, in which he held that it was through the schools and teaching Hygiene that we could eradicate the unfortunate prejudices which directly caused the loss of so many who might otherwise have been the strength, glory and pride of our country.

Dr. Brennan gave a "Few Remarks on School Hygiene." He spoke of the need of arousing the general public to the necessity of propagating the study of Hygiene. The Hygienic education of children, whose teachers must be proficient in Hygiene. In each school he recommended there should be a School Commissioner, endowed with power to act. There should be some system of efficient general supervision, and the general co-operative support of local and general Boards of Health, and the Board of Public Instruction should be assured.

There were several other papers read, rather of a professional character.

Dr. Nagle, of the New York Board of Health, presented the methods in use in New York for minimizing contagious diseases; especially the methods in use for Diphtheria. There were 40 stations in New York for the collection of Diphtheria Sputa. 5,611 cases so far had been examined, and 58 per cent. were true Diphtheria; he also gave books indicating the methods used.



On the next day, Friday, at three o'clock, a visit was made by the Association, 200 miles below Montreal, to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, St. Lawrence River. The Station is up to the most advanced scientific plane. 3 jacketed chambers are in use, 25 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches in diameter—square. 2 cars go into each cylinder; each car has 24 very ingenious and convenient wire trunks, each trunk having a special key; the clothing and effects of each passenger or immigrant is or are put into one of these trunks; this is then locked and the key given to the passenger or immigrant, and after disinfection by steam the trunk is turned over to the owner. Special arrangements are very well contrived to give each person a thorough cleaning—hot and cold water. They are washed from head to feet by a rain bath. Each cylinder, therefore, contains 48 trunks at each operation. The operation takes about two hours. Dr. Montizimbert, the Supervising Quarantine Officer of Canada, informed us that they could handle about 1,000 immigrants in the 24 hours. The cylinders have a special Thermometer, made by the Peabody Thermometer Company. By means of an electric contrivance, information is afforded to the Engineer of the progress of the heat as applied. Also, there is a Clockwork dial, which notes automatically, and registers the heat. Every charge is therefore recorded, and these dial plates are kept as a tell-tale in case damages are asked for on the claim of extraordinary heat. Cost about \$168.00, The accommodations on shore are made for about 1,800 persons. The beds, 1,800 in number, are models of neatness. They are all in pieces: a great heap of these pieces can be thrown together and any piece will fit any other piece. I could not obtain the cost of this plant. Dr. Montizimbert informed me that they had spent \$77,000 from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893. No statements were as yet made by the Board of Public Works for the past fiscal year. There are no charges whatever for boarding or for disinfection. The Steamship Companies are, of course, charged with the maintenance of the detained. Extensive cooking appliances are there for the convenience of the detained. There is a subsidiary Station at Quebec, for disinfection, with one



cylinder, for the detention of the effects of immigrants coming from a suspected country but where there is no disease.

Two steamers assist in the work—one of them being supplied with a Sulphur Furnace for supplying Sulphur Dioxide. This is a very first-class Station, and probably the most complete, in some respects, as far as scientific appliance goes, in existence.

On my return trip, with the concurrence of our Chairman, Mr. McGahan, I visited the Health Department of the City of New York. The Department has just been removed into a magnificent building at the corner of White and Elm Street, In every respect superior to the late accommodations, and all the sub-divisions will have their headquarters here. I met Mr. Wilson, the President, and also Dr. Cyrus Edson, the Sanitary Commissioner, who advised the Board as to the precautions required. Through the great courtesy of the latter I had an opportunity of studying the effects of the recent remedy for Diphtheria—Anti Toxine.

At the Willard Parker Hospital, where they have accommodation for eighty patients with Diphtheria, and accommodation for eighty patients with Scarlet Fever, I saw seven patients being treated for Diphtheria with Anti Toxin. Dr. Somerset, the Physician in charge, told me that he had taken the very worst cases of Diphtheria ; they were recovering. The patients are injected once in the twenty-four hours with the compound. So marked has been the success that the Health Department of New York expect to put up a Bacteriological plant for the manufacture of this compound, to cost \$30,000.

It is only now made in Germany ; is almost impossible to get ; and takes a long time to obtain ; for this reason the extensive plant is to be put up. I saw the Receiving Hospital adjoining the Willard Parker Hospital, put up recently, at a cost of \$80,000. This is for the reception of Small Pox and Typhus and aggravated Measles.

The cases are, every day as they occur, carried to North Brothers Island. I visited North Brothers Island. It is an Island devoted to this purpose of receiving Small Pox, etc., and is about eight or nine miles up the East River. The



most extensive accommodations are here afforded for patients. It is easily possible to take care of 1,000 cases. All the Dwellings and Administration Buildings, and one very large building, are of handsome brick, besides there are tents and wooden buildings. I saw about fifty cases of Small Pox being treated at the Island. The arrangements for the care and limitation of contagious diseases are on a most elaborate and extensive scale.

Dr. Talmadge, acting Quarantine Officer of the Port of New York in the absence of Dr. Jenkins, in Europe, was kind enough to come to New York for me, in the Steamer Gov. Flower. We visited first Swinbourne Island and then Hoffman Island. These Islands are artificial Islands, made of Rip Rap Stone. I am glad to report that I saw a most complete Plant. At Swinbourne Island there are accommodations for the care and treatment of eight hundred sick persons—sick with contagious disease, physicians, nurses, &c. Hoffman Island, about one mile from Swinbourne Island, is for the detention, segregation and disinfection of immigrants. There is accommodation for 4,000 persons at one time.

There is a very complete disinfecting plant—three cylinders jacketed, supplied with air pumps, pop valves, &c. The cylinders are similar to the ones at Grosse Isle. Have two doors, one at each end, and a partition wall. The articles go in at one and come out, after disinfection, at the other. These Islands contain about two and-a-half acres each. The authorities are now at work, adding on to Hoffman Island, to be increased in the near future, nine acres, and in three years, nine more acres. This is for the purpose of giving greater accommodation to the saloon passengers that may be detained. The whole Island is covered with cement, and can be disinfected and kept disinfected. Any group can be segregated, males and females kept apart; they can be washed, males and females separately, a large number of bathing rooms being provided. Recently a building, frame, has been erected, 280 feet long and 50 wide, 3 stories in height, supplied with hundreds of beds, lavatories, water closets, &c. 1,500 persons can be taken care of in this one building. Great changes have



gone on under the management of Dr. Jenkins, and more is contemplated. My trip to New York was most instructive, and I have a very clear idea of the possibilities of this city to handle contagious disease and to keep it out of the country.

From what I could gather, the authorities of New York, New Orleans and Baltimore have no idea of turning their Quarantine Stations to the general government.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,

*Health Officer.*



## REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN KEEPER.

CHARLESTON, January 1st, 1895.

*To His Honor the Mayor and City Council:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of this Department for the past year:

Appropriation Allowed.....	\$4,500 00
To C. Roessler & Son, hardware, oils, etc., for cleaning drains.....	\$ 59 11
" Jno. F. Riley, general overhauling of tools for cleaning drains.....	130 27
" Anderson Lumber Company, 4 pieces planking boards.....	1 20
" J. N. Schlepergrell, 19 pieces 3 inch planks.....	5 10
" J. C. Beard, 1½ doz. drain lamps, @\$3 per doz.	4 50
" Pay Rolls for cleaning drains.....	2,664 25
" Two Drain Bands for year.....	73 00
" Tidal Drain Keeper's salary.....	900 00
	\$4,494 43
Balance on hand.....	\$5 57

Respectfully,                    JNO. E. KOSTER,  
*Tidal Drain Keeper.*



## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

## CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE.

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Charleston Orphan House for 1894. Also the reports of the various Standing Committees for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1894, with the annexed statement of the Commissioners' Trust Fund.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,  
*Chairman Board Commissioners of Charleston Orphan  
House.*

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*Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Charleston  
Orphan House, for the year ending December 31st, 1894.*

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## RECEIPTS.

To amount received from interest on Public Fund.....	\$ 8,608 51
To amount received from Commissioners' Trust Fund.....	2,573 36
Balance from City Council.....	12,348 80
	<hr/>
	\$23,530 67

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## EXPENDITURES.

By amount expended as per Monthly Returns to City Council.....	\$ 20,257 31
By Physician's Salary.....	700 00
By amount expended from Commissioners' Trust Fund, as per Return to City Council.....	2,573 36
	<hr/>
	\$23,530 67

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E. E.

E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE,  
*Secretary C. C. O. H.*



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS,  
1894.

Your Committee respectfully report as follows for the year 1894.

Highest number on register:—

Boys, 120—Girls, 131—Total.....	251
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Average attendance:

Boys, 114—Girls, 119—Total.....	233.
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Admitted during the year:

Boys, 14—Girls, 15—Total.....	29
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Discharged:

Boys, 22—Girls, 28—Total.....	50
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The studies embrace Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Common School and Physical Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Familiar Science, Physiology, Grammar, Stenography, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The Kindergarten now numbers 59; 25 having been promoted to the Primary Department last October.

Your Committee are impressed with the continued proficiency, and completeness in instruction as developed during the past year, in the rapid advance made by all the children in the various departments of the School. Strict discipline has been enforced and a greater interest observed both among teachers and pupils, and it is gratifying to know that in constant tests made from time to time the fruits of the efforts made in behalf of perfecting the wards placed under our care are becoming more and more each year apparent, in not only the scholastic training, but the practical moulding, which will render those receiving it, more qualified to enter upon the duties of life. While giving due praise to each and all interested in this department, your Committee still recognize the unequalled ability of the Principal, Miss Irving, and her able lieutenant, Mrs. Reilly, who, during her absence assumed her duties with marked ability, discretion and judgment.

Your Committee embraces the opportunity of their report to place upon permanent record the valuable services rendered by Prof. E. F. Parker in his lectures on Physiology



before the school, and to express the thanks of both teachers and scholars for the happy and instructive manner in which he demonstrated his subject. Your Committee cannot express in too enthusiastic terms the success of the recent exhibition of the scholastic excellence of the higher classes of the school, before one of the most cultured audiences of our fellow citizens and friends of the Institution, and would commend these exercises to be annually repeated as the best way to demonstrate the usefulness of school training. Your Committee, in conclusion, recommend to your fostering care the continued interest of this department.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. S. BUIST,  
VIRGIL C. DIBBLE,  
FRANCIS J. PELZER,  
GEO. H. TUCKER,  
A. F. C. CRAMER,  
*Committee on Schools.*

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#### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., January 24th, 1895.

The Committee on Library respectfully report that there are now in the Library 3,518 volumes; 21 books and 116 pamphlets have been added since last report.

The children have drawn out and read during the year 2,754 volumes.

GEO. H. TUCKER, *Chairman.*  
T. A. WILBUR,  
LOUIS D. MAHLSTEDT.



## COMMITTEE ON PURVEYANCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 10th, 1895.

The Committee on Purveyance beg leave to submit their Annual Report of Expenditures for the Charleston Orphan House for the year ending December 31st, 1894.

	LBS.	COST.
Fresh Meat.....	25,264	\$1,518 58
Bacon, Ham and other Salt Meats..	4,966½	488 41
Coffee.....	270	58 06
Cocoa Shells.....	2,723	85 83
Rice.....	4,313½	183 95
Butter.....	1,260	309 29
Cottolene.....	790	59 40
Tea.....	85	45 66
Sugar.....	3,774	157 85
Molasses. ....	638 gals.	255 20
Flour.....	16 bbls.	65 50
Irish Potatoes.....	30 bbls.	78 20
Sweet Potatoes.....	39¾ bbls.	41 60
Bread.....	54,820 loaves	1,298 34
Milk .....	3,825½ gals.	810 46
Grist 516½ bushels. Meal 152 bushels.....	434 30	\$5,890 63
Small Groceries.....		497 74
Corn and Peas, 151 ¾ bushels.....		98 99
Soap, Starch, &c.....		111 20
Fuel, Wood and Coal.....		954 70
Clothing, House Linen, Hats and Shoes.....		2,335 90
Books, Stationery, &c.....		334 56
Medicines, Carbolic Soap, Disinfectants, &c.....		224 60
House Furnishing, Garden Seeds, &c.....		597 73
Salaries and Labor.....		5,320 75
Incidental Expenses, such as Vegetables, Picnic, Officers' Table, extras for sick and other small items too numerous to mention.....		906 38
Repairs.....		2,665 60
		<hr/>
		\$19,938 78

The Committee are pleased to report that the expenditures were \$900 less than those of the previous year, as a smaller amount was necessary for repairs.



The most rigid economy was practiced in every department; the expenditure for clothing was even less than that of the year before—it was expected that it would have to be larger.

Owing to the drought and the storms, the garden has not done as well as usual.

It furnished the following:

1,945 heads of Cabbage,	25½ bushels of Beans,
1,022 ears of Corn.	2½ bushels of Okra,
1,023 bunches of Carrots,	2½ bushels of Tomatoes,
276 bunches of Beets.	9½ quarts of Green Peas,
195 bunches of Radishes,	512 Squash,
108 bunches of Leeks,	91 Mangoes.
265 bunches of Turnips,	

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. M. EASON,  
T. A. WILBUR,  
A. F. C. CRAMER.

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#### COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENTS AND DISCIPLINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 3, 1895.

The Committee on Improvements and Discipline respectfully report, that they know of no necessary improvements to the House, and do not see where any improvement can be made in the Discipline.

FRANCIS J. PELZER,  
H. H. DELEON,  
JAS. M. EASON,  
J. S. BUIST.  
B. A. MUCKENFUSS,  
LOUIS D. MAHLSTEDT,  
T. G. MAIN,  
A. F. C. CRAMER.



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS CHARLES-TON ORPHAN HOUSE.

The Committee beg respectfully to report, that early in the past year, they found that there was an imperative necessity for very extensive repairs during the year.

Being unable to undertake the details of so complex and arduous a work themselves, such as selecting and purchasing materials, and hiring such skilled labor as would be needed at the lowest cash prices, in order that the work would be satisfactorily and economically performed.

The valuable services of Mr. Barton were enlisted, and by his economical management, and personal supervision, the work has been completed, and done in a workmanlike manner, at the least possible cost, and the buildings of the Orphan House are in better condition now than for years.

City Council appropriated \$1,000 for repairs to the floors of the main building. Those have been all renewed, including the dining room, which in addition has been painted and otherwise repaired and improved.

The sheds of the main building, school-room and outbuildings were badly damaged by the August cyclone, but have all been repaired and renewed.

The front porch has been painted, also the interior walls of the halls and stairways.

The Board has appropriated the sum of \$500, if so much be necessary, to purchase a new outfit for the Laundry Department, of the latest and most approved manufacture, to take the place of the old machinery which, by constant use and old age, is of little use.

For a detailed statement of costs, I beg to refer you to the Superintendent's report, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. G. MAIN,  
H. H. DELEON,  
VIRGIL C. DIBBLE,  
*Committee on Repairs.*



COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 3rd, 1895.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform beg leave to report that the management of the Institution is, as usual, continued on as economical principles as possible, and have no suggestions to make.

T. A. WILBUR, *Chairman,*  
JAS. M. EASON,  
LOUIS D. MAHLSTEDT.

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BINDING OUT COMMITTEE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 3rd, 1895.

The Binding Out Committee present the following as their annual report:

The admissions to the House during the year have been:

Bays, 16—Girls, 17—Total.....	33
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There have been dismissed:

Boys, 22—Girls, 23—Total.....	45
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The dismissals have been as follows, viz:

To Relatives.....	34
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To Farmers.....	2
-----------------	---

To Merchants .....	2
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To Domestic Service.....	2
--------------------------	---

Adopted.....	3
--------------	---

Of age.....	2
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Total.....	45
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Respectfully submitted,

VIRGIL C. DIBBLE,  
T. G. MAIN,  
GEO. H. TUCKER,  
*Binding Out Committee.*



CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE, January 21st, 1895.

The Chairman in transmitting the reports of the different committees, avails himself of the occasion to add his special endorsement of the same.

The affairs of the Home were never more carefully and economically administered.

He also wishes to add his tribute to the faithfulness of the Principal, Miss A. K. Irving, and her corps of assistants.

They are doing a noble work, which is duly appreciated by our home people, and highly commented on by visitors of intelligence from abroad.

In the Board the utmost cordiality and harmony has prevailed in all matters appertaining to the Orphan House. They are ready and willing to do their utmost for the interests of the Institution.

The hard times materially increases the number of inmates of the House, and will consequently add to the expenses.

#### REPORT OF SEWING DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Sewing Department which in addition to the general seamstress work, includes tailoring and dress-making, is as follows:

Boy's Woolen Suits.....	109
Woolen Pantaloons.....	45
Worsted Dresses.....	115
Cotton     "     .....	526
Boys' and Girls' Under-garments.....	640
Calico Shirtees.....	95
Aprons.....	152
Sheets.....	55
Bed Ticks.....	58
Table Cloths, hemmed.....	28
Towels,     "     .....	204
Overalls .....	5
Blankets, Hemmed or Bound.....	64
Frilling, Hemmed.....	33 yds.
Hats, trimmed.....	115
Under-garments, repaired.....	316
Clothing outgrown by larger children, refitted to smaller ones,.....	1,934
Stockings and Socks, marked.....	316
Handkerchiefs     "     .....	156



The Laundry has handled 119,546 pieces during the year. For several months all of the work in this department was done by the girls; the rest of the time, one or two hands were employed, as needed.

For more than six months only one cook was employed, as the girls of the first class, in rotation, each serving a week, prepared the food for officers and employees; the girls, while thus employed, kept up their studies, and attended afternoon school.

Only one house-servant is employed, as the children, both boys and girls, assist in every possible way.

November 29th, was the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the Charleston Orphan House. The children thoroughly enjoyed the Thanksgiving Dinner on that happy occasion.

There is nothing new to report about the Sunday-School. Mr. Knox continues to act as Superintendent, and has been at his post regularly every Sunday morning, and Mr. Miscally has charge of the Girls' First Bible Class. These gentlemen are the only ones outside of the Home, who are engaged in this important missionary work. The majority of our own teachers, though teaching all the week, have for years given their services cheerfully to the Sunday-School.

Divine services were regularly conducted in the Chapel throughout the year by the resident Clergy, and seven visiting ministers, "Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., Rev. J. M. Wilbur, Rev. Mr. Gannon, Rev. A. R. Mitchell, Rev. G. W. Walker, D. D., Rev. J. L. McLees and Rev. Lathrop C. Grant." The Commissioners again return thanks for these services, which are always cheerfully rendered. The Easter service of recitations and singing by the children, was very beautiful and much appreciated by a large congregation. Mr. Dibble closed this service with a few happy and appropriate remarks.

The music the past year has been particularly good, furnished entirely by home material.

The health of the Home has been good, though we have lost three by death; Kate Moran, aged 11½ years, and Alice Thompson, nearly 10, both very delicate children at the time



of their admission, died of consumption, and were interred in our lot at Magnolia Cemetery.

Wilson Lucas, who was permitted to spend the day on the Island with relatives, while bathing, was caught in the under-tow, and drowned; his body was recovered, and at request of the family, buried in their lot at Magnolia.

During the past year the House has been repaired and repainted from cellar to garret. The Hospital has had special attention, and is now in complete order. At present there is not a child in the Hospital.

The House is open to visitors on every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and all citizens should avail themselves of the opportunity to see and learn the condition of the orphans, and the advantages afforded them in this beneficent Home.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,

*Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Charleston  
Orphan House.*



*Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Private Fund of the Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House, for the year ending December 31, 1894.*

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## Dr.

To Balance on hand January 1, 1894.....	\$ 497 39
To Cash received from interest on investments.....	2,609 50
	<hr/>
	\$3,106 89
	<hr/>

## Cr.

By Cash paid for Officers' Salaries, &c.....	\$2,040 35
Magnolia Cemetery Company.....	31 50
Sunday School Books and Papers.....	13 28
Picnic .....	158 44
Funeral Expenses.....	100 00
Furniture.....	126 00
Illumination of House .....	41 99
Sundries .....	61 80-\$2,573 36
Balance in hand.....	533 53
	<hr/>
	\$3,106 89

E. E.

E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

H. H. DELEON,	}
B. A. MUCKENFUSS,	
J. S. BUIST,	

*Com. on Acts.*

Approved,

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,  
*Chairman Orphan House Board.*

Jan. 22, 1895.



*LIST of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities belonging to the  
Private Fund of the Commissioners of the Charleston  
Orphan House, exhibited to us this seventh day of Janu-  
ary, 1895.*

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51	Bonds of the City of Charleston 4 per cent.....	\$1,000	\$51,000
7	" " " "	500	3,500
5	" " " "	100	500
2	Bonds of the Northeastern Railroad Co., 1st Mort- gage, \$500 each.....		1,000
1	Certificate of Stock of the State of South Carolina 4½ per cent.....		4,500
1	Certificate for 20 shares Magnolia Cemetery Co., at \$100 each .....		2,000
1	Certificate for 4 shares Bank of Charleston Stock, par value.....		400
1	Certificate for $\frac{1}{2}$ share Do.....		50
1	Title Deed to 6 lots in Magnolia Cemetery.....		
*1	Certificate of Deposit for 1 Bond of the Charleston and Savannah R. R. Co for \$150.....		
*1	Bond of the Savannah and Charleston R. R. Co., \$150.....		

[\*Worthless.]

H. H. DELEON,  
B. A. MUCKENFUSS, } *Com. on Acts.*



SHIRRAS DISPENSARY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 4th, 1895.

*Hon. John F. Ficken, Mayor:*

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the detailed reports of the physicians of Shirras Dispensary, a summary of the same, and the Financial Statement for the past year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. BRODIE, M. D.,

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

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REPORT OF THE SURGEONS OF THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT  
DEPARTMENT OF SHIRRAS DISPENSARY, FOR THE YEAR  
1894.

*To the Board of Trustees of Shirras Dispensary:*

GENTLEMEN: We beg leave to submit the report of this Department for the year 1894.

The work in this Department has steadily increased, as is shown by comparing the report of 1894 with that of 1893. During the past year 232 patients were treated, while in 1893 there were 178. In 1894 there were 84 males and 148 females, of whom 34 were whites and 198 colored; and the total number of visits made by these to the Dispensary was 928. In 1893 there were 61 males, 117 females, 51 whites, 127 colored, and 747 visits. The number of whites in 1894 was less than in 1893, while the number of colored was considerably larger.

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that certain forms of eye disease (corneal) are very prevalent among the negroes, and that hundreds of these people are blind and have defective vision from lack of care. They are proverbially careless of their condition, and therefore it is difficult to deal with them, but we think that if the Dispensary was better known, many who now go without treatment would seek it there. It is a daily occurrence to find



that they have never heard of the Dispensary, and while charitable institutions are too often abused, still we think that an occasional advertisement in the daily press that the deserving poor are treated free of charge at the Shirras Dispensary, in Society Street, would be a benefit to the community. The attention of the various benevolent societies in the city might also be called to these notices, for they often meet with worthy cases requiring assistance. A tabulated statement of the diseases treated is appended.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. KOLLOCK, M. D.,

JOHN L. DAWSON, JR., M. D.,

*Ophthalmic Surgeons.*



**TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE  
TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1894.**

**AFFECTIONS OF THE CONJUNCTIVA.**

Burn of the Conjunctiva.....	1
Conjunctivitis—Catarrhal.....	29
"    Granular.....	2
"    Trachomatous..	1
"    Purulent.....	2
Ophthalmritis—Syphilitic.....	1
Hemorrhage—Subconjunctival..	2
Conjunctivitis—Phlyctenular .....	25
Total.....	63

**AFFECTIONS OF THE CORNEA.**

Anterior Staphyloma.....	1
Keratitis, Interstitial.....	2
"    Phlyctenular .....	25
"    Ulcerous .....	17
Pannus—Serofullosus.....	1
Leucoma—Adherent.....	7
Nebulous Cornea.....	3
Lacerated wounds of Cornea.....	2
Total.....	58

**AFFECTIONS OF THE ACLERA.**

Episcleritis.....	2
-------------------	---

**AFFECTIONS OF THE IRIS.**

Anterior Synechiae.....	3
Irido—Cystitis.....	1
"    Choroiditis.....	1
"    Dialysis.....	1
Iritis—Plastic, Acute.....	15
Gumma of Iris.....	1
Total .....	22

**AFFECTIONS OF THE CILIARY BODY AND CHOROID.**

Choroido—Retinitis.....	2
Choroiditis—Disseminated .....	1
"    Suppurative.....	1
(Panophthalmitis).....	2
Total .....	5

**GLAUCOMA.**

Chronic.....	2
Amblyopia Exanopia.....	1

**AFFECTIONS OF THE OPTIC NERVE AND RETINA.**

Atrophy of the Optic Nerve.....	6
Amblyopia—Tobacco and Alcoholic.....	1
Detachment of the Retina.....	3
Neuritis—Optic.....	6
Retinitis—Albuminuric .....	1
Total.....	17

**AFFECTIONS OF THE LENS.**

Cataract—Secondary.....	2
"    Senile.....	7
"    Traumatic.....	1
Total.....	10

**AFFECTIONS OF THE EYE BALL.**

Atrophy of Ball.....	2
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**REFRACTION.**

Astigmatism—mixed.....	1
Hyperopia.....	6
Myopia.....	2
Total .....	9

**ACCOMMODATION.**

Presbyopia.....	3
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**AFFECTIONS OF THE MUSCLES AND NERVES.**

Paresis of External Rectus.....	1
Squint—Convergent .....	1
"    Secondary .....	1
Neuralgia.....	1
Total.....	4

**AFFECTIONS OF THE LOCHRYMAL APPARATUS.**

Dacryo-Cystitis.....	1
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**AFFECTIONS OF THE ORBIT.**

Cellulitis.....	1
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AFFECTIONS OF THE LIDS.		MIDDLE EAR.	
Burn.....	1	Catarrhal Inflammation, acute..	2
Chalazion.....	4	" " chronic	7
Hordeolum.....	2		—
Blepharitis—Marginal.....	3		—
Papilloma of Lower Lid.....	1	Total.....	9
Total.....	11		
Hemeralopia .....	1	Labyrinthine disease.....	1
Nyctalopia.....	1	Tinnitus Aurium.....	1
Unclassed.....	2		
AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR AURICLE.		AFFECTIONS OF NOSE AND THROAT.	
Keloids.....	1	Catarrh of Nose .....	1
EXTERNAL CANAL.		Post-Nasal Catarrh.....	2
Abcess.....	2	Pharyngitis and Laryngitis.....	1
Eczema.....	1	Tonsilitis.....	1
Impacted Cerumen.....	2		—
Total.....	5	Total.....	5

### SUMMARY OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ATTENDANCE AT SHIRRAS DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1894.

#### DR. J. J. EDWARDS, SURGERY :—

Number of cases treated.....	28
Whites.....	13
Blacks and Colored.....	15

#### DR. P. GOURDIN DESAUSSURE :—

Number of cases treated.....	137
Whites.....	46
Blacks and Colored.....	91

#### DRS. KOLLOCK AND DAWSON :

Number of cases treated.....	232
Whites.....	34
Blacks and Colored.....	198

#### DR. CHARLES M. REES, URINO GENITAL SURGERY :—

Number of cases treated.....	23
Whites.....	8
Blacks and Colored.....	15
Grand Total.....	420
Visits paid.....	264



CHARLESTON, S. C., January 5th, 1895.

*To Board of Trustees "Shirras Dispensary," City:*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1894, in the Department of Genito-Urinary Diseases:

1894. MONTH.	SEX.	COLOR.	DISEASE.	VISITS. WHITE.	VISITS. COLORED.
Jan.....	Male....	Black....	Syphilis, Secondary.....		1
" .....	" .....	White...	Ulcer of Penis.....	4	
" .....	" .....	White...	Gonorrhœa.....	5	
" .....	" .....	Black...	Stricture Urethra .....		1
" .....	" .....	" .....	Ulcer of Penis.....		10
" .....	" .....	" .....	Syphilis, Secondary.....		3
" .....	" .....	White...	Spermatorrhœa.....	23	
April....	" .....	Black...	Stricture, Urethra.....		3
" .....	" .....	" .....	Syphilis, Primary.....		5
" .....	" .....	" .....	Gonorrhœa and Phimosis.....		1
May.....	" .....	White...	Gonorrhœa.....	1	
" .....	" .....	" .....	Chronic Cystitis.....	3	
" .....	" .....	Black...	Suppurating Inguinal Glands.....		9
" .....	" .....	White...	" " " "	4	
" .....	" .....	Black...	Endocarditis.....		4
July.....	" .....	" .....	Syphilis Tertiary.....		5
Aug.....	" .....	White...	Inflammation Inguinal Glands.....	10	
" .....	Female.	Black...	Acute Nephritis.....		15
Sept....	Male....	" .....	Hæmaturia.....		2
" .....	" .....	" .....	Syphilis—Primary.....		2
Oct.....	" .....	" .....	" Tertiary.....		1
" .....	Female.	White...	" Secondary.....	7	
Nov....	Male....	Black...	" " .....		1
				57	120
Total visits.....				120	
Total white patients treated.....				8	
Total colored patients treated.....				15	
Total.....				23	

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. REES, M. D.,  
*Surgeon in Charge Genito-Urinary Diseases.*



DISEASES.	White Female Adults.	White Female Children.	White Male Children.	White Total.	Colored Fe- male Adults.	Colored Fe- male Children.	Colored Male Children.	Colored Total.	Total White and Colored.
Amenorrhœa.....	3.....	.....	3.....	11.....	.....	.....	11.....	14.....	
Abortion.....	1.....	.....	1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	
Anteflexions.....	1.....	.....	1.....	2.....	.....	.....	2.....	3.....	
Bronchitis.....	.....	1.....	1.....	.....	.....	1.....	1.....	2.....	
Chorea.....	.....	.....	1.....	1.....	.....	1.....	1.....	1.....	
Croup.....	.....	.....	1.....	1.....	.....	1.....	1.....	2.....	
Constipation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	.....	1.....	1.....	
Convulsions.....	2.....	.....	.....	4.....	*1.....	.....	.....	*1.....	*1.....
Cystitis, acute.....	2.....	.....	2.....	4.....	.....	.....	4.....	6.....	
Cystitis, chronic.....	†2.....	.....	2.....	1.....	.....	.....	1.....	3.....	
Cholera Infantum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	*1.....	2.....	2.....	
Dentition.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.....	2.....	6.....	6.....	
Dropsy from Den't.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	1.....	1.....	
Diarrhœa.....	.....	.....	.....	4.....	.....	.....	12.....	4.....	
Dysmenorrhœa.....	3.....	.....	.....	6.....	.....	.....	6.....	9.....	
Erythema.....	.....	1.....	2.....	.....	.....	1.....	1.....	3.....	
Fever, Cat.....	2.....	1.....	3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.....	
Fever, Scarlet.....	‡1.....	.....	1.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	1.....	
Fever, Puerperal.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	.....	.....	1.....	1.....	
Jaundice.....	.....	1.....	1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	
Lacer. Cervix.....	2.....	.....	.....	2.....	1.....	.....	1.....	3.....	
Leucorrhœa.....	1.....	.....	.....	2.....	.....	.....	2.....	3.....	
Mastitis.....	1.....	.....	.....	2.....	.....	.....	2.....	3.....	
Mumps.....	.....	1.....	1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	
Menopause.....	4.....	.....	.....	5.....	.....	.....	2.....	6.....	
Menorrhagia.....	1.....	.....	1.....	5.....	.....	.....	5.....	6.....	
Parturition.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	.....	.....	1.....	1.....	
Pregnancy.....	3.....	.....	3.....	5.....	.....	.....	5.....	8.....	
Peritonitis, Pelv.....	1.....	.....	1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	
Puerperal, Albuminuria.....	.....	.....	.....	2.....	.....	.....	2.....	2.....	
Pomphligus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	.....	1.....	1.....	
Puberty.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	.....	.....	1.....	1.....	
Prolap. Uteri.....	1.....	.....	1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	
Retroflexion.....	1.....	.....	1.....	8.....	.....	.....	8.....	9.....	
Rheumatism, A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	.....	1.....	1.....	
Syphilis, const.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.....	.....	2.....	2.....	
Tonsilitis.....	.....	3.....	3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.....	
Tuberculosis.....	†2.....	1.....	3.....	.....	.....	4.....	4.....	7.....	
Tumors, Fibroid.....	.....	.....	.....	5.....	.....	.....	5.....	5.....	
T. Tongue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.....	.....	1.....	1.....	
Vaginitis.....	1.....	1.....	2.....	1.....	.....	.....	1.....	3.....	
Varicilla.....	.....	.....	1.....	.....	1.....	.....	1.....	1.....	
Worms.....	.....	1.....	1.....	.....	2.....	1.....	3.....	4.....	
Totals.....	30.....	7.....	9.....	46.....	60.....	18.....	13.....	91.....	137.....

\*Female infant, died. †W. F. A., died. ‡2 female children died.

¶Nephritis From. ¶W. F. A., died, Amenorrhœa.

2 Adult females, white, died. 4 female children, colored, died.



Total number of cases treated during the year.....	137
Whites.....	46
Colored.....	91
Total deaths during the year.....	5
Whites, 2 adults, females.....	2
1 Tuberculosis, came for treatment for Amenorrhœa.	
1 Chronic Cystitis.	
Colored 3. All female children.	
1 Cholera Infantum. 2 Acute Diarrhœa.....	3
House visits.....	113
Office visits.....	267
Total visits, house and office.....	390
Respectfully submitted,	

P. GOURDIN DESAUSSURE, M. D.,  
*In Charge.*



**REPORT SURGICAL DEPARTMENT, SHIRRAS DISPENSARY,  
FOR YEAR 1894.**

DISEASE.	WHITE MALES.	WHITE FEMALES.	BLACK MALES.	BLACK FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Serofula.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Fatty Tumor .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Aneurism.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Chronic Rheumatism.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Eczema.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Paralysis.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Talipes Valgus .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lymphangitis.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ulcer.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Sarcoma of Testes.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ranula.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cancer of Fauces.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Spinal Curvature.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cellulitis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hernia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Incised Wound .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Poisoned Wound (spider bite).....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Goitre.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Varicose Veins.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cerebral Tumor (Tubercular).....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lymph Serotum.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cyst of Neck.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gun Shot Wound.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Keloid.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Contusion.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Paronychia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Acne Rosacea.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>

Office Consultations.....	48
House Visits.....	31
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>79</b>

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. EDWARDS,  
*Surgeon in Charge.*



DR. R. L. BRODIE, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH TRUSTEES  
SHIRRAS DISPENSARY.

	DR.	
1894.		
Jan'y 1.	To balance in Bank .....	\$614 22
" 2.	Deposit .....	360 00
Feb'y 13.	" .....	150 00
May 19.	" .....	150 00
July 2.	" .....	360 00
August 1.	" .....	150 00
Sept. 14.	" .....	69 00
Nov. 1.	" .....	27 45
Dec. 3.	" .....	45 00
		<u>\$1,925 67</u>
	CR.	
Check 182 J. C. Johnson.....	\$ 8 50	
183 T. L. Bissell.....	2 50	
184 Dr. Charles M. Rees.....	50 00	
185 Dr. J. L. Dawson, Jr.....	25 00	
186 Dr. Charles W. Kollock.....	25 00	
187 Dr. P. G. DeSaussure.....	50 00	
188 Dr. J. J. Edwards.....	50 00	
189 Dr. R. L. Brodie.....	200 00	
190 H. W. Hummel.....	14 08	
191 J. C. Johnson.....	8 50	
192 William Johnson & Co.....	6 50	
193 J. C. Johnson.....	8 50	
194 James Preston.....	2 00	
195 James McCants.....	8 50	
196 Zimmerman Davis.....	2 85	
197 H. W. Hummel.....	30 36	
198 Henry Oliver.....	109 00	
199 James McCants.....	8 50	
200 T. L. Bissell .....	1 25	
201 James McCants.....	8 50	
202 James McCants.....	8 50	
203 Zimmerman Davis.....	3 00	
204 H. W. Hummel.....	39 17	
205 R. M. Marshall & Bro.....	440 00	
206 James McCants.....	8 50	
207 James McCants.....	8 50	
208 News and Courier.....	4 00	
209 James McCants .....	8 50	
210 Zimmerman Davis.....	2 85	
211 H. W. Hummel.....	33 44	
212 A. W. Marshall .....	2 95	
213 James McCants.....	8 50	
214 James McCants.....	8 50	
215 T. L. Bissell.....	21 75	
		<u>\$1,217 70</u>
Balance in Bank.....		707 97
		<u>1,925 67</u>

R. L. BRODIE, M. D.,  
*Treasurer*



## ASSETS OF SHIRRAS DISPENSARY, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

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Balance in Carolina Savings Bank.....	\$ 707 97
City 4 per cent. Bonds. ....	18,500 00

Dwelling and lot N. E. corner Society and Meeting Streets.

Dispensary Building adjoining on Society Street.

R. L. BRODIE, M. D.,

*Treasurer.*



## CITY HOSPITAL.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., February —, 1895.

*To the Honorable, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City Council of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor of enclosing herewith the Report of the Finance Committee of the City Hospital, together with the usual statistical tables prepared by the Superintendent, which will inform you as to the work of this noble charity during the past year.

As stated by my predecessor, Dr. John L. Anerum, in his report made last year, through the liberality of your honorable body, the "Riverside Infirmary" has been fully furnished and equipped with the necessary appliances and conveniences for the proper care and treatment of private pay patients, and offers every attraction and comfort which can be found in any home, or private or public Infirmary in the country, and of which many have availed themselves during the year. This department of the Hospital is now self-sustaining.

The several severe spells of cold weather, with the resultant freezing and bursting of pipes, were causes of much anxiety to the Commissioners, as it was a very difficult matter to keep up the proper temperature in the several wards, which are heated by an elaborate system of hot water pipes, but it is with satisfaction that we report that with an abundant supply of blankets not a single inmate in any ward suffered from the effects of the cold during the temporary disarrangement of the heating apparatus.

The grounds and buildings are now in pretty good order, and the Hospital is fairly well supplied in every department with what is necessary to the care of the inmates.

The necessity for trained nurses, and the difficulty in procuring them, both for service in the Hospital and in private



families in the city, have been very seriously felt by the Commissioners and in the community, and efforts have been made to remedy this state of affairs. A conference was held with a committee of the organization called "The South Carolina Training School for Nurses," who proposed, for a specified sum, to supply a Chief Nurse, an Assistant Nurse and a certain number of pupils, but no satisfactory agreement could be arrived at, because the committee of the Training School insisted upon the insertion of the following Section in the proposed agreement:

"That in case any Nurse furnished by the party of the first part be suspended by the Commissioners, then and in such case the cause of such suspension shall be investigated by the Commissioners of the Hospital and the party of the first part jointly, or by a committee of said bodies, and the permanency of such suspension, or the restoration of said Nurse to duty, shall be determined by them, each of said bodies having an equal vote in such determination." The Commissioners most emphatically objected to this Section, replying that they could not "entertain any proposition looking to a divided authority in the management of any department of the Hospital." In claiming the right to suspend the Nurses for neglect of duty, the Commissioners were only placing them under the same rule governing the Medical Staff and the Superintendent, and to permit outside interference with the enforcement of their rules would be subversive of all discipline.

It is the hope of the Commissioners, however, that they will themselves be able at a later period to take under their charge a small number of pupils who may be trained, under proper instruction, to supply the needs, not only of the Hospital itself, but by degrees, of the community at large. This will involve an additional expense, however, and it will remain for your honorable body to say, should the demand be made upon you, whether you deem the extra appropriation expedient or practicable.

Respectfully submitted,

ZIMMERMAN DAVIS,  
*Chairman Commissioners City Hospital.*



CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1895.

*To the Board of Commissioners, City Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee on Finance beg leave to submit, as their annual report required under City Ordinances, the following statement of account with City Treasurer, and also the tables prepared by the Superintendent from the books of Records in the Hospital:

Appropriation .....	\$19,000 00
Deposits.....	3,432 31
Balance due Treas'r, Jan. 1, 1894...	\$ 4 11
Bills paid by Treasurer.....	22,426 71
Balance.....	1 49
<hr/>	
	\$22,432 31—\$22,432 31

To balance due Hospital by City  
Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1895..... \$1 49

In connection with this report your Committee would recommend that an appropriation of \$19,000 00 be asked for coming year, the same being deemed necessary to meet the current expenses and make necessary repairs for preservation of the property, and in addition the \$500 00 asked for by Committee on Riverside Hospital for sanitary improvements.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. TAFT,  
HALL T. McGEE,  
T. T. HYDE,  
*Finance Committee.*



## CITY HOSPITAL.

## STATISTICAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR 1894.

TABLE A.

SHOWING PATIENTS AS FREE, PAY AND BY RACE.

	FREE.			PAY.				Grand Total.
	W	C	Total	W	C	R Inf'y	T'l	
In Hospital Jan. 1st, 1894....	26	48	74	1	1		2	76
Admitted during Year.....	327	642	969	66	46	65	177	1146
Total Treated.....	353	690	1043	67	47	65	179	1222

TABLE B.

SHOWING PATIENTS DISCHARGED, AND DIED DURING YEAR 1894.

	W.	C.	R Inf'y.	Total.
Treated Free and Pay, Table A.....	485	737		1222
Discharged .....	348	546	61	955
Died.....	42	140	2	184
Remaining in Hospital and Infirmary Dec. 31st, 1894.....				83

TABLE C.

SHOWING PATIENTS REMAINING JANUARY 1st, 1895.

	W.	C.	Total.
Free Patients.....	26	47	73
Pay Patients .....	4	4	8
Riverside Infirmary.....	2		2
Totals.....	32	51	83



TABLE D.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS REMAINING JANUARY 1st, 1895.

	FREE.		PAY.		Total.
	W.	C.	W.	C.	
City.....	26	45			71
State Clinics.....	2				2
Berkeley County.....			4		4
Norwegian Consul.....			1		1
Private Patients.....			5		5
—	—		—	—	—
Totals.....	28	45	6	4	83

TABLE E.

SHOWING PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING YEAR 1894.

	FREE.		PAY.		TOTAL.
	W.	C.	W.	C.	
City.....	327	642	....	....	969
Berkeley County.....	....		7	24	31
Charleston County.....	....		1	5	6
British Consul.....	....		10	....	10
Norwegian Consul.....	....		1	....	1
German Consul.....	....		1	....	1
Chas. & Sav. R. R.....	....		1	4	5
N. E. R. R.....	....		....	2	2
Private Patients.....	....		45	11	56
Riverside Infirmary.....	....		65	....	65
—	—		—	—	—
Totals.....	327	642	131	46	1146



## TABLE F.

SHOWING AUTHORITY FOR ADMISSIONS FOR YEAR 1894.

No. of Patients—Table A .....	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	Total.	Total.
1st Health Ward... 64	64	...	...	...	...	...	128	.....
2nd     "     " ... 22	59	...	...	...	...	...	81	....
3rd     "     " ... 34	93	...	...	...	...	...	127	....
4th     "     " ... 11	60	...	...	...	...	...	71	....
5th     "     " ... 67	88	...	...	...	...	...	155	....
6th     "     " ... 29	109	...	...	...	...	...	128	....
Total.....	227	473	...	...	...	...	700	700
Police Department.....	80	126	...	...	...	...	206	
Emergency.....	11	22	...	...	...	...	33	
Faculty S. C. Med. College.	7	14	...	...	...	...	21	
Faculty Med. School.....	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	
Mayor.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Totals Free.....	100	169	...	...	...	...	969	969
Private Patients personal application	66	46	...	...	...	...	112	
Riverside Infirmary.....	65	...	...	...	...	...	65	
Totals Pay.....	131	46	...	...	...	...	1146	1146



## TABLE G.

SHOWING NUMBER OF DAYS TREATMENT AND COSTS.

No. of Free Patients—Table A.....	1043
No. of Pay Patients—Table A.....	179
Total No. Treated in year 1894.....	1222
No. of Days Treatment Free Patients.....	29114
No. of Days Treatment Pay Patients.....	3890
Total No. of Days Treatment 1894.....	33004
Average No. of Days Treatment to each Free Patient.....	27
Average No. of Days Treatment to each Pay Patient.....	22
Highest No. in one Day in 1894.....	110
Lowest No. in one Day in 1894.....	63
Average No. of Patients per day during 1894.....	90 <sup>1</sup> <sub>3</sub> <sup>5</sup> <sub>6</sub> <sup>4</sup>
Cost of 33004 Days Treatment.....	\$22,034 56
Average Cost of one Day's Treatment	
On Nursing.....	.26.58
On Subsistance.....	.23.68
On Supplies.....	.12.70
On Medicines.....	.03.80
	.66.76
Average Cost of each Free Patient.....	\$18 64
Average Cost of each Pay Patient .....	\$14 51
Cost of 1043 Free Patients.....	\$19,437 59
Cost of 179 Pay Patients.....	2,596 97
	\$22,034 56
Cost of Hospital for year 1894.....	\$25,212 67
Average Cost of one Day's Treatment	
On Nursing.....	.26.58
On Subsistance.....	.23.68
On Supplies.....	.12.70
On Medicines.....	.03.80
On Repairs.....	.03.27
On Bills Payable.....	.02.99
On Improvements .....	.02.46
On Lunatics.....	.00.62
On Insurance and Advertise-	
ment.....	.00.29
	.76.39
	.96 72
	\$25,212 67



## TABLE G.—No. 2.

## ITEMIZED COST OF HOSPITAL FOR YEAR 1894.

FOR NURSING.....	\$8,773 96	\$8,773 96
<b>FOR SUBSISTENCE :</b>		
Groceries.....	4,228 25	
Fresh Meats.....	1,354 54	
Poultry and Eggs.....	641 53	
Milk.....	515 64	
Bread.....	459 18	
Fish.....	261 60	
Ice .....	233 59	
Horse Feed.....	120 30	<u>7,814 63</u>
<b>SUPPLIES :</b>		
Coal and Wood.....	\$1,279 70	
Bedding, Bed Linen, Nets, Straw and Moss	686 69	
Coffin Boards and Lumber.....	280 28	
Household Utensils and Hardware.....	273 41	
Ambulance, (new) .....	239 55	
Bandage Material.....	228 78	
Furniture.....	192 70	
Laundry Supplies.....	182 50	
Live Stock, (Milch Cows).....	129 00	
Stationery and Printing.....	123 25	
Telephone .....	73 39	
Paints and Oils.....	71 95	
Surgical Instruments.....	64 69	
Lunatic Supplies.....	14 00	
Miscellaneous.....	<u>353 42</u>	4,193 31
<b>REPAIRS.....</b>	<u>\$1,078 58</u>	1,078 58
<b>MEDICINES.....</b>	<u>\$1,252 66</u>	1,252 66
<b>BILLS PAYABLE .....</b>	<u>\$ 986 00</u>	986 00
<b>IMPROVEMENTS :</b>		
Miscellaneous.....	\$ 653 16	
Disinfecting Cylinder.....	<u>157 85</u>	811 01
<b>LUNATICS :</b>		
Expenses conveying Lunatics to Asylum...	\$153 80	
Probating admissions to Asylum.....	52 00	205 80
<b>INSURANCE AND ADVERTISING.....</b>	<u>\$ 96 72</u>	96 72
		\$25,212 67



## TABLE H.

SHOWING EARNINGS FOR YEAR 1894.

Berkeley County.....	\$1,237 00
Charleston County.....	151 85
British Consul.....	128 00
German Consul.....	30 00
Swedish and Norwegian Consul.....	26 00
Charleston and Savannah Railroad.....	120 00
Northeastern Railroad.....	22 00
Riverside Infirmary.....	2,012 68
Private Patients.....	1,165 80
Live Stock.....	86 00
Coffins.....	53 00
Empty Barrels, Bags and Manure.....	15 80
Total earnings for year.....	\$5,048 13

## TABLE I.

SHOWING COLLECTIONS FOR YEAR 1894.

Berkeley County.....	\$1,317 55
Charleston County.....	62 00
British Consul.....	154 00
German Consul.....	30 00
Charleston and Savannah Railroad.....	122 00
Northeastern Railroad.....	22 00
Berkeley Phosphate Company.....	50 00
Merchants' Bank.....	1,308 70
Riverside Infirmary.....	1,945 33
Private Patients .....	1,145 20
Live Stock.....	86 00
Coffins.....	49 00
Empty Barrels, Bags and Manure.....	15 80
	\$6,307 58



## TABLE J.

## SHOWING COFFINS MADE AND ISSUED DURING YEAR 1894.

Coffins on hand January 1st, 1894 .....	24	
Coffins made during 1894.....	359	
		— 383
Coffins issued 1st Health District, Free.....	12	
Coffins issued 2d Health District, Free.....	25	
Coffins issued 3rd Health District, Free.....	19	
Coffins issued 4th Health District, Free.....	12	
Coffins issued 5th Health District, Free.....	19	
Coffins issued 6th Health District, Free.....	47	
Total Health Districts.....	134	— 134
Coffins City Hospital.....	103	
Coffins issued Health Officer.....	40	
Coffins issued Coroner Charleston Co.....	49	
		— 192
Total Free Coffins.....	326	
Coffins issued Berkeley County, Pay.....	2	
Coffins issued N. E. R. R., Pay.....	2	
Coffins issued Cash.....	13	— 17
Total Coffins issued during 1894.....	343	343
Total Coffins on hand January 1st, 1895.....		40



## TABLE J., No. 2.

SHOWING MATERIALS USED AND COST OF SAME DURING YEAR 1894.

Lumber on hand January 1st, 1894, feet.....	341		
Lumber received during 1894.....	14,014	feet	14,355
Lumber used during 1894.....		feet	13,835
Lumber on hand January 1st 1895.....			520
Crutches on hand January 1st, 1894, pairs.....	5		
Crutches made during 1894.....	36	—Pair	41
Crutches issued during 1894.....		Pair	37
Crutches on hand January 1st, 1895.....		Pair	4
Screws on hand January 1st, 1894 Gross.....	1		
Screws received during 1894.....	12	—Gross	13
Screws used during 1894.....		Gross	11
Screws on hand January 1st, 1895.....		Gross	2
Nails on hand January 1st, 1894, lbs.....	90		
Nails received during 1894.....	100	—lbs	190
Nails used during 1894.....		lbs	100
Nails on hand January 1st, 1895.....		lbs	90
Cost of 13,835 feet Lumber @ \$20.00.....			\$276 70
Cost of 100 lbs. Nails.....			1 90
Cost of 11 gross Screws @ 40c.....			4 40
Cost of 37 pair Crutches @ \$3.00 per doz.....			9 25
Total cost of material used in 1894.....			\$292 25



## TABLE K.

SHOWING FUEL USED AND COST OF SAME FOR YEAR 1894.

Coal on hand January 1st, 1894.....	Tons	7½
“ received during “ .....	“ .....	.....
Hard .....	“ .....	147
Steam .....	“ .....	106½
“ Used during year 1894	Tons	261
Hard.....	“ .....	152
Steam.....	“ .....	94
Total used during 1894.....	246	246
Coal on hand January 1st, 1895.....		15
Wood on hand January 1st, 1894.....	Cord	1
“ received during “ .....	34	Cords 35
“ used “ .....	“ .....	34½
“ on hand January 1st, 1895.....		½
Cost of 147 Tons Hard Coal.....	\$704 85	
“ “ 106½ “ Steam “ .....	436 35	\$1,141 20
Cost of 34 Cords Pine and Oak Wood.....		138 50
Total cost of Fuel for year 1894.....		\$1,279 70



## TABLE L.

SHOWING ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1895.

Cash City Treasurer.....	\$ 1 49
Cash Superintendent's Petty Cash.....	324 38
Berkeley County.....	1,596 55
Charleston County .....	171 85
British Consul.....	77 00
S. & N. Consul.....	26 00
Private Patients.....	64 55
Riverside Infirmary.....	25 35
Coffins.....	4 00
	\$2,291 17

## IN SUSPENSE.

Private Patients.....	\$ 57 00
Previous Reports.....	782 50

## TABLE M.

## FINANCIAL.

Cash on hand January 1st, 1894 .....	\$ 230 96
Appropriation for year 1894.....	19,000 00
Cash collected during year 1894.....	6,307 58
	\$25,538 54
Cost of Hospital for year 1894.....	\$25,212 67
Cash in City Treasury to credit Hospital, 1895...	1 49
Cash in hands Superintendent Jan. 1st 1895.....	324 38
	\$25,538 54

I respectfully submit the foregoing as my report for year 1894.

CHAS. L. DUBOS,  
*Supt. C. H.*



## THE ALMS HOUSE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS }  
                   OF CITY ALMS HOUSE,  
                   CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan'y — 1895. }

*To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed find Master's Report of the Alms House for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1894, as presented to the Board of Commissioners, and by them ordered to be sent to your honorable body.

The amount expended for the maintenance of the Alms House for the past year has been \$7,518.06, leaving a balance of \$912.45 to the credit of the appropriation.

The amount expended for public transportation has been \$433.10, leaving a balance to the credit of this account, \$66.90. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

EDW. S. BURNHAM,

*Chairman B. C. A. H.*

## THE ALMS HOUSE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan'y 7th, 1895.

*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the Alms House:*

GENTLEMEN:—I submit this, my report, as Master of the Institution, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1894.

The following statement shows the number of persons admitted, discharged, sent to City Hospital, died, and remaining in the House; also the outside pensioners drawing rations, and the receipts and disbursements during the said year:



*Admitted.*

Males.....23.	Females.....23.	Children .....2.	Total.....48.
Natives of South Carolina.....			27
Natives of Ireland.....			12
Natives of Germany.....			3
Natives of Portugal.....			2
Natives of Scotland.....			1
Natives of Pennsylvania.....			1
Natives of Virginia.....			2
			—
		Total admitted.....	48

*Discharged.*

Males.....9.	Females.....12.	Children .....3.	Total.....24.
Natives of South Carolina.....			13
Natives of Ireland.....			7
Natives of Germany.....			2
Natives of Portugal.....			1
Natives of Virginia.....			1
			—
		Total discharged.....	24

*Transferred to City Hospital.*

Males.....13.	Females.....9.	Total.....22.	
Natives of South Carolina .....		15	
Natives of Ireland.....		4	
Natives of Germany.....		2	
Natives of Virginia.....		1	
		—	
		Total transfers.....	22

*Deaths.*

Males.....2.	Females.....2.	Total.....4.	
Natives of Ireland.....		3	
Natives of Sweden.....		1	
		—	
		Total deaths.....	4

*Inmates of the House.*

Males.....27.	Females.....39.	Children .....1.	Total.....67.
Natives of South Carolina.....			22
Natives of Ireland.....			34
Natives of Germany.....			3
Natives of Portugal.....			1
Natives of Scotland.....			1
Natives of Russia.....			1
Natives of Switzerland.....			1
Natives of Canada.....			1
Natives of New Jersey.....			1
Natives of North Carolina.....			1
Natives of Pennsylvania .....			1
			—

Total number of inmates.....67

Average number of inmates, 66.



*Outdoor Pensioners.*

White Males.....	6.	White Females.....	45.	White Children.....	35.
Colored Males.....	22.	Colored Females.....	54.	Colored Children.....	51.
Total.....	28		99		86

The Average rations issued weekly to these Pensioners were 162.

Of the appropriation by City Council, namely, \$8,100.00, the Board has disbursed \$7,518.06, leaving a balance of \$581.94 unexpended.

Received from sales of old barrels, boxes, bags, and for the support of County paupers, &c., \$330.51, which, by resolution of your honorable body, was paid over to the City Treasurer. This amount, when added to the unexpended balance of the annual appropriation as above noted, shows a balance in favor of the Board of \$912.45.

The inmates of the House have received the same care and attention as heretofore, and it affords me much pleasure to be able to report that Dr. J. Creighton Mitchell, the physician in charge of the sick and infirm, has been prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

I have endeavored to carry out the orders of the Board on every occasion, and now return you my thanks for the kindness and support which I have received at your hands.

Respectfully submitted,

H. G. FRAZER,  
*Master.*



## WM. ENSTON ANNUITANTS' FUND.

*Cash Transactions of W. A. Courtenay, J. F. Ficken and W. E. Butler, Trustees, from Jany. 1, '94, to Dec. 31, '94.  
(Statement No. 12.)*

## RECEIPTS.

Jany. 1, 1894.	Balance Cash on hand.....	\$ 104 07
	Jany.-July interest Charleston 4 per cent. Bonds.....	\$3,400 00
	Jany.-July interest State Stock 4½ per cent.....	5,094 00
	Jany. interest Sumter Bonds 6 per cent. (net).....	718 20
	March interest Camden Bonds 6 per cent. (net).....	449 50-\$ 9,661 70
	Sale of portion of State Stock @ par	<u>13,200 00</u>
		\$22,965 77

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Annuities for 1894.....	\$7,500 00
Expenses of Administration.....	85 25-\$ 7,585 25
Trustees' commissions on receipts.....	\$ 9,661 70
Trustees' commissions on disbursements	7,585 25
" "	1,605 15
	<u>\$18,852 10 @ 2½ p. c.</u>
Paid Trustees Wm. Enston Home surplus for 1894.....	1,605 15
Investment in Aiken 6 per cent. Bonds and accrued interest for April 1894..	13,277 33
Balance cash on hand.....	<u>26 74</u>
	\$22,965 77

## ASSETS.

100,000 State Stock, 4½ per cent., costing.....	\$102,208 42
85,000 City of Charleston Bonds, 4 per cent., cost- ing.....	63,487 51
13,000 Aiken Bonds, 6 per cent., costing.....	13,277 33
12,000 Sumter Bonds 6 per cent., costing.....	12,000 00
7,500 Camden Bonds, 6 per cent., costing.....	7,500 00
Cash.....	<u>26 74</u>
	\$198,500 00

WM. A. COURTENAY,  
JOHN F. FICKEN,  
W. E. BUTLER,

E. E. Charleston, Dec. 31st, 1894.

Trustees.



## WM. ENSTON HOME.

Receipts and Disbursements January, 1, 1894, to December 31, 1894.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1894.....	\$1,072 68
Rent, Interest, &c., General Fund.....	3,677 87
Interest, New Cottage Fund.....	1,291 89
Sales Old Material.....	52 30
Bond H. P. Jackson, paid in full.....	15,000 00
Annuitants Fund Surplus for 1894.....	1,605 15
	<hr/>
	\$22,699 89

## EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of Administration, repairing roofs, &c....	\$2,913 34
Cost of Fuel and Lights.....	943 44
Investment—Colleton Bonds.....	1,800 00
"    Columbia Bonds.....	7,035 00
"    State So. Ca. Bonds.....	5,143 75
"    Georgetown Bonds.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance cash on hand.....	1,864 36
E. E. Charleston, Dec. 31st, 1894.	\$22,699 89

WM. E. HUGER, *President.*

## ASSETS.—GENERAL FUND.

5,000 Colleton Bonds, 7 per cent., costing.....	\$5,000 00
500 Spartanburg Town Bonds, 7 pr. et., costing..	500 00
5,500 " County " 7 " " 5,500 00	
2,500 Greenville " " 7 " " 2,500 00	
7,000 Winnsboro " " 7 " " 7,035 00	
3,000 Georgetown " " 7 " " 3,000 00	
10,000 Marion Town " " 6 " " 9,750 00	
5,000 State " 4½ " " 5,143 75	
3,500 Charleston " 4 " " 2,027 77	
10,000 Columbia " " 7,035 00	<hr/> \$47,491 52
<hr/> 52,000	

## NEW COTTAGES FUND.

11 000 Charleston 4 per cent. Bonds, costing.....	\$9,058 75
6,700 Union 7 " " " 6,700 00	
3,000 Kershaw 7 " " " 3,000 00	
500 Greenville 7 " " " 500 00	
1,800 Colleton 7 " " " 1,800 00	<hr/> \$21,058 75

23,000	
Cash.....	1,864 36

75,000	
E. E. Charleston, Dec. 31st, 1894.	\$70,414 63

WM. E. HUGER, *President.*



## ANNUAL REPORT COMMISSIONERS PUBLIC LANDS.

*To the Hon. the Mayor and City Council:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit this, my annual report, as Chairman of Commissioners of Public Lands, for the year 1894.

The commissioners have all been very attentive to the inmates of the Ashley River Asylum, providing them with wholesome food and comfortable clothing.

The buildings are all in good condition and well furnished. The Institution is always kept neat and clean, and the inmates properly cared for by our efficient Steward and Matron. The sick are looked after daily by Health Physician, Dr. McMurry. We have tried to admit only those who are really in need and worthy; each applicant is referred to the two commissioners in charge for the month, whose duty it is to examine them thoroughly.

Number of Inmates.....	79
Admitted during the year.....	55
Left of their own accord.....	7
Died during the year.....	19
Sent to City Hospital.....	2

Interments during the year, in Public Cemetery:

Whites.....	12
Colored .....	483
In Seaman's ground.....	8
Total.....	503

You will please find the receipts from all sources and disbursements of same, in the report of our Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. R. B. Grice.

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. WILLIAMS,

*Chairman C. P. L.*



CHARLESTON, S. C., December 31, 1894.

## Report of Secretary and Treasurer Commissioner of Public Lands:

## RECEIPTS.

By appropriation.....	\$4,605 93
By interment fees.....	32 00
By 9 months rent of farm.....	285 00
By sale of barrels.....	7 80
	<hr/>
	\$4,930 72

## EXPENDITURES.

Paid Salaries.....	\$1,105 92
Paid bills for supplies.....	3,277 39
Paid bills for repairs.....	380 38
Paid bills for insurance.....	96 00
To balance turned in to City Treasurer .....	71 03
	<hr/>
	\$4,930 72

R. B. GRICE,

*Secretary and Treasurer.*



## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIREMASTERS,  
CHARLESTON, January 1, 1895.

*To the Hon. the Mayor and City Council of Charleston:*

The Board of Firemasters respectfully submit the operations of this Department for the year 1894, and its condition at this date, as contained in the annexed statements, which will show :

The force of the department.

Condensed expenses from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

Summary of expenses by companies from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

Record of fires for the year 1894.

Inventory of property 31st December, 1894.

Comparative statement of property at risk, insurance and loss.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS,  
*Chairman Board of Firemasters.*

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### FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

103 Officers and men.

7 Steam Fire Engines.

4 Steam Fire Engines in reserve.

8,124 Feet of Hose.

2 Fuel Wagons.

1 Cart.

3 Alarm Bells, and a complete system of Fire Alarm Telegraph.

2 Hook and Ladder Trucks.

7 Hose Carriages.

26 Horses.



CONDENSED EXPENSES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FROM  
JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

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Pay Roll.....	\$36,087 19
Forage--grain, hay, and grass, 27 horses.....	2,608 50
Coal and Wood.....	710 15
Oil, Waste, and other supplies.....	310 38
Repairs to Apparatus.....	549 00
Repairs to Houses.....	371 52
New Horses (Traded five old ones for four new ones and cash).....	700 00
Cost of Sawdust .....	60 00
Harness and repairs to Harness.....	155 04
Horse shoeing .....	301 04
2 000 feet New Hose.....	1,080 00
Printing and Stationery.....	62 71
Veterinary .....	28 37
New Bell Tower, Cannon street.....	1,090 40
New Boiler, Engine No. 6.....	1,075 00
Fire Alarm and Telegraph Supplies.....	1,084 17
Telephone and Telegraph Companies.....	72 00
Chief's Expenses to Montreal and other cities.....	67 15
New Shirts for the Department.....	196 00
Desks for Engine Houses.....	36 00
New Apparatus.....	72 49
Insurance on John Street Station.....	25 50
Hauling dead horse George.....	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$46,746 61
By sale of manure and bags .....	\$95 25
By sale of old metal and oil barrels.....	71 23
Navigation Co. and Police Dep't Telegraph Supplies	40 44
Pumping Cellars Mr. Pickett and Medical College....	14 15
By sale of old hose.....	25 54
	<hr/>
	\$246 61
	<hr/>
	\$46,500 00



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROPERTY AT RISK,  
INSURANCE AND LOSS.**

Years. No. of Alarms.	Property at Risk.	Insurance.	Loss on Real Estate.	Loss on Personal Property.	Total Loss.
1882 34	\$ 293,500 00	\$ 106,205 00	\$12,539 09	\$20,087 52	\$32,626 61
1883 72	1,229,885 41	1,112,350 00	50,261 19	43,699 11	93,960 30
1884 43	412,163 00	305,238 54	31,665 00	70,494 98	102,159 98
1885 50	394,802 14	251,100 00	5,103 80	22,359 79	27,463 59
1886 57	431,774 43	356,024 43	46,325 55	62,216 09	108,541 64
1887 43	1,191,577 00	1,125,025 00	5,081 00	42,455 17	47,536 17
1888 35	1,256,991 88	1,241,685 00	17,127 00	86,042 88	103,169 88
1889 52	941,975 00	898,555 00	17,413 00	50,475 00	67,888 00
1890 38	521,275 00	341,850 00	16,431 00	31,125 00	47,556 00
1891 54	1,549,725 00	1,420,350 00	12,086 50	27,928 17	40,014 67
1892 66	380,887 00	243,262 00	42,102 40	20,989 25	63,091 65
1893 50	1,306,406 79	1,148,958 49	21,336 41	119,084 73	140,421 14
1894 81	499,942 00	267,540 00	35,264 20	31,184 50	66,448 70
	\$10,410,904 65	\$8,818,143 46	\$312,736 14	\$628,142 19	\$940,878 33

AVERAGE FOR 13 YEARS.	Loss on Real Estate.....	\$24,056 63
Property at Risk.....	Loss on Personal Property	48,318 63
Insurance.....	Average Loss per annum...	72,374 26



INVENTORY OF PROPERTY UNDER THE CONTROL OF BOARD OF FIRE MASTERS, DECEMBER 31ST, 1894,  
AND LOCATION OF SAME.

## LOCATIONS.

December 31st, 1803, Horses on hand..... 33

Traded five old ones for four new ones, balance...<sup>27</sup>

One old horse died, balance on hand ..... 26

Total ..... 9,420 feet.

T. J. O'LEARY

Amount of serviceable hose on hand December 31st, 1867, 8,121 feet.

Amount of Hose condemned unit for use..... 1,335 feet.

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TOTAL LOSS.	ORIGIN OF FIRES.	OCCUPANT OR OWNER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Ja.....	Chimney.....	L. Arthur O'Neill.
31,612 00	Unknown.....	L. Arthur O'Neill.
45 00	Caught from Grand Opera House.	T. W. Sires.
45 00	" " "	J. O'Mara.
23 00	" " "	J. Cronin.
425 00	" " "	Various Families.
235 00	" " "	Gas Company.
32 00	" " "	Langley Bros.
.....	Chimney.....	Ellen Jenkins.
1 50	Accident.....	James M. Seignious.
700 00	Unknown.....	.....
.....	Chimney.....	Sarah Green.
120 00	Defective Flue.....	Mrs. Dorn.
Fe.....	Chimney.....	Servants.
150 00	Defective Flue.....	Tena McBride.
.....	Chimney.....	Vacant.
231 00	Supposed by Tramps.....	Anna Washington.
66 00	Caught from No. 2.....	Vacant.
78 00	" " 2.....	D. Leddy.
49 00	" " 2.....	.....
.....	Chimney.....	Various Families.
25 00	Defective Flue.....	Wm. M. Bird & Co.
35 00	Trash barrel in store.....	H. T. Rose.
M.....	Explosion Kerosene Stove.....	Gretchen McGinnis.
.....	Chimney.....	.....
.....	Chimney.....	Isabella Kyer.
20 00	Unknown.....	H. S. Petty.
A.....	20 00 Defective Fire Place.....	Mrs. Boach.
1,052 55	Sparks from Locomotive.....	Rail Road Co.
150 00	Caught from E. S. T.....	Gas Company.
25 00	Carelessness.....	Ellen Carter.
4 00	Caught from Chimney.....	Mary Gordon.
187 00	Unknown.....	C. W. Blake & Co.
M.....	Sparks from Mill.....	Abram Fell.
.....	Street Fillings Fired.....	.....
.....	Chimney.....	.....
175 00	Unknown.....	Mr. Hughes.
.....	Sparks from Laundry.....	A. Bequest.
3,979 10	Unknown.....	F. Ayres.
Ju.....	Sparks Calhoun & Wash. st. fire.....	W. A. Desportes.
.....	Unknown.....	J. A. Miles.
Ju.....	Chimney.....	Mr. Hale.
Ju.....	15 00 Stove pipe too near wood.....	Mrs. Ausel.
550 00	Accident.....	Crew.
15 00	Carelessness.....	Jenkins Green.
.....	Kerosene explosion.....	B. Jurgenson.
20 00	Defective Hearth.....	R. G. Dun & Co.
A.....	750 00 Defective Flue.....	Mrs. D. Cooper.
301 00	Incendiary.....	Vacant.
.....	Chimney.....	C. H. Hawthorne.
Se.....	3,627 00 Supposed Incendiary.....	J. K. Blackman.
1,000 00	Unknown.....	W. H. Bahr & Bro.
16 00	Sparks from Chimney.....	J. F. Cullen.



RECORD OF HIRLS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881.



### *Fire Department.*

177

**SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BY COMPANIES FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.**

By sales of Manure and hags.	\$95.25
By sales of old metal and oil barrels.	71.23
Painting Co and Police Department Yel. Supplies.	40.44
Painting Cellars Mr. Pickett and Medical College.	14.15
By sale of old horse.....	25.54

Aproportion..... \$46,500 00



## REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit to you herewith my Annual Report for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1894.

Accompanying the report are detailed statements pertaining to this Department, together with such recommendations embraced in Exhibits, which I regard as absolutely necessary to enable us to correct certain evils that at present confront us as the condition of affairs now exists, and ask your careful consideration of the same.

## EXHIBIT A.

In my two last Annual Reports I mentioned that in nearly every city of any size, there is a Police Surgeon, whose duty it is to attend the members performing police service; in the event of sickness of any of the officers, the Surgeon makes a report to the Police Department, giving the cause and nature of the sickness, and thus as soon as an officer is reported sick, he visits him, and the Department by this means is in a position to know whether the sickness is real or assumed.

The experience of another year convinces me more than ever with the necessity of having such a Surgeon.

I am informed, through letters received from many places, that the Health Officers usually serve in that capacity.

Under the present rules in force, it is impossible to get the service that would be secured in the event of the appointment of an efficient Police Surgeon.

## EXHIBIT B.

I desire again to call your attention to the miserable accommodations afforded by the cells now in use, and would suggest that other cells be fitted up as soon as possible as prisoners who are confined in these cells, according to the present



arrangement, are subjected to intense heat in the summer and severe cold in the winter.

We have received estimates from various places in reference to the construction of improved cells, and find that the change proposed can be effected at a reasonable cost.

## EXHIBIT C.

Whenever a call comes in from any of the Patrol or Fire Alarm Boxes south of Hudson Street, it necessitates the Wagons responding to the call being driven down King Street to Calhoun Street, and in a crowded street with two street car tracks, it is liable to cause a severe accident at any time; and I would respectfully suggest, if practicable, that a roadway similar to the new St. Philip Street roadway be laid in Hudson Street, and Vanderhorst Street, from King Street to St. Philip, which would relieve this difficulty, by opening up the route down St. Philip or Meeting Streets as the emergency should require.

## EXHIBIT D.

The Ordinance in relation to Chimney Contractors, as well as the construction of Chimneys, Stove-pipes, &c., should be amended, and all matters pertaining to the same placed under the control of the Board of Fire Masters or Chief of the Fire Department.

## EXHIBIT E.

The number of cases of runaway and deserted girls, who may be on the very threshold of vice, that are constantly coming under my observation, impress me with the fact that a great deal of good could be accomplished by the employment of a Matron, at a small cost, who could investigate such cases and afford relief to worthy persons by having them referred to the proper charities.

## EXHIBIT F.

By an Ordinance recently passed by the City Council, upon the complaint of reputable citizens residing or owning prop-



erty in the neighborhood where disorderly houses may be located, they can be proceeded against.

This Ordinance has had a wholesome effect and has a decided tendency to restrict the bad conduct of the inmates to a very great extent of all such houses.

We have proceeded against a number of these houses. The Ordinance, however, only provides that the keepers or inmates of such houses, upon conviction, are subject to fine or imprisonment unless their premises are vacated, and affords no safeguard to their moving in respectable localities, subject of course, however, to be proceeded against by the citizens in the vicinity.

I am fully convinced that the only practicable solution of this question is to have these houses (by Ordinance) restricted to certain localities, and placed under the proper Police regulations, thereby preventing the location of such houses in respectable neighborhoods.

#### EXHIBIT G.

I again respectfully call your attention to the fact that the five mounted men appointed July 12th, 1892, to patrol that territory extending from river to river, north of Cooper and Sheppard Streets to the City Boundary, were taken from the Force proper, thereby reducing the numerical strength of the Department that number of men who have never been returned. I would urge that five additional men be appointed to fill the vacancies thus made on the regular Force.

#### EXHIBIT H.

At present there is no Ordinance forbidding any person who is not connected with the Police Department from wearing our Police Uniforms. You can readily see the harm that is likely to accrue from any one who impersonates himself as a Police Officer in a similar uniform to the one adopted by the Police Department, and I would respectfully recommend that an Ordinance be passed subjecting any person who attempts to pass himself off as a Police Officer as mentioned above to a fine of not less than \$50 or imprisonment.



## PAWN BROKERS.

I would suggest that the recommendations as contained in Exhibit "B," of my Annual Report of 1893, be adopted; which gives the public the proper protection against thieves and irresponsible persons who dispose of stolen goods in Pawn Shops.

## GAMBLING.

In conformity with a recommendation made in my report of last year, in relation to Gambling, a City Ordinance was passed, amending Sections 547 and 548, which has had a most wholesome effect, and the Department has succeeded in a marked degree in suppressing this wholesale form of robbery.

The Officers have strict orders to arrest all persons found Gambling, and but for want of space any number of cases could be cited where Gamblers were arrested and convicted during the past year. Faro Banks, Roulette Wheels, Spindle Wheel, and similar devices of Gambling are things of the past.

The Electrician has kept the Telephone and Signal Service Instruments in good condition, but reports however that the induction caused by the Electric Light Company's wires on the third circuit is affecting the Telephone service of that circuit.

An arrangement with the Electric Light Company will have to be effected to relieve this difficulty.

## STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The discipline of the Force has been thoroughly maintained and kept, as far as practicable, at its full strength, viz: one Chief, three Lieutenants, one Orderly Sergeant, one Acting Orderly Sergeant, eight Line Sergeants, four Detectives, one Electrician, seventy-one Privates, four Gatemen, two Daymen, and five Drivers.

I am satisfied that the present Force is inadequate to furnish proper Police protection to the citizens at large when the immense territory to be covered and the small number of men employed is considered; more men are required to give cer-



tain portions of the city the protection to which the residents are entitled.

I have found it necessary to detail not less than two officers for special duty, in citizens clothes, during the entire year.

To have the city properly Policed, the Force should be increased to one hundred Privates. It is possible that the funds of the Treasury at present will not permit of this increase, but I am fully convinced that it is only a question of a short time when the city will be compelled to employ that number of men.

From a comparison of this Department's pay-roll with that of other cities, it will be found that the salaries paid here are lower than in almost every other city in the country. If the city is not in a position to materially increase the wages of the men, I would be glad to see their uniforms furnished them in addition to the salaries they now draw. When their duties are carefully considered, it is evident that they are justly entitled to this assistance.

A report of the various charges against the members of the Department, together with the disposition of the same, will be found annexed to the Annual Report.

The health of the Force has been good during the past year.

I regret to have to report the death of Orderly Sergeant Charles Liebenrood, which occurred on the 28th of February, 1894. He was a reliable and efficient officer, and served the city faithfully many years just prior to his death.

On September 30th, 1894, an unfortunate shooting affair occurred in King Street, near George Street, which resulted in Private L. C. Knox killing a citizen, Mr. John Carey, and the shooting of Mr. Conroy.

Private Knox was indicted for Murder, and tried at the November Term of Court, and was acquitted. He was ably represented by the Corporation Council, Mr. Charles Inglesby, and Messrs. Murphy, Farrow and Legare.

In the November Term of the Court of Common Pleas, action was brought by one J. H. Ostendorff, claiming to have been run over on the 9th day of June, 1893, in King, near



Liberty Street, through the carelessness of the Driver of one of our Patrol Wagons. The Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the city.

The buildings erected for the use of the Patrol Wagons and Horses, on the Hudson Street property, were completed in the early part of last year by Mr. Henry Oliver, the Contractor, and are thoroughly fitted up for Police Service, with all the modern attachments, and is a most decided improvement in comparison to the buildings previously used in the yard of the Central Station.

This change was carried out in conformity with recommendations made in my annual report of 1892.

The horses are all in first-class condition. We lost on August 6th, 1894, one horse; his death, the Veterinary Surgeon claims to have been caused by an attack of "Enzootic Paraplegia," and is not attributed to any carelessness of the Hostlers.

The city may be congratulated on the possession of as fine Stables, Patrol Wagons and Horses as will be found in any City.

There is no disputing the fact that the City has been freer from professional criminals during the past year than it has been for many years, and that we have escaped, to a remarkable extent, from serious crime; that in itself is an evidence of the diligence and efficiency of the Detectives,

We have had and will always have petty thefts committed by sneak thieves, but they too have been captured with marked success.

But the real test of the efficiency of the Department is the absence of professional criminals of all classes who work where there is the least chance of detection.

The vigilance of the officers and their skill and knowledge of the criminals, together with the fear that the local criminals have for them, is a great protection to the community.

A partial list containing some of the most important cases referred from the Recorder's Court to the Court of Sessions that were tried during the year 1894, where convictions were all secured, will be found in a Statement annexed.



The report proves the watchfulness of the Detectives and members of the Force under my command.

A number of these cases are of a most meritorious character, and the ingenuity displayed by the officers in bringing these cases to a successful issue, demonstrates the efficiency of the Department.

The discipline and morale of the Force upon the whole is very satisfactory, and shows a laudable disposition on the part of all its members to maintain that standard of efficiency with which it has been so justly credited by the public generally.

While maintaining a strict discipline, we have earnestly endeavored to treat every officer with due consideration, and I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance and uniform support rendered by the Officers, Detectives and Members of the Force, and to also express to them my appreciation for the ability and zeal they have displayed and the creditable manner in which they have performed the duties assigned to them.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to his Honor, the Mayor, who is responsible to a very great extent for the present general efficiency of the Department, and the good feeling that prevails, the result of which has been a steady improvement in the character of the work performed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. ELMORE MARTIN,

*Chief of Police.*

Official: S. ALEXANDER,

*A. O. S.*



*Statement of Charges Preferred against Members of the Force and the Disposition of Same.*

OFFENCES.	Excused	Fined	Suspended	Discharged	Resigned	Total
Absent without Leave.....	..	2	.....	.....	1	3
Absent from Roll Call.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Assault.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Being off Post.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	13
Conduct unbecoming an Officer.....	6	3	1	.....	.....	10
Conversing while on Duty.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Careless Driving.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Conversing with Prisoners in Cells.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Entering Bar Rooms.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Intoxication.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Insubordination.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Larceny.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Leaving Post before being properly Relv'd	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Leaving Station House without Leave.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Refusing to make an Arrest.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Smoking on Post.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Refusing to obey an Order.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sitting down on Post.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Not taking Post Assigned.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Neglect of Duty.....	13	18	.....	.....	.....	31
Unnecessarily Clubbing Prisoner.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Unnecessarily Firing Pistol.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Violation of Telephone Rules.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	38	45	1	2	3	89

*Partial List of Criminals Tried in the Court of Sessions from the Police Department during the Year 1894.*

- William Gibbes—Grand Larceny, 1 year Penitentiary.  
 Edward Davis—Grand Larceny, 1 year Penitentiary.  
 William Simmons—Aggravated Assault, 6 months in Co. Jail.  
 Jas. Barnwell—Aggravated Assault, 2 years Penitentiary.  
 Stephen Vance—Grand Larceny, 1 year Penitentiary.  
 Salina Alston—Grand Larceny, 4 years Penitentiary.  
 Amos Mitchell—Aggravated Assault, 2 years Penitentiary.  
 William White—Aggravated Assault, 9 months Co. Jail.



William Green—Burglary and Larceny, 2 years Penitentiary.

H. W. C. Petsch—Murder, 5 years Penitentiary.

William Lawrence—Grand Larceny, 3 years Penitentiary.

Prince Albert—Attempted Rape, 5 years Penitentiary.

Geo. Butler—Burglary and Larceny, 18 months Penitentiary.

Jerry Evans—Burglary and Larceny, 3 years Penitentiary.

Moses Evans—Burglary and Larceny, 3 years Penitentiary.

Joseph Smith—Aggravated Assault, 1 year Penitentiary.

Jno. Brown—House-Breaking and Larceny, 5 years Penitentiary.

Plow Martin, alias Young—Grand Larceny, 3 years Penitentiary.

Lou Dotterer, alias Walker—Rape, 7 years Penitentiary.

Anna Smalls—Aggravated Assault, 5 years Penitentiary.

Wm. M. Jones—Burglary and Larceny, 5 years Penitentiary.

Boston Sweeper—House-Breaking, 3 months Co. Jail.

Wm. Nesbitt—Burglary and Larceny, 5 years Penitentiary.

Alexander Bryan—Highway Robbery, 3 years Penitentiary.

Napoleon Crawford—Highway Robbery, 3 years Penitentiary.

Win. Jackson—House-Breaking and Larceny, 5 years Penitentiary.

Robt. Moore—Grand Larceny, 3 years Penitentiary.

C. W. Turner—Forgery, 1 year Co. Jail and \$50 Fine.

Frank Johnson—Grand Larceny, 2 years Penitentiary.

Cloyie Wilson—Grand Larceny, 1 year Penitentiary.

Henry Singleton—Burglary and Larceny, 1 year Penitentiary.

John Singleton—Burglary and Larceny, 6 years Penitentiary.

Henry Watson—Burglary and Larceny, 6 years Penitentiary.

Wm. Banister—Burglary and Larceny, 6 years Penitentiary.

Wm. Stewart—Burglary and Larceny, 6 years Penitentiary.



Lizzie Alston—Aggravated Assault, 18 months Penitentiary.

Jas. Burvey—Burglary and Larceny, 1 year Penitentiary.

Edward Drayton—Grand Larceny, 2 years Penitentiary.

Sarah Jackson—Aggravated Assault, 6 months Penitentiary.

Allen Hammond—Aggravated Assault, 1 year Penitentiary.

Edward Jones—Aggravated Assault—1 year Penitentiary.

Daniel Washington—Burglary, 1 year Penitentiary.

Louis Gardner—Burglary, 2 years Penitentiary.

Edward Screven—Burglary, 1 year Penitentiary.

Robt. Simmons, alias Cain Hoy—Grand Larceny, 5 years Penitentiary.

Hector Favor—Burglary and Larceny, 5 years Penitentiary.

Nathan Martin—House-Breaking and Grand Larceny, 7 years Penitentiary.

Wm. Robinson—Larceny of Live Stock, 1 year Penitentiary.

Sherman Staten—House-Breaking and Larceny, 3 years Penitentiary.

James Fair—Car-Breaking, 2 years Penitentiary.

London Merritt—Grand Larceny, 1 year Penitentiary.

John L. Williams—Rape, Life Sentence.

Simon Jenkins, alias "Old Kill,"—Burglary and Larceny, 7 years Penitentiary.

William Johnson—Murder, 5 years Penitentiary.

Isaac Wilson—House-Breaking and Larceny, 5 years Penitentiary.

Geo. Harrison—Grand Larceny, 1 year Penitentiary.

Wm. White—Aggravated Assault, 1 year Penitentiary.

Jno. Broderick—Burglary and Larceny, 5 years Penitentiary.

Saml. Jackson, alias Savannah Jackson—Aggravated Assault and Highway Robbery on Wadmalaw Island, 7 years Penitentiary.



*Report of the Chief of Police to the Mayor and City Council  
of the City of Charleston, showing the number of persons  
Arrested in the City of Charleston during the Fiscal  
Year ending December 31st, 1894, and the cause of their  
Arrest.*

	Amount of Fines imposed at Police Court	Amount of Fines Paid by Prisoners	Amount Paid to Treasurer	Amount of Forfeitures deducted from pay of Police for lost time	Amount of Fines imposed on Police for violation of Rules and Regulations
1st Quarter.....	\$ 2,239 00	\$ 979 00	\$ 979 00	\$ 403 91	\$ 24 50
2d " .....	2,313 00	989 00	989 00	377 82	49 50
3d " .....	4,551 00	913 00	913 00	402 90	20 50
4th " .....	3,800 00	683 50	660 50	479 08	22 00
	\$12,903 00	\$3,564 50	\$3,541 50	\$1,663 71	\$116 50
Held by order Recorder.....			23 00		
			\$3,564 50		

## OFFENCES,

	WHITES		COLORED		Total Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Abandoned by Parents.....					1 1
Accidentally Burned.....					1 1
Accidentally Drowned.....	2		2		4
Accidentally Killed.....		1	2		3
Accidentally Shot.....	1				1
Aggravated Assault.....	22		65	13	100
Aggravated Assault and Inciting to Riot.....			2		2
Aiding Prisoner to Escape.....			1		1
Allowing Chimney to take Fire.....		1	3	13	17
Allowing Dog to Run at Large and Bite.....	3	1	4	2	10
Allowing Horse to Bark Shade Trees.....			1		1
Allowing Horse to Run at Large.....			1		1
Allowing Lottery Wheel to Run.....	1				1
Applied for Lodgings.....	315	2	52		369
Arrested on Telegram.....	4	1			5
Assault.....	28		134	24	186
Assault, and Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	1				1
Assault and Highway Robbery.....			1		1
Assault, and Resisting an Officer.....	1				1
Attempted Rape.....			2		2
Attempted Suicide.....	3				3
Attempting to Rescue a Prisoner.....				1	1



*Number of Persons Arrested and Causes of Arrest.  
(Continued.)*

OFFENSES.	WHITES		COLORED		Total Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Breach of the Peace.....	20	5	67	83	175
Burglary .....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Burglary and Larceny.....	4	.....	65	2	71
Car-Breaking.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Car-Breaking and Larceny.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	5	.....	63	.....	68
Careless Driving.....	1	.....	8	.....	9
Cruelty to Animals.....	6	.....	15	.....	21
Cruelty to Children.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Desertion.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Destroying Shade Trees.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Detained as Witness.....	1	1	16	5	23
Died Suddenly.....	.....	.....	11	6	17
Disorderly Conduct.....	73	16	312	97	498
Disorderly Conduct and Trespass.....	4	.....	2	.....	6
Disorderly Conduct and Resisting Arrest.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Disturbing Public Worship.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Drunk.....	97	8	14	1	120
Drunk and Disorderly.....	127	39	133	40	339
Escaped Convicts.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Escaped from Hospital.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Escaped from Orphan House.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Escaped Prisoners.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Exposure of Person.....	.....	1	5	1	7
Fast Driving.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Fast Riding.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Firing a Pistol.....	5	.....	22	5	32
Firing Crackers on the Street.....	3	.....	5	.....	8
Forgery.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Found Dead.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Found Drowned.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Found Injured.....	17	1	20	4	42
Found Sick.....	47	4	58	12	121
Found Sick and Destitute.....	1	5	.....	.....	6
Found Wounded.....	9	.....	19	7	35
Gambling.....	4	.....	198	2	204
Grand Larceny.....	2	.....	44	10	56
Having Low Lots and not Filling them.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Having Drain not Properly Connected.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Having Counterfeit Implements in his Poss'n	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Highway Robbery.....	2	.....	12	.....	14
House-Breaking.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
House-Breaking and Larceny.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Injured trying to Escape from Gambling House	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Insane.....	7	.....	7	10	24
Interfering with an Officer.....	4	.....	2	1	7



*Number of Persons Arrested and Causes of Arrest.  
(Continued.)*

OFFENCES.	WHITES		COLORED		Total Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Interfering with Dog Catcher.....			1		1
Keeping Barber Shop Open on Sunday.....	2		4		6
Keeping a Disorderly House.....	2			3	5
Keeping a House of Ill-fame.....			1	6	7
Killed in Self-Defence by an Officer.....	1				1
Killing Cattle in the City.....			1		1
Larceny.....	10	1	251	14	276
Larceny from the Person.....				1	1
Larceny of Live Stock.....		1		7	8
Leaving a Dead Animal on Street.....				1	1
Leaving Horse Unattended.....				2	2
Lodged for Safe Keeping.....	17	9	26	6	58
Lodged on Requisition Papers.....	1				1
Lodged on Suspicion.....				18	18
Lodged, Subject to Order of Coroner.....	2		1		3
Lodged on Telegram.....	2		2	1	5
Lodged on Warrant.....	17		116	11	144
Lost Children.....	1	3	2	3	9
Murder.....	1		8		9
Not placing Garbage in Proper Receptacle.....	4	1	3	3	11
Obstructing the Street.....		7		7	14
Obtaining Goods under False Pretences.....				2	2
Obtaining Money under False Pretences.....				3	3
Peddling Goods without a License.....	4		7	1	12
Racing Animals.....			2		2
Rape.....			3		3
Refusing to Obey an Order issued by Recorder	1				1
Rescued from Drowning.....		1			1
Riding a Bycicle with no Lights.....			1		1
Running a Game of Chance.....	3				3
Running a Leaking Night Soil Cart.....			4		4
Running a Lottery Wheel.....			1		1
Running Vehicles without a License.....	39		28	1	68
Selling Fish without a License.....			1		1
Selling Live Stock without a License.....			2		2
Selling Lottery Tickets.....	3		13		16
Selling on Sunday.....	6	1			7
Smoking in the Market.....		1			1
Subject to Warrant.....				6	6
Trespass.....	10		79	5	94
Trespass and Gainbling.....			1		1
Trespass and Larceny.....	2		1		3
Using Unstamped Measures.....				1	1
Vagrancy.....	23		29		52
Violating City Ordinances.....			1		1
Violation of Dispensary Act.....	4		4		8



*Number of Persons Arrested and Causes of Arrest.  
(Continued.)*

OFFENCES.	WHITES		COLORED		Total Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Violation of Ord. putting Garbage on Street.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Violation of Ord. Cleaning Privy Vaults.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Vio. of Ord. Hitching Horse to Shade Trees.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Vio. of Ord. Storing Manure on Premises.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Vio. of Ord. Throwing Water on Street.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Vio. of Ord. Using Unstamped Measures.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wife Beating.....	1	.....	19	.....	20
Total.....	1001	102	2093	404	3600

SENTENCES.	WHITES		COLORED		Total Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Bail Forfeited.....	63	9	50	15	137
Delivered to Coroner.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Delivered to Italian Consul.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Delivered to Officer.....	11	1	27	.....	39
Delivered to Orphan House.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Delivered to Parents .....	3	3	4	3	13
Delivered to Penitentiary.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Delivered to Warrant.....	24	2	117	12	155
Dismissed.....	562	42	493	124	1221
Fined.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Let the Dog be Killed.....	1	.....	4	2	7
Referred to Coroner.....	3	1	38	16	58
Referred to Society P. C. to Animals.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Referred to Trial Justice.....	61	.....	306	26	393
Sent to Alms House.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Sent to Court of Sessions.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sent to Hospital.....	76	10	107	24	217
Sent to Infirmary.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Sent to Jail.....	166	31	923	164	1284
Sent Home.....	10	1	4	7	22
Sent out of the City.....	.....	1	2	6	9
Sent to Old Folks Home.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Suspended Sentence.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Continued .....	10	.....	9	2	21
Total .....	1001	102	2093	404	3600



*Police Signal and Telephone Service.*

	Times	Distance	Miles
Alarms responded to by Wagons.....	1,751	"	3,502
Wagons sent to Jail with Prisoners.....	172	"	544
Wagons sent to Trial Justice with Prisoners.....	151	"	302
Wagons sent to Hospital with Prisoners.....	226	"	452
Wagons sent to Fires with Squad.....	71	"	142
Wagons sent with Relief Squad.....	1,482	"	4,446
Wagons sent on Special Cases.....	359	"	718
Total .....	4,312	....	10,106
Calls sent in by Policemen .....			75,828
Prisoners brought in by Wagons.....			2,362
Prisoners brought in by Policemen. ....			1,118
Reported Cases.....			120
Total.....			3,600

Seventy-one alarms of fire were sounded from the boxes and attended by the Police.

Seven fires, no alarms, were extinguished by the Police.

Sixty-five Stores, eleven Barber Shops, three Stalls in Market, four Bakeries, one Carriage Emporium, one Storeroom, twenty-three Offices, one Hall, five Shops, four Banks, two Ice Houses, one Stable, two Warehouses, one Storehouse, one Auction House, one Laundry, two Factories, one Restaurant, one Church, and one News Paper Office were found open and secured by the Police.

Killed at request of owners, twenty-nine Dogs, eight Horses, two Mules and one Cow.

Found running at large, and disposed of according to Ordinance, nine Horses, twelve Cows, eleven Mules, three Dogs, twenty-six Goats, two Ponies, Seven Ducks, six Sheep and two Calves.



## RECOVERED PROPERTY.

One pistol, 2 pants patterns, 1 dress coat, 1 overcoat, 1 deck of cards, 9 cents, 1 lot brass machinery, 1 bundle of clothing, 1 valuable setter dog, 1 deck of cards, 1 valuable dog, 1 lot of clothing, 2 overcoats, 1 pair turkeys, 1 valuable newfoundland dog, 2 diamond rings, 1 wagon wrench, 3 turkeys, 1 fowl, 1 lot of harness, 1 lot of clothing, 1 gold watch, 1 lot of cotton, 1 lot of canned goods, 1 lot of old iron, 1 silver watch, cash, \$8.54, 2 dice, 1 tackle block, 1 valuable dog, 2 school books, 1 gold watch, 1 pistol, 2 valises and lot of clothing, 1 pistol, 1 ham, 2 coats, 1 lot sundries stolen from S. C. Railway, 3 fowls, cash, 10c., 1 clock, 1 pistol, 1 drawing knife, 1 dress pattern, 1 wagon license, No. 808, 2 overcoats, 4 geese, 2 knives, 3 fowls, 1 hat and base ball bat, 1 wagon license, No. 838, 1 lot of groceries, 12 buckets, 1 gold watch, 1 lot shoemakers' tools, 1 lot wood, 1 lot shoes, 1 umbrella, 1 clock, 1 bible, 1 clock, 3 fowls, 1 valise and clothing, cash, 6 cents, 1 deck of cards, 2 dice, cash, 5 cents, 1 pistol, cash, \$1.95, 2 car brasses, 1 fowl, 1 chewing gum slot machine, 1 pistol, 1 silver watch and chain, 4 pots geraniums, 2 nickel in the slot machines, 1 gold watch, 1 silver watch, cash, \$3.20, 1 can oil, 1 can lard, 2 bolts of cloth, 2 decks cards, 5 dice, 4 pots geraniums, 1 lot of potatoes, 8 boxes segars, 3 nickel in the slot machines, cash, \$19.75, 1 pistol, 1 case condensed milk, 1 dog, 3 pieces cloth, 7 china plates, 1 bucket, 1 deck of cards, 2 dice, 2 boxes tobacco, 1 bridle, 1 goose, 7 fowls, 1 lot of clothing, 1 rubber stamp, 4 pistols, 1 silk dress and hat, 1 dice and pocket book, 2 gold watches and 1 chain, 1 basket of groceries and 2 pair shoes, 2 trunks and contents, 1 deck cards, 1 boat, 1 push cart, 1 gold headed cane, 1 spindle and board, 1 dog license No. 271, 1 gold seal ring, 2 pistols, 1 valise, umbrella and cane, 1 demijohn, 1 cow, 1 gold watch and chain, 1 silver watch, 1 tub beans, 1 steam valve, 1 lot groceries, 14 chickens, 1 rope and anchor, 1 nickel in the slot machine, cash, \$555.48, 1 table cloth, 3 fowls and 2 pair pigeons, 2 dice, 1 deck cards, 1 gold necklace, 1 lot of clothing, 1 piece pork, 2 razors, 5 chickens, 7 pair shoes, 1 deck cards and 4 dice, 2 pistols, 1 pair pants, 1 rooster, 1 coat, 1 boat, 1 horse, 1 saddle,



1 piece meat, 1 ladder and pair clippers, 2 clocks, 1 goat, 2 rings, 1 gown, 1 baby carriage, 2 lots of dry goods, 1 lot of clothing, 1 lot of jewelry, 1 breast pin, 1 table cover, 1 step ladder, 1 coat, 17 fowls, 1 seal ring, 1 watch, 2 fishing rods, 2 gold lockets and chains, 3 gold watches, 2 lots of clothing, cash, \$115.20, 1 pair pants, 2 decks cards, 1 pistol, 1 pair field glasses, 2 sets harness and bridles, 1 clock, 1 steam whistle, piping, &c., 1 pair shoes, 3 suits of clothing, 1 shawl, 2 fowls, 4 pistols, 1 deck cards and dice, 1 excursion ticket, 1 diamond ring, 1 piece calico, 1 silver fork, 2 plates and 3 saucers, 1 silver watch and chain, 1 vest, 1 coat and pair pants, 1 watch and chain, 1 lot clothing, 1 gold ring, 1 valise, 1 pack, age coffee, 1 silver medal, 1 watch and chain, 1 watch and chain, 2 decks cards, 1 flannel sack and pin, 4 pistols, 1 pug dog, 2 pair rubber shoes and 6 towels, 1 pair gold rimmed glasses, 1 fowl, 1 lot clothing, 2 watches, 1 overcoat, 1 lot jewelry, pocket book, &c., 1 lot dry goods, 1 duck, 1 gold pin, 3 pigs, 1 pocket book, cash, \$62.66, 1 saw and wheelbarrow 17 pistols, 2 overcoats, 2 cocoa mats, 2 dice, 2 boxes of segars, 1 box candy, 1 rifle, 1 lot of dry goods, 1 lot lead pipe, 1 saw and axe, 2 decks cards, 1 overcoat, 1 umbrella, 1 satchel, purse and papers, 3 purses and lot stationery, 1 watch and chain and pocket piece, 1 card, 1 pair gloves, 3 car brasses, 1 razor, 1 gold watch.

Valued at ..... \$5,776 75

I certify that the foregoing is a correct report as per Recorder's Morning Reports.

J. ELMORE MARTIN,  
*Chief of Police.*

Official:

S. ALEXANDER,  
*A. O. S.*



PLEASURE GROUNDS.

COMMISSIONERS MARION SQUARE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 31st, 1894.

*Hon. Jno. F. Ficken, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.:*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that during the year ending December 31st, 1894, the condition of Marion Square has been maintained up to the average of the last three years. The broken, unsightly appearance of the drill ground continues; but as you are aware of, the Commissioners have no means to remedy it.

The Commissioner of Streets has promised to grade and cover with Pyrites Cinders, Lowndes Street, early in January.

On the first of January a new keeper of the Square will take charge. He will be invested with Police powers, by which it is hoped that the nuisances and depredations now committed by goats, boys and night prowlers will be largely abated.

Respectfully submitted with the accompanying Statement of Expenditures.

ASBURY COWARD,  
*Chairman Commissioners Marion Square.*

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES 1894.

Appropriation .....	\$500 00
Expended for labor on Square.....	\$427 99
For Trees and Implements.....	71 60      499 59
Balance Unexpended.....	41

ASBURY COWARD,  
*Chairman.*



REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS, COLONIAL  
COMMON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February, 6th, 1895.

*Hon. John F. Ficken, Mayor City of Charleston:*

DEAR SIR:—The Board of Colonial Common and Ashley River Embankment beg leave to submit the following Report for the year ending December 31st, 1894:

Jan'y 1, 1894.	To balance to Credit Board, in hands of Chairman.....	\$ 424 70
	To amount received during year 1894, through City Treasurer, from rent Pond.....	1,450 00
	To amount received from sale Condemned Boats .....	4 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,878 70

Expended during year 1894 :

Raising concrete wall on north of Lake, from Lynch to Rutledge Streets, filling up walks and shelling same; also brick sidewalk on Lynch Street, from Beaufain to Broad Street; also paving diagonal walks on four sides of the Lake, and short walks from Streets to Lake.....	\$ 856 73
Planting trees around Lake and boxing same, &c.....	114 34
Labor for year mowing grass, and work around Lake, &c.....	252 57
New benches, and repairing old ones, and painting same.....	109 77
	<hr/>
Total expenditures .....	\$1,333 41
Balance to Credit, January 1, 1895, in hands of Chairman.....	545 29
	<hr/>
	\$1,878 70

Vouchers for all amounts expended during the year 1894, in the hands of the City Treasurer.

The unsafe condition of the Brick Culvert on Lynch Street, connecting the Lake with the River, necessitated the Board calling on City Council to have a new Culvert put in, which petition they trust will be favorably acted upon by Council.

Very respectfully,

C. A. CHISOLM, Chairman,

*C. C. & A. R. Embankment.*



**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLEASURE GROUNDS, LOWER WARDS.**

*Hon. John F. Ficken, Mayor of the City of Charleston:*

DEAR SIR:—The Committee on Pleasure Grounds, Lower Wards, beg leave to submit the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1894. Vouchers for all amounts expended are in the possession of the City Treasurer:

Appropriation for 1894.....	\$2,889 50
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**EXPENDITURES.—CANNON PARK.**

64,261 Bushels of Earth .....	\$819 23
1,169 Feet of Curbing, and setting same...	656 40
120 Settees, complete.....	483 60
Lumber and Hardware .....	19 75
Labor.....	144 79
	<hr/>
	\$2,123 77

**BATTERY.**

30 Trees and Boxes.....	\$ 60 00
Painting Benches and Fountain.....	73 05
2,971 Bushels Shell.....	89 13
Repairing Benches.....	27 55
Labor.....	22 50
	<hr/>
	272 23

**WASHINGTON PARK.**

Painting Benches and Trellis.....	17 00	
Labor and Manure.....	1 50	18 50
	<hr/>	
Superintendent, Sam'l Webb.....	475 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$2,889 50 \$2,889 50

Yours respectfully,

R. S. CATHCART,  
Chairman P. G. L. Wards.



## PLEASURE GROUNDS, UPPER WARDS.

*Hon. John F. Ficken, Mayor:*

DEAR SIR:—Your Committee in charge of Pleasure Grounds, Upper Wards, would respectfully submit this their Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1894:

Appropriation.....	\$600 00
Labor, care of Grounds.....	\$360 00
Repairs to Drain.....	10 50
Repairing, and Painting Benches and Fountain.....	44 00
Sundry Materials.....	8 50
	<hr/>
Balance in City Treasury.....	\$177 00

All the parks could be very much improved, with larger appropriation. Hampstead Mall needs grading and curbing. The walks on Wragg Mall need repairing. Benches have been removed by request of neighboring residents.

Yours respectfully,

L. E. WILLIAMS,  
*Chairman.*



## PUBLIC MARKETS.

MARKET HALL,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 2nd, 1895. }*To the Commissioners of the Public Markets:*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with law, I hereby submit a statement of the transactions of this office from January 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894.

Collections from Fish and Vegetables,.....	\$1,557 95
"     Centre Beef and Pork Markets.....	4,064 35
"     { Weights and Measures.....	176 43
"     { Scale Fees.....	97 31
"     Mount Pleasant Ferry Co.....	200 04
"     Fish Licenses.....	230 00
"     Ice House Rent, Upper Market.....	20 00
"     Market Hall Rent.....	89 00
"     Sundries.....	23 49
	<hr/>
	\$6,458 57

## EXPENDITURES.

Wages to Hands.....	\$ 888 00
Repairs .....	362 94
Sundry Expenses.....	221 24
City Treasurer.....	4,866 39
Insurance.....	120 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,458 57

G. W. ROUSE,  
*Chief Clerk Markets.*



## CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1895.

*Hon. John F. Ficken, Mayor:*

I respectfully beg leave to submit the following report of work done by this Department during the year ending December 31st, 1894.

Before proceeding with the report, however, I would like, in behalf of this Department, to thank your Honor, the Chairman of the several Committees of Council, and the various City Officials for the courtesies and assistance extended to us during the past year.

Very respectfully,

J. H. DINGLE,

*City Surveyor.*

## REPORT.

The appropriation for this Department for 1894 was as follows:

Car Fare.....	\$ 50 00
Stationery.....	150 00
New Level Instrument.....	120 00
Office Assistants.....	1,080 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$1,400 00

This was expended as follows:

Blue Print Paper.....	\$ 13 59
Tracing Cloth.....	16 80
Sundries (including express charges on material).....	12 85
Tape Lines.....	16 10
Stationery, (including Index and Level books).....	22 95
Instrument, (including repairs to Old Level, and a New Transit).....	170 75
Car Fare.....	60 00
Bills left over from 1893.....	5 00
Office Assistants.....	1,080 00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$1,398 04
Balance on hand.....	1 96
<hr/>	
Grand Total.....	\$1,400 00



## DRAINS.

## Levels taken and Profiles furnished for Drains.

Bee street, Ashley to President.....	400	feet.
Bogard street, Wooden Trunk.....	100	"
Charlotte street, Elizabeth to Meeting.....	719	"
Coming street, near Morris st., (Riker) and North of Morris,	475	"
Cooper street, Nassau to Meeting.....	700	"
Doughty street, Ashley street, westward.....	1,022	"
East Battery.....	990	"
Harney Court, (Main Drain).....	225	"
Islington Court, from Cannon, south.....	250	"
Ladson street, King to Meeting.....	528	"
Lynch street, Beaufain to Bull.....	1,500	"
Mary street, Meeting to America.....	1,043	"
Meeting street road (Riker property).....	495	"
Morris street, Smith to Coming.....	850	"
Mount street, Payne to Rutledge Ave.....	493	"
Nassau street, Amherst to Cooper.....	1,625	"
Nassau street, Mary street, northward.....	115	"
Payne street, Congress to Mount.....	566	"
South Battery, Meeting street, westward.....	2,281	"
Wall street, Laurens to Calhoun.....	886	"
Water street, High Battery, westward.....	95	"
Total.....	15,358	feet.

## CURB AND PAVING.

## Levels taken and Profiles furnished for Curb and Pavement.

Ashley street, Doughty to Bee.....	600	feet.
Atlantic street, East Bay to Church, both sides.....	1,030	"
Bennett street, Rutledge to Lynch.....	475	"
Burns Lane, N. S. Meeting street, westward.....	100	"
Calhoun street, Smith street to Riverside Infirmary.....	1,925	"
Calhoun street, King, eastward.....	150	"
Calhoun street, Rutledge to Lynch.....	470	"
College street, George to Green.....	370	"
Coming street, Cannon to Radcliffe.....	1,090	"
Cumberland street, State, eastward.....	152	"
East Bay, Longitude Lane to Tradd.....	175	"
Gendron street, East Bay to Prioleau.....	257	"
George street, St. Philip to College.....	285	"
Green street, St. Philip to College.....	285	"
Hayne street, Meeting street, eastward.....	212	"
King street, Columbus to Line.....	563	"
King street, Broad to Tradd.....	614	"
Lynch street, Bennett to Calhoun.....	510	"



Lynch street, Beaufain to Bull.....	1,200 feet.
Line street, Sires Alley to King.....	500 "
Market street, east of East Bay.....	300 "
Mary street, King to R. R.....	265 "
Mary street, America street, westward.....	216 "
Meeting street, Sheppard, southward.....	248 "
Pritchard street, East Bay, eastward.....	500 "
Pinckney street, Meeting to Maiden Lane.....	386 "
Quenn Street, Archdale to King.....	513 "
Queen street, Church to State.....	406 "
Queen street, Church, eastward.....	132 "
Queen street, Archdale to Mazyck.....	473 "
Rutledge street, Bennett to Calhoun.....	440 "
Smith street, Wentworth to Montague.....	425 "
St Philip street, Calhoun to George.....	677 "
Smith street, Beaufain to Wentworth.....	425 "
Wentworth street, Meeting to Anson.....	565 "
 Total.....	16,964 feet.

## ROADWAYS.

Levels taken and Profiles furnished for Roadways.

Beaufain street, King to Archdale.....	542 feet.
Calhoun street, Concord to Elizabeth.....	1,625 "
Cannonsboro Drive (proposed).....	3,450 "
Cumberland Street, East Bay to State.....	340 "
Friend street, Broad to Queen.....	535 "
King street, South Bay to Calhoun (proposed).....	5,800 "
Legare street, South Bay, northward.....	200 "
Line street, Sires Alley to King.....	500 "
Lynch street, Broad to Tradd.....	725 "
Queen street, Friend to King.....	625 "
Rutledge street, Broad to Tradd.....	735 "
Spring street, Chestnut to Chinquapin.....	464 "
St. Philip street, Beaufain to Line.....	5,712 "
 Total.....	21,253 feet.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS MADE AND MAPS WITH PLANS FOR DRAINAGE FURNISHED.

Coming street, Harney's Court.....	Drainage.
Coming street, south of Morris, (Riker's).....	"
Coming street, north of Morris.....	"
Meeting street road, (Riker's).....	"



## OTHER SURVEYS.

Archdale street, corner Clifford Alley, (strip conveyed to City.)  
 Addison's Court, for Lights.  
 Battery Extension, (topographical.)  
 Beaufain street, corner Gadsden, (encroachments.)  
 Broad street corner Meeting, (rounding S. W. and N. E. corners.)  
 Calhoun street, corner Rutledge Ave., (rounding N. E. corner.)  
 Calhoun street, corner Rutledge street, (rounding S. W. corner.)  
 Cannonsboro Drive, (proposed.)  
 Cannon Park (topographical) rounding corner and changing of track.  
 Cannon Park Extension (topographical.)  
 Chestnut street, Spring to West Point Property, (West Point streets.)  
 Chinquapin street, Spring to West Point Property (West Point streets.)  
 Fourth street Extension.  
 Island, foot of Bee street (topographical.)  
 Kirkland Lane, Beaufain to Wentworth, (encroachments.)  
 Larne Court, Lights.  
 Line street, Payne to President, (encroachments.)  
 Lynch street, across Calhoun to Ashley.  
 Marion Square Roadway around Monument, from Calhoun to Citadel.  
 Market street, Anson street, east, low places covered by spring tide.  
 Meeting street, at N. E. corner Wentworth, rounding corner at Park.  
 Murphy's Court, Lights.  
 Northwestern portion City, Lights.  
 Poinsett street, King to R. R. (encroachments.)  
 Potters Field, to ascertain area and lines.  
 Rodgers Alley, King to St. Philip, Lights.  
 Rutledge Avenue Extension, Grove to Simons, (topographical.)  
 South and East Battery, for Trees.  
 South Bay, from Legare, west pavement,  
 South Bay, S. S., corner King.  
 Sixth street, through Cannonsboro Mill Pond.  
 St. Philip street, N. W. corner Beaufain. (rounding corners.)  
 West Point Mill Property, (topographical.)  
 Wentworth, Meeting to King, Lights.

## GRADE PEGS SET.

Calhoun street, Elizabeth to East Bay roadway, (every 25') 30 pegs,  
     740 feet.  
 Calhoun street, Smith to Rutledge, roadway, (every 50') 12 pegs,  
     575 feet.  
 Calhoun street Rutledge, westward, Curb to Park, (every 25') 175 feet,  
 Cannon Park, grade pegs (25' apart each way,) 43 pegs.  
 Cannon Park, extension, (pegs 25' apart each way,) 187 pegs.  
 Carolina street, Rutledge Ave. to King, grading, (50')      (50') } See Note.  
 Cleveland      "      "      "      "      (50') }  
 Coming      "      Sheppard to N. of Sumter,      "      (50')



NOTE.—These streets had been staked out both for Line and Grade, in 1893, but the stakes were lost and had to be replaced from time to time during 1894.

STREET LINES FURNISHED FOR ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,  
FENCES, ETC.

All citizens receive the services of this Department for such purposes, free of charge.

America street, above Cooper.  
 Anson street, S. E. corner Calhoun.  
 Alway street, Chestnut, eastward,  
 Atlantic street, Church to Zig Zag Alley.  
 Beanfain street, N. E. corner Kirkland Lane.  
 Bee street, N. S., between President and Ashley.  
 Bogard street, N. S., between Rosemont and Presid.  
 Bennett street, Rutledge to Lynch.  
 Calhoun street N. W. corner Smith.  
 " " Rutledge street to Lynch.  
 " " S. S. Marsh, to Concord.  
 " " N. E. corner Ogier.



Calhoun street S. E. corner Anson.  
" " Through West Point Mill Property  
" " N. S., between Ashley and Lucas  
Cannon street, N. W. corner Coming.  
Chestnut street, N. E. corner Allway.  
Coming street N. W. corner Cannon street.  
Coming street, W. S., above Radcliffe.  
Coming street, E. S., between Green and Calhoun.  
Concord street, W. S., between Calhoun and Inspection.  
Congress street, President, west.  
Cooper street.  
Grove street, King street to west end.  
Hampstead.  
Inspection street, Concord to Marsh.  
Kirkland Lane, Beaufain to Wentworth.  
King street, between Radcliffe and Morris, W. S.  
King street, N. W. corner Simons.  
King street, E. S., Mary and Reid.  
King street, Huger and Moultrie.  
Laurens street, east end.  
Line street, S. S., Rutledge to Ashley.  
Line street, N. S., President and Payne.  
Lucas street, W. S., Mill and Doughty.  
Lynch street, Bull to Calhoun.  
Lynch street, N. W. corner Tradd.  
Lynch street, N. W. corner Wentworth.  
Lynch street, Tradd to Broad.  
Marsh street, Calhoun to Inspection.  
Meeting street, Hill to Cooper.  
Mill street, Cannonsboro property.  
Nassau street, near Line.  
Ogier street, N. E. corner Calhoun.  
Payne Street, Mount to Fishburne.  
Payne street, S. W. corner Fishburne.  
Pine street, through Cannonsboro Mill Pond.  
Poinsett street, King street to S. C. & Ga. R. R., both sides.  
Pritchard street.  
Romney Court, west of King.  
Rutledge street, Tradd to Broad, E. S.  
Rutledge street, Calhoun to Bull, E. and W. sides.  
Sans Souci street, S. S., King to Hester.  
Savage street, W. S., Broad to Tradd.  
Second street, across West Point Mill property.  
Simons street, N. W. corner King, and from King street, west.  
South Bay, S. S., King street to Ashley River.  
Smith Street, N. W. corner Calhoun.  
Stewart street, America to Railroad.  
Tradd street, N. W. corner Lynch.



Washington street, W. S., Charlotte and Chapel.  
 Washington street, corner Vernon.  
 Wharf street, Laurens, northward.  
 Wentworth street, N. W. corner Lynch.

## PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Manhole Water street Drain.  
 Inlets on Battery.  
 Retaining Wall S. W. corner City Hospital property.  
 Steps for East Battery.  
 Steps for South Battery.  
 Extension of Calhoun street Drain, westward.  
 Concrete Sidewalk, South Battery.  
 S. W. corner Marion Square, rounding corner.  
 Cannon Park, Grading and Sub-division into Walks and Grass Plots.  
 Beaufain street, N. W. corner St. Philip, rounding corner.  
 Bennett street, N. W. corner Rutledge street, rounding corner.  
 Calhoun street, N. E. corner Rutledge avenue, rounding corner.  
 Calhoun street, S. W. corner Rutledge street, rounding corner.  
 Marion Square Roadway, around monument.  
 Broad street, S. W. & N. E. corner Meeting street, rounding corners.  
 Lynch street, S. W. corner Calhoun street, proposed changes.  
 Suggestion in connection with re-building of west wing to Charleston College.  
 Wentworth street, N. E. corner Meeting street, rounding corner.

## REPORTS.

On City Hall Condition.  
 On condition of Battery Drains.  
 On Completion of Asphalt Roadway.  
 To Committee on Lighting City.  
 As regards Wentworth street. King to Meeting.  
 As regards Rodgers Alley.  
 As regards Larne Court.  
 As regards Murphy's Court.  
 As regards Addison Court.  
 As regards N. W. portion of the City.  
 On Building N. E. corner Mary and King Street, (reported dangerous.)  
 On Chimney Wharf street.  
 On Building S. S. Calhoun street, near Wall.  
 On Building S. S. Hayne street, Meeting to Anson.  
 On Flintite as a Paving Material.  
 On Drainage Riker's property, Meeting street road.  
 On Drainage Harneys Court, Coming Street.  
 On Drainage Riker's property, Coming street.  
 On Drainage W. S. Coming, north of Morris street.  
 Tabulated report (with Capt. R. T. Hartford,) to the Sewerage Committee as to bids received for Sewerage work.  
 On Drainage Strawberry Lane.



## INSPECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION.

All City work done during the year was inspected from time to time.

On the following works, however, particular attention was paid to inspection, and a representative of this Department was present almost continually, from commencement to completion :

East Battery, repairs to High Battery.

South Battery, repairs to Sea Wall.

Water street Drain, across East Battery Drive.

Asphalt Roadway, East and South Battery.

Curb Setting at Cannon Park.

New Stable for Police Department inspected previous to acceptance by City.

## MEASUREMENT OF SAND, SHELL, GRAVEL, ETC.

Sand, 38 loads, (flats).....	86,052 bushels.
Shell, 7 " "	17,202 "
Gravel, 21 " "	29,046 "

## MEASUREMENTS OF PAVEMENTS AND CURB.

Blue Stone.....	49,425 square feet.
Brick.....	961 "
Concrete.....	545 "
Curb, Blue Stone.....	9,102 feet.
Curb, Buff Stone.....	2,299 "

## MEASUREMENT OF ROADWAYS.

Granite.....	7,678 square yards.
Pyrites.....	15,180 "
Cobble.....	11,756 "

## ESTIMATES.

Roadways.....	41,297 "
---------------	----------

## PAVEMENTS.

Blue Stone, (106 places).....	248,940
Curb, (80 places).....	38,797

## TESTING.

Tested Cement used in repairs to East Battery during whole time of its reconstruction.

Tested Cement used for foundation of Asphalt Road.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Leveled four miles to ascertain elevation of various localities proposed as sites for Sewerage Disposal Works.

Indexing Record Books of Plats, Bench Marks and Street Lines.

Examination of Record Books.

Previous to 1894, the Engineering and Surveying of the City was done by the City Civil Engineer. During the latter part of 1893, however, a change was made to take effect January 1894, and on this latter date the City Surveyor's Department came into existence, having the same duties and the same requirements as the Department which it succeeded.

The advent of this Department found the work of reconstruction of High Battery well under way, Mr. Colin McK. Grant being the contractor

To the inspection of this work our attention was directed, a representative of this Department being continually on the ground during working hours, until the work was completed in March, 1894. During this time the Brick Drain crossing East Battery drive at Water Street was also rebuilt, and was daily inspected. The completion of this contract gave to the City a solid and substantial piece of work which we trust and believe will stand the storms for many many years.

The only other large contracts in which this Department was interested during the year were the paving with Asphalt of East and South Battery and the new Sewerage System. The former of these was begun on April 30th, 1894, and completed July 20th, 1894—giving the City one of the prettiest drives in the country and the most substantial in the City; about 0.6 miles long, with Granite Curb on each side for the greater parts of its length, and bordered by grass plots planted with Palmetto and Oak trees. This road is built on a foundation of Concrete 6" thick, is a fine piece of work, and is the only road in the City having a substantial foundation.

During its construction close attention was paid to daily inspection; and to Mr. J. C. W. Bischoff, Supt. of Streets, and Mr. J. B. Robbins, Supt. Warren-Scharf Asphalt Company, our thanks are due for assistance and co-operation in subserving the best interest of the City.



Work on the new Sewerage System was begun in November, 1894, under immediate supervision of Capt. R. F. Hartford, with whom this Department has co-operated to its fullest extent. In the matter of inspection, Mr. Robt. B. Olney, Assistant City Surveyor, has been detailed and placed under Capt. R. F. Hartford, as Chief Inspector, in which capacity he has acted since the commencement of the work.

Considerable Road Paving has been laid with Iron Pyrites Cinders, which makes quite a cheap road covering, but has not been in use long enough to test its durability.

The following items might prove of interest:

The area of the City is as follows:

Marsh and Mud Flats.....	1.36	square miles.
High Lands.....	3.76	"
<hr/>		
Total area.....	5.12	

**STREETS, EXCLUDING LANES AND ALLEYS.**

Number of Miles of Streets.....	67.23	miles.
---------------------------------	-------	--------

**MATERIAL OF ROADWAY AS FOLLOWS:**

Asphalt.....	0.60	miles.
Cobble Stones.....	5.90	"
Dirt.....	39.04	"
Granite Blocks.....	5.55	"
Granite Blocks and Cobble.....	6.72	"
Granite Blocks and Dirt.....	1.55	"
Plank.....	1.39	"
Plank and Dirt.....	0.02	"
Pyrites.....	0.09	"
Pyrites and Cobble .....	1.64	"
Pyrites and Blocks.....	0.085	"
Shell.....	1.62	"
Tracks, Plank and Dirt.....	3.03	"

**PARKS.**

Aiken Park.....	1.23	acres.
Cannon Park and Extension.....	2.85	"
Colonial Lake (including water).....	9.29	"



Keystone Park .....	0.10 acres.
Mall .....	3.67 "
Marion Square.....	5.73 "
Market Park.....	
Washington Park.....	0.94 "
White Point Garden.....	6.88 "

LENGTH OF DRAINS IN CITY EXCLUDING NEW SEWERAGE  
SYSTEM.

Brick Drains (1 ft. to 4 ft.).....	18.02 miles.
Tidal Drains.....	5.46 "

PIPE DRAINS.

24".....	0.09 "
18".....	2.25 "
15".....	3.15 "
12".....	16.13 "
10".....	0.75 "
8".....	1.96 "

Total length of Pipe..... 24.33 miles.

STREET RAILWAY TRACKS WITHIN CITY LIMITS.

City Railway Single Track.....	0.88 miles.
" " Double " .....	6.29 "
Enterprise Railway Single Track.....	0.73 "
" " Double " .....	4.80 "

PLATS.

Number of Plats in Office Plat Books.....	876
" " Large Plats, (rolled).....	43
" " Plans and Designs.....	34
" " Profiles, (Drains, Pavements, Etc.).....	283

In connection with the purchase of a new Transit, I would like to add that our old Transit has been disposed of to Messrs. Young & Sons, Instrument Makers, of Philadelphia, Pa., for \$30.00, less \$2.10 expressage, which amount, (\$27.90) will be turned into City Treasury upon its arrival.

During the year our spare time, which was rather limited, was devoted to a survey of the City, and at present the section south of Broad Street has been nearly completed. We hope in time to have a new map of the entire City, and with this end in view we are adding from time to time to the section mentioned above.



## PORT OF CHARLESTON.

OFFICE OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.  
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 18th, 1894. }

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina:*

As required by Section 15, of an Act entitled "An Act to Amend an Act entitled "An Act Creating a Harbor Commission for the Bay and Harbor of Charleston, approved 24th December, 1880," I have the honor in behalf of the Harbor Commission for the Port of Charleston to report:

That the officers under the control of the Board have discharged their several duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Board.

That the pilotage of vessels entering and leaving the port during the past year has been successfully conducted, and no serious complaints of neglect or incompetency have been made.

The work of deepening the bar which obstructed the entrance to the port has been continued with most encouraging success, and the efficiency of the Jetties has been satisfactorily demonstrated. Under the able and intelligent direction of Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, of the corps of U. S. Engineers, this great work has reached a point at which permanent results have been secured, and already a depth at the bar of over twenty-two feet at high water is officially reported.

From the records of the Harbor Master's Office, I find there were, during the twelve months from November 1, 1893, to October 31, 1894, 649 arrivals of American vessels, classified as follows: 363 Schooners, 259 Steamships, 10 Barks and 9 Briggs, aggregating 679,784 tons. Of British vessels there were 63 arrivals, classified as follows: 70 Steamships, 1 Bark and 2 Schooners, aggregating 104,867 tons. Of other Foreign Nationalities there were 54 arrivals, classified as follows: 6 Steamships, 39 Barks and 5 Brigs, aggregating 29,564 tons, or



a total of 766 arrivals, and 814,215 tons, as compared with 777 arrivals and 788,832 tons in the previous year.

From the report of the Financial Committee of the Board it appears that there was cash on hand November 1, 1893, \$34.58, and Harbor Fees to the amount of \$1873.50 have been collected from vessels during the year. The expenses for the past year amount to \$1,866.60. There was a balance on hand November 1, of \$41.48. There remain unpaid a few bills which must be met during the current year.

The Port Wardens report that they have surveyed 68 vessels during the past year, the fees amounting to \$585.00, as against \$751.00 for the previous fiscal year.

The reports in detail above referred to are on record in this office, and at the service of your Honorable Body.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. F. FICKEN,

*Mayor of Charleston and Ex-Officio Chairman.*

OFFICE OF HARBOR MASTER,  
Charleston, S. C., January 2, 1895. }

*Hon. John F. Ficken, Mayor and Chairman Ex-Officio Board  
of Harbor Commissioners:*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the arrivals of Vessels at this Port, for the year ending December 31st, 1894. This does not include Vessels under one hundred tons, or Steamers plying between Ports in South Carolina.

Capt. Henry F. Baker, the honored and able Chairman of the Board of Port Wardens, has, as usual, rendered me valuable assistance, for which I am profoundly grateful.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

JAMES ARMSTRONG,

*Harbor Master.*



## No. 1.

MONTHS	Steamers	Schooners	Barks	Brigs	Tonnage	Nationality
January.....	25	39	1	1	65,292	United States
February.....	19	28	.....	.....	47,644	"
March.....	17	42	1	1	55,282	"
April.....	22	25	.....	.....	57,785	"
May.....	20	31	2	1	57,698	"
June.....	17	28	.....	.....	48,334	"
July.....	18	25	.....	1	49,379	"
August.....	18	28	2	1	51,320	"
September.....	21	26	1	2	54,739	"
October.....	31	31	1	1	71,466	"
November.....	26	30	1	1	61,331	"
December.....	30	31	1	2	65,226	"
Totals.....	264	364	10	11	685,496	

## No. 2.

MONTHS	Steamers	Schooners	Barks	Brigs	Tonnage	Nationality
January.....	6	2	.....	.....	9,275	British
February.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,125	"
March.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,157	"
April.....	3	3	3	3	4,604	"
May.....	3	3	3	3	2,618	"
June.....	3	3	3	3	3,536	"
July.....	3	3	3	1	3,036	"
August.....	5	5	5	5	5,884	"
September.....	10	.....	.....	.....	16,451	"
October.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12,379	"
November.....	10	.....	1	1	17,455	"
December.....	8	.....	.....	.....	14,131	"
Totals.....	59	2	2	2	91,661	



## No. 3.

MONTHS	Steamers	Schooners	Barks	Brigs	Ships	Tonnage	Nationality
January.....	1		1			1,814	Norwegian
January.....			12			974	Spanish
January.....			1			560	Italian
February.....			12			948	Italian
February.....			1			499	Spanish
February.....	1		1			1,630	Norwegian
March.....	1					1,007	Norwegian
March.....			1	1		1,003	Italian
March.....			3			1,249	Spanish
April.....			1	1		586	Spanish
April.....			2			964	Italian
April.....			1			1,229	Norwegian
May.....			1			456	Spanish
June.....	1			1		2,127	Spanish
June.....				1		350	German
June.....			1			492	Italian
July.....			1			439	Italian
July.....			1			501	German
July.....			1			287	Spanish
September.....			4			2,030	Italian
September.....			1			667	Austrian
September.....			1			675	Norwegian
October.....			1			595	Danish
October.....			1			492	Italian
October.....	1		1			1,710	Spanish
November.....			3			2,307	Spanish
November.....			2			941	Italian
November.....			1			346	German
December.....	1		1	1	1	4,286	Norwegian
December.....			2	1		1,575	Spanish
December.....			3			1,512	Italian
Totals.....	6	42	5	1		34,251	

Making a total of 125,902 tons, Foreign.



## EDUCATION IN CHARLESTON.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT ARCHER.

## OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 31st, 1894.

*To the City Board School Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to submit herewith the report of your Schools for the year ending with date :

## ENROLLMENT.

Number of white males.....	1,048
Number of white females.....	1,358
Total number of white pupils.....	2,406
Number of colored males.....	977
Number of colored females.....	1,236
Total number of colored pupils.....	2,213
Total number of male pupils.....	2,025
Total number of female pupils.....	2,594
Grand total.....	4,619

## ATTENDANCE.

Number of white males.....	952
Number of white females.....	1,244
Total number of white pupils.....	2,196
Number of colored males.....	902
Number of colored females.....	1,136
Total number of colored pupils.....	2,038
Total number of male pupils.....	1,854
Total number of female pupils.....	2,380
Grand total.....	4,234

## NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH OF THE BRANCHES,

Alphabet .....	460
Spelling .....	3,774
Reading .....	3,774
Writing .....	4,234
Mental Arithmetic.....	3,774
Written Arithmetic.....	3,774



Geography .....	3,193
English Grammar.....	1,465
History of United States.....	2,002
Physiology and Hygiene.....	395
Higher Branches.....	857
Number of months in session.....	9½
Number of Teachers employed.....	102

#### ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The adoption of the recommendation made in my last Annual Report that Rule 2, Page 6, of the Book of Rules be so amended as to make persons holding a certificate of qualification eligible for positions as extra teachers, as well as those holding a diploma of the Memminger School, has removed the hardship that previously obtained in cases where persons were not graduates.

The adoption, too, of my other recommendation, that vacancies in the corps of regular teachers be filled from among the extra teachers, and that vacancies among the latter be filled by competitive examination from among those holding either a diploma or a certificate, has removed the undue advantage hitherto enjoyed by competitors over the extra teachers.

It gives your Superintendent great pleasure to report that the work done by the Schools during the past year was good. The teachers have all been active and painstaking, and the pupils punctual and studious. The first honor of the Memminger School, with the Peabody silver medal, was awarded to Miss Anna W. Marshall, and the Mitchell prize for composition to Miss Eliza C. Mellichamp. In the Grammar Schools the bronze Peabody medals were awarded to Master Clarence Schnell, of the Bennett School, Master Charles Steinmeyer, of the Crafts, and Masters Brooks and Daniels, of the Courtenay, these boys having led their classes for the year.

#### RESIGNATION OF TEACHERS.

Since my last report the following teachers have resigned their positions in the schools: Miss L. H. Alexander, of the Bennett; Miss E. F. Hayne, of the Courtenay; Miss Carrie Weekley, of the Shaw. Miss Weekley has accepted a position as teacher of the Indians, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and, from what I can learn, is doing excellent work.



## TEACHERS ELECTED.

Miss Agnes Irving Miseally for the Bennett School, Miss Marie Graham for the Shaw, Miss Alice G. Moran for the Shaw, Mrs. R. J. Ball for the Courtenay, Miss Leonarda Jacques for the Bennett, Miss Ephie Jordan for the Shaw.

## EXTRA TEACHERS.

The extra teachers subject to call in case of temporary absence on the part of regular teachers, were Miss Mattie P. Macmillan for the Memminger School, Miss Florrie Smith for the Bennett, Miss Etta Jordan for the Crafts, Miss Eliza Mellichamp for the Courtenay, Miss Isabel Kennedy for the Simonton, and Misss Ida Cronan for the Shaw.

## DEATHS.

There was but one death among the teachers during the past year, that of Miss Minna E. Roper, which occurred on the 19th of April. Miss Roper was an earnest and conscientious teacher, and gave promise of great usefulness. Though connected with the Memminger School for but a short time as the teacher of French, she endeared herself to pupils and teachers alike, and has left behind her a record of which her friends have good reason to be proud.

Her place has been filled by the appointment of Mrs G. W. Alexander.

## DEATH OF COMMISSIONER BURNHAM.

There was one death, too, among the commissioners, that of Commissioner Burnham, which occurred in this City on the 22d of August, 1894; and in order to make it a matter of official record I have incorporated in my Report the following Minute, prepared by a committee of the Board, and unanimously adopted at the November meeting:



## IN MEMORIAM.

The committee charged with the duty of preparing a Minute to the memory of the late Commissioner Burnham, beg leave to report that they have discharged the same, and present the following for the consideration of the Board:

One year ago this Board was called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members—the late Commissioner Dingle—and now again the Reaper Death has visited us, and with sickle keen has cut down another of our members—Commissioner Robert F. Burnham. The chair made vacant had not long been filled when another one is found empty.

Mr Burnham was born in Charleston on the 11th of September, 1841, and died on the 22d of August, 1894, after a protracted illness.

He was educated in this City at the well-known school of Mr. Angus Wilson, and as a youth was studious and pains-taking. Methodical in his habits he became a successful accountant, and in that capacity served for many years in the car building department of the South Carolina Railroad.

Being interested in matters of Education he was elected School Commissioner of the Sixth School District in December, 1891, and on the 16th of that month he qualified by taking the oath of office, and was assigned to the Courtenay School as one of its two supervising commissioners.

The other supervising commissioner was the late Mr Dingle, and it is somewhat significant that both of these commissioners should have been assigned to the same school at the beginning of their term of office, and that both should have died before that term had ended.

But brief as was his service, it was characterized by zeal and earnestness, and with an eye single to the public interest. Mr. Burnham was of a modest and retiring nature. He had no taste for politics, and it is said that the office of School Commissioner was forced upon him. In private life he was loving, and amiable to a fault. He was fond of his home and did all in his power to make that home a happy one. He was devoted to children, and in his intercourse with them he exhibited all the elements of his sympathetic nature. Your



committee regret his removal from our midst, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That this Board mourns the loss of Commissioner Robert F. Burnham.

2. *Resolved*, That in his death we have lost an earnest colleague, one who was deeply interested in the welfare of our schools, and always ready to assist in their development.

3. *Resolved*, That we tender to his bereaved family our sympathy and condolence ; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them by the Superintendent, and that a blank page in our Journal be dedicated to his memory.

H. BAER,  
C. F. PANKNIN,  
WM. J. MILLER,  
*Committee.*

There is nothing connected with the work of the Schools during the past year that has given me more positive pleasure than the action taken by the Memminger School Alumnae Association at their meeting in November.

This action will be best explained by the following correspondence:

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 5th, 1894.

*To the Hon. Charles H. Simonton, Chairman, and the Other Members of the City Board of Public School Commissioners :*

GENTLEMEN.—At a meeting of the Memminger School Alumnae Association, held on the 7th of November, 1894, I was directed to send you the following copy of resolutions unanimously adopted by them, and to ask your approval of the same.

*Resolved*, That the Memminger School Alumnae Association offer to the Class of 1895 of the Memminger School, and to each succeeding class a medal for the best recitation of an original or a selected piece, the same to be awarded by competition.

*Resolved*, That this competition shall occur on Thursday of the week next preceding Graduating Day.



*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee (the President of the Association acting as Chairman) shall designate three competent persons, who shall act as judges.

*Resolved*, That the committee of judges shall render their decision in a sealed envelope to the Superintendent of the City Public Schools, on or before the day of graduation, in order that the medal may be presented on that day.

*Resolved*, That the Superintendent of the City Public Schools be requested to make notice of this award on the Exhibition programme of the Memminger School.

*Resolved*, That the medal shall be a circular disk of gold, pendant from a gold bar, the latter to be inscribed with the name of the successful contestant and the class date. The medal proper to be about one inch and an eighth in diameter, showing a view of the Memminger School Building in the centre, surrounded by the words: "Memminger School Alumnae Medal," and "Palmam qui meruit ferat," all encircled by a wreath of laurel leaves. Very respectfully,

AGNESS C. STROHECKER,  
*President Memminger School Alumnae Association.*

OFFICE OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
CHARLESTON, December 5th, 1894. } }

*Miss Agness C. Strohecker, President Memminger School Alumnae Association:*

DEAR MISS STROHECKER.—I am directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your resolutions of November 7th, ult., and to say that they accept with thanks the medal offered. I am also instructed to express to you, and through you to the Association you so ably represent, the Board's high appreciation of your action in this matter and, to extend their best wishes for the continued prosperity of so useful an organization.

Very respectfully,  
HENRY P. ARCHER,  
*Superintendent.*



It is most pleasing to notice this action of the Memminger School Alumnae, as it not only shows that they have not forgotten their Alma Mater, but demonstrates also a desire on their part to stimulate undergraduates to still higher achievement in the Department of Elocution and Voice Culture.

The young ladies of the School have during the past year done excellent work for Miss Margaret V. Jenkins, the accomplished teacher of Vocal Expression, and I feel satisfied that their work will be still better because of the generous spirit of competition which the offer of the medal has already excited.

I am much pleased with the quality of the work done by the pupils in the Art Department of the Memminger School under the able direction of Mademoiselle L. Fery.

All the drawings give evidence of care and painstaking on the part of the teacher, and diligence and appreciation on the part of the pupils. Some of the specimens, notably those from casts, are really very creditable,

I am pleased, too, with the Drawing of the boys from the Bennett, Crafts, and Courtenay Schools, who go to Mademoiselle Fery's studio, three times a week in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving instruction from her. Some of their specimens were on exhibition at the school houses last July at the closing exercises, and were much admired.

During my visit to the North last summer I went to several schools, and in all the High Schools, for both boys and girls, I found that Gymnastic exercises formed a part of the regular daily curriculum. Upon inquiry I found that better intellectual work had been done by the pupils since their introduction, and that the health of the pupils had greatly improved. I could see for myself that, with but a very few exceptions, the boys and girls alike were robust and well developed, with no pale faces, sunken chests and stooping postures. On the contrary, they were fresh and ruddy, with elastic step and graceful carriage. I would, therefore, recommend that Gymnastic exercises be introduced at once into the Memminger High School, and that a competent instructor be employed.

While visiting Northern schools I also found that the awarding of certificates to pupils was based on a higher per-



centage than obtains in our schools. I would, therefore, recommend that Rule 12, Page 9, of the Book of Rules, be amended by substituting 95 per cent. for 90, as the basis of the award.

I would also recommend that the 3d, or lowest graded certificate, be hereafter awarded to pupils making from 95 to 96 per cent. as an average, without a demerit for conduct or attendance; that the 2d, or intermediate certificate, be awarded to those making from 97 to 98 per cent., without a demerit for conduct or attendance, and that the 1st, or highest certificate, be awarded to those making from 99 to 100 per cent., without a demerit for conduct or attendance.

I noticed also that a minimum percentage was required of all applicants for competitive examinations on the branches of the school course. With us the practice has been to appoint teachers from the competitive returns, regardless of any fixed percentage; but I am satisfied that the standard of qualification on the part of applicants for the responsible position of a teacher in our schools should be definitely fixed and rigidly observed. In no other way will the Board be able to get first-class talent and first-class work.

I would, therefore, recommend that 65 per cent. as an average be fixed as the minimum for the appointment of teachers, and that no person be allowed to teach in the City Public Schools who is not 19 years of age. A lower percentage than the one suggested would be an insult to the intelligence and attainments of the applicant, and it would be an exceptional case, indeed, where a teacher younger than 19 could command the respect of her pupils.

Good schools are made by good teachers, and it is in the interest of good schools that I make the above recommendations.

#### FINANCES.

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements for the year commencing January 1st, 1894, and ending December 31st. 1894:



## RECEIPTS.

From City Treasurer.....	\$71,978 62
From sale of books.....	49 17
Total of receipts.....	\$72,027 79

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries.....	\$57,165 55
For repairs.....	8,327 27
For fuel .....	335 75
For water rent.....	163 81
For ground rent.....	712 13
For stationery.....	313 78
For High School scholarships.....	188 00
For Art School appropriation.....	500 00
For collecting school tax.....	500 00
For making out poll list.....	500 00
For insurance premiums.....	162 00
For incidentals .....	472 89
Purchase of Lot adjoining the Courtenay School House.....	2,666 66
 Total of disbursements.....	\$72,007 84
Cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer.....	...\$ 19 95

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY P. ARCHER,

*Superintendent.*

## HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.

*Hon. John F. Ficken, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.:*

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, it gives me pleasure to send you the Report of the Principal of the High School to the Board of Trustees.

Any addition to this Report, on my part, is rendered useless by the admirable and full account of the work given therein.

The liberality of the City Council in aiding us to increase the facilities of the School, is greatly appreciated by all who have at heart the interests of our City, and the Board feels satisfied that when the new building is completed, the results hoped for will be fully attained.



I must add that we consider ourselves fortunate in the corps of instructors at the School. They all take a deep and lively interest in the work which they have in charge, and devote themselves to its fulfilment according to the highest standard of excellence.

Yours truly,

JULIAN MITCHELL,  
*President Board of Trustees  
 High School of Charleston.*

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HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON, January 15th, 1895.

*The President and Trustees of the High School of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN:—The following table gives the attendance at the School during the sessions of the past year:

JANUARY 1st to MARCH 31st.

First Class.....	12	Pupils.
Second Class.....	29	"
Third Class, Section A.....	24	"
Third Class, Section B.....	20	"
Fourth Class, Section A.....	25	"
Fourth Class, Section B.....	28	"
Preparatory Class.....	24	"
 Total.....	162	"

APRIL 1ST TO JUNE 30TH.

First Class.....	12	Pupils
Second Class.....	27	"
Third Class, Section A.....	24	"
Third Class, Section B.....	18	"
Fourth Class, Section A.....	22	"
Fourth Class, Section B.....	27	"
Preparatory Class.....	24	"
 Total.....	154	"



OCTOBER 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST.

First Class.....	19	Pupils.
Second Class.....	31	"
Third Class.....	41	"
Fourth Class, Section A.....	29	"
Fourth Class, Section B.....	26	"
Preparatory Class.....	30	"
Total.....	176	"

The School is in a prosperous condition. I had feared that, in consequence of the financial depression which for nearly two years has so seriously affected business interests, the attendance would be much reduced; the enrollment, however, with which the present School year opened (October 1st) exceeded that of the previous year. I regard this as an indication of the high estimate in which the School is held in the community—parents making special efforts and practicing economy in other matters, that their sons may not be deprived of the advantages which our School offers.

I am gratified also to state that the percentage of pupils remaining at the School until they graduate, has increased. Ten years ago, in an annual report, I called attention to the small number of those entering the School who completed the course of study. There has been a decided change for the better. Our upper classes are larger, and the prospect seems good of graduating each year in the future, classes of not less than fifteen pupils. This improvement is the more satisfactory because our course of study has been steadily extended, and the present requirements for graduation are in advance of those of any period in the history of the School.

A summary of the work now accomplished in the several departments of the School will show considerable progress, and if compared with that of other secondary schools will not be to our discredit, despite the fact that our graduates are much younger than those who pass out from the leading High Schools and Academies of New England, the Middle States or the West.



In the classical department, our boys are thoroughly grounded in the forms, syntax and prosody of Latin and Greek, and are subjected before graduation to an examination in their Grammars, from cover to cover. In reading, beginning with a literal rendering of their texts, they are led, as the course advances, to recognize and appreciate elegance of expression, and to employ good English in their translations. They receive, especially during the last two years, the most careful training in writing Latin and Greek, and are made to memorize many of the best portions of the authors studied. They are also taught the history and geography of ancient Greece, Italy and Asia Minor, and are made familiar with classical Mythology. Our pupils enjoy, I am sure, the very best advantages, and when they leave us, whether they pursue their studies in some higher institution of learning, or enter at once upon the practical work of life, they carry with them the vigor of thought, facility of expression and appreciation of culture which a classical education inspires and develops.

The course in Mathematics is directed not only to the learning of processes, but to the understanding of principles and their application. The boys who come to us are supposed to be already well advanced in Arithmetic, but they receive such additional instruction in this important study as will make them independent of their text-books in solving difficult problems, and will prepare them for the work to be done in the higher classes. Algebra we now begin before the close of the first year, and our pupils are required, in the remaining years of the School course, to accomplish in this branch all that is demanded for admission into the best Colleges of the Country. As indicating the extent of our course, I will state that at the last annual examination, the Algebra paper of the Graduating Class was the paper used at the Harvard entrance examination two years previous. The Geometry course is accomplished in the second and first classes, and the instruction is made as practical as possible, so as to develop and train the logical faculty of the pupils. It is hoped in the near future to



enlarge the course in Mathematics, so as to include Plane Trigonometry.

The department of English is being steadily developed. Our pupils are not only made to study and learn what are called the English branches, and thus acquire a considerable fund of information, but they are given large opportunities of becoming familiar with English as a language. They are encouraged to read our best authors, and are required frequently to prepare Compositions, so as to be able to write correctly and with ease. All that can be included in a four years' course is insisted upon, and the boys acquire that which will prove a good working capital when their school days are over.

The department of Modern Languages includes French and German, the two languages which, in the scope and beauty of their literature, and in the spirit and attainments of their scholars, are most closely allied to our own language. French is begun in the Fourth Class, and German in the Third, and the boys thus have ample time in which to master the requirements of our course. Those who accomplish the course can have no difficulty in reading at sight ordinary passages in French or German.

Two years are given to the course in Physics. Experiments are performed before the Class, and the boys are encouraged to test for themselves the principles and formulas of the Science. Their mastery of the subject is such as to fit them intelligently and without difficulty to enter upon any of the special courses in Technological Institutions of high grade.

In every department the theory upon which the School is conducted is, that education implies as well the developing and training as the storing of the mind, and that what a boy can do is the test of successful school-work, rather than what he may have acquired. Learning is not an end, it is a means. The boy's school-course is to prepare him to discharge life's duties in a practical way. He is to be a worker, and must be furnished for his work; he is to be strong enough to meet difficulties and overcome them; he



is to be a living force, whose influence will be felt by those around him. The well-educated man is the strong man, and because he is strong the possibility of his success in life becomes a probability. Our graduates, I am sure, enter upon life well prepared for any work to which they may give their energies, and can not only command success for themselves, but do their part in advancing the interests of the community.

The Preparatory Class continues to do excellent work. It has more than thirty pupils, who are receiving thorough instruction in the studies required for admission into the Fourth Class of the School. Especial attention is given to Arithmetic and Grammar, and there are frequent exercises in Dictation and Composition done under the eye and direction of the teacher. Latin is included in the course, and the boys are drilled in forms and in analysis of simple sentences, so as to be prepared for the demands of the High School course.

At the Commencement, held June 29th, eleven members of the First Class received their diplomas as graduates. Their names are as follows: Joseph Dixon Andrews, Benj. Perry Gibbes, Wade Hampton Graham, Geo. O. Jager, Roberts P. Johnson, B. Herbert Martin, Jas. J. McLoy, Dan'l M. O'Driscoll, Jr., A. Burnet Rhett, Eugene M. Schmetzer, Daniel G. Wayne, Jr. The silver Peabody Medal, awarded to the graduate who stands, in scholarship, first among his peers, was won by A. Burnet Rhett, who was closely followed by Wade Hampton Graham. Young Rhett received also, by vote of his class-mates, the Colcock Conduct Medal. In the Second Class, bronze Peabody Medals were awarded to Huger W. Jersey, and Henry Wetherhorn, each of whom had a general average above 99 per cent.

The munificent appropriation made by our public-spirited City Council for the purpose of erecting a commodious, and handsome Annex to our present building, giving us an Assembly Hall and additional class-rooms, will add much to the efficiency of the School. I hope, in my next



annual statement, to speak of its completion and occupancy, and to report as one of the immediate results an increase in the number of our pupils. I can promise, for my associates and myself, earnest efforts to utilize to the utmost the better facilities afford us, and thus secure for the boys of Charleston, the largest return for the investment made in their interest.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGIL C. DIBBLE,

*Principal High School of Charleston.*

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COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 4th, 1895.

*Hon. John F. Ficken, Mayor of Charleston:*

DEAR SIR:—With this I have the honor of making the report of the President of the College of Charleston, showing the Academic condition of the College.

Since your last year book, the trustees have been enabled to restore the west wing of the College building, and now all results of the earthquake have been repaired.

The finances of the College with the most strict economy, are kept on a sound basis. We have no margin for extraordinary expenses of any kind.

The funding from City securities at four per cent. reduced the income  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. But the generosity of the City Council assists very much in relieving the pressure consequent on this reduction. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. SIMONTON,

*President Board of Trustees.*



CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 2nd, 1895.

*Hon. C. H. Simonton, President Board of Trustees, College of Charleston:*

MY DEAR SIR:—It affords me genuine pleasure to report that the academic work of the College has proceeded with the utmost harmony and regularity during the year which has elapsed since my previous annual statement was submitted to your Board. Every member of our Faculty has labored with the utmost zeal and fidelity; scarcely a day has been lost by any one during the entire scholastic year. Decorum and propriety have prevailed among our young men—and the instances of marked failure in examinations have been conspicuously few. Since my last report, our honored colleague, Dr. Lewis R. Gibbes, has entered into rest, retaining to the last, undiminished intellectual vigor and his insatiable longing for new and broader scientific acquirement, a longing which I doubt not is being abundantly satisfied in the congenial fellowship of those supreme intelligences that—

‘Eye to eye, do look  
On knowledge; under whose command  
Is Earth and Earth’s, and in their hand  
Is Nature like an open book.’

The high character of our collegiate work is being more thoroughly appreciated with every successive year. Our representative graduates advance rapidly to the front and reveal in the assured character of their success the broad and stimulating culture which they have received from their collegiate training. Inquiries in reference to our requirements, terms, etc., are received from all parts of our State, as well as from other States. If proper facilities were provided for the accommodation of students from a distance, I am confident that we should gradually attract them to the College of Charleston. The restoration of the west wing and the construction of a laboratory in accordance with modern scientific requirements, are among the notable—I might say—historic incidents of the



past year. I hail these auspicious indications with the utmost pléasure and satisfaction. Our lack of chemical and philosophical appliances, I trust, will be supplied gradually but assuredly. The same faith inspires me in regard to our admirable library, which is in sore need of the latest and most advanced treatises in science and philology. In closing this brief report, I can only repeat my previous utterances, that with co-operation, sympathy and *adequate resources*, I can see no reason why the College of Charleston should not attain a recognized and honorable rank among the foremost institutions of the Country. In despite of most complex obstacles, it has moved steadily to the front, and in no period of its history has the fame of its representative graduates been circumscribed by local lines or their power for good and noble ends, been confined within the same narrow limits.

I am, with sincere respect,

HENRY E. SHEPHERD,  
*President College of Charleston.*



## ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RELATING TO THE CITY OF CHARLESTON PASSED DURING THE YEAR 1894.

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**AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 256 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF 1882, (APPEARING AS SECTION 311 IN THE REVISED STATUTES OF 1893,) RELATING TO THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.**

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, That Section 256 of the General Statutes of 1882, (appearing as Section 311 in the Revised Statutes of 1893) be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "September" in said Section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "April." Amend by adding at end of Section 1 the words, so that said Section as amended, shall read as follows:

"There shall be a Special Board for the equalization of the real and personal property, moneys and credits in the City of Charleston, to be composed of the County Auditor and six citizens of said City, to be elected by the City Council of Charleston, and to be subject to removal by said City Council, which Board shall meet annually at the Auditor's office on the first Monday in April, and shall have power to equalize the value of the real estate and personal property, moneys and credits within said City, and shall be governed by the rules, provisions and limitations prescribed for the government of annual County Board of Equalization, but said Board shall not continue in session more than two weeks in one year."

Approved December 17th, A. D., 1894.

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**AN ACT TO ENABLE THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLESTON TO HOLD LANDS ACQUIRED AND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.**

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the City Council of Charleston be, and hereby is, vested with power to have, hold, and possess in fee simple, through purchase or otherwise, such lands already acquired or hereafter to be acquired, as it shall deem proper, to be used as hospital or quarantine sites, or as parks or for other



municipal purposes : Provided, that such lands shall be situated within a radius of twelve miles from the site of the City Hall in the City of Charleston.

Approved December 18th, 1894.

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AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, WITH REFERENCE TO THE ENFORCEMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES ON PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the City Council of Charleston be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, for the enforcement and collection of taxes for municipal purposes on real and personal property within the City of Charleston, to adopt such of the State legislation heretofore enacted or hereafter to be enacted, as they may deem expedient and as may be applicable, with reference to the enforcement and collection of State and County taxes and sales of real and personal property for payment of the same, including the levy and sale of real and personal property for delinquent taxes and the proceedings subsequent to sale, as provided in the Act entitled " An Act in relation to forfeited lands, delinquent lands and collection of taxes, approved December 24th, 1887, and all amendments thereto : Provided, always, That such municipal legislation shall provide for the priority of State and County taxes over municipal taxes.

Approved December 17th, A. D., 1894.



## ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, RATIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1894.

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### AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTIONS 465, 467 AND 470 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES, RELATING TO DOGS, RATIFIED SEPTEMBER 26, 1882, AND ALL AMENDMENTS OR SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.

*Be it ordained* by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled. That Sections 465, 467 and 470 of the General Ordinances, ratified September 26, 1882, and all amendments or substitutes therefor be and the same are hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows, that is to say :

SECTION 465. Any person or persons owning, keeping or having a dog or dogs within the limits of this city shall annually, before the 1st day of March, pay to the City Treasurer the sum of one dollar for a badge or license for such dog, and if more than one, one dollar for each dog, which shall be in lieu of all taxation and shall permit such dog or dogs to go at large under charge of some responsible person able to control the dog or dogs under all circumstances.

SECTION 467. No dog, licensed or otherwise shall go at large in this city, except in charge of some responsible person able to control the same under all circumstances. Any licensed dog found going at large contrary to the provisions of this Section shall be caught and detained in some suitable place, and the owner or person entitled to control shall be notified, who shall be entitled to redeem upon the payment of a fine of fifty cents; if said fine shall not be paid within three days after such notice the said dog shall be killed.

Any unlicensed dog found at large within the city limits shall be caught and detained in some suitable place, and if not redeemed, as hereinafter provided, within three days shall be killed; Provided, however, that any such dog so taken up may be redeemed upon exhibiting a receipt from the City Treasurer showing that a license for said dog has been obtained, and upon the further payment of a fine of one dollar and fifty cents.

SECTION 470. All bitches running at large while in heat, licensed or unlicensed, shall be caught and detained in some suitable place. If a licensed bitch, the same can be redeemed upon the payment of a fine of five dollars; if unlicensed, the said bitch can only be redeemed by the payment of a fine of five dollars and the production



of a receipt from the City Treasurer showing that a license has been taken out. Should said penalties, as the case may be, be not paid in three days, the said bitch shall be killed.

Ratified February 13th, 1894.

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**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 1 OF AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE STREET RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON," RATIFIED SEPTEMBER 12, 1893.**

*Be it ordained* by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That Section 1 of an Ordinance entitled 'An Ordinance to regulate street railroads and railways in the City of Charleston,' ratified September 12, 1893, be and the same is hereby amended so that said Section shall read as follows ;

**SECTION 1.** That from and after the passage of this Ordinance it shall be the duty of each street railroad or railway company in this city to run its cars (except where otherwise provided in this Section) from 6 A. M. till 11 P. M., on all its lines south of Line street; Provided, however, that up to the hour of 10 P. M. the cars on all lines shall be run on the same schedule as during the day, and after that hour at no greater intervals than fifteen minutes; and provided further, that during the period extending from the first day of November to the thirtieth day of April, inclusive, the last car on each line may leave the upper terminus at 10 o'clock P. M. and the lower terminus at 10.35 o'clock P. M.

Ratified February 13, 1894.

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**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 66 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, RATIFIED SEPTEMBER 26, 1882.**

*Be it ordained* by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That Section 66 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, ratified September 26, 1882, be amended so as to read as follows :

**SECTION 66.** Each agent in this city of any insurance company organized under the laws of any other State or country and doing business in this city, or of any individual insurer or underwriter of insurance, or firm or joint stock company of insurers or underwriters of insurance residing without the State, and doing business in this city, shall annually, in the month of June, or before the 20th day of



July, return to the assessor a sworn statement of the gross business of such agency in this city for the year ending on the 1st day of the said month of June, including all notes, accounts and other things received or agreed upon as a compensation for insurance effected, renewed or continued in this city, together with all the value of any personal property of said company, individual, firm or joint stock company of insurers or underwriters of insurance situate at said agency, and the said company, individual, firm or joint stock company shall be charged with taxes at the place of said agency on the amount so returned, and the agent shall also be personally responsible for such taxes, and may retain in his hands a sufficient amount of the assets of his principal or principals to pay the same, unless the said taxes shall be paid by the said principal or principals.

Ratified March 13th, 1894.

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AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 120 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, RATIFIED SEPTEMBER 26, 1882.

*Be it ordained* by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That Section 120 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, ratified September 26, 1882, be amended so that the same shall read as follows, that is to say;

SECTION 120 The Superintendent of Streets during his term of office, shall not, directly or indirectly, save as the representative of the city, be engaged or interested in any contract or part of a contract between the city and any person, firm, company or corporation; nor shall he, save as the representative of the city, have any connection with the subject matter of such contract; neither shall he engage in any other business which will interfere with his duties as provided by this chapter, or engage in any work for any person, firm, company or corporation, other than the city, which he may be called upon in any way to pass upon in behalf of the city.

Ratified March 13, 1894.

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AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE LICENSES FOR THE YEAR, 1894," RATIFIED THE 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1893.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained* by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled. That an Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance to Regulate Licenses for the Year 1894,"



ratified the 29th day of December, 1893, be and the same is hereby amended, by inserting between Class 25 and Class 26 in Section 10, the following, that is to say:

CLASS 25.—A.

DEALERS IN WINES, CIDER, BREWED OR MALT LIQUORS.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Retail Dealers, each .....                        | \$100 00 |
| 2. Bottlers of Beer and Ale, or Agencies, each ..... | 75 00    |

SECTION 2. That the said License Ordinance be further amended by making the present Section 15 Section 16, and by inserting as Section 15 the following, that is to say:

SECTION 15. That no spirituous liquors or any admixture thereof shall be sold under the License granted pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance or of Class 25—A thereof, and that the place of business of the person holding such License shall be closed and no business transacted under said License on any Sunday or between the hours of 11.30 o'clock, P. M. and 6 o'clock, A. M. on any other day, under a penalty of fifty dollars fine or thirty days in Jail for each and every violation of this Section or any part thereof, the said penalty to be enforced in the Police Court of the City of Charleston and to be a special penalty in addition to the penalties provided in Section 3 of this Ordinance.

Ratified May 31, 1894.

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AN ORDINANCE TO STRIKE OUT SECTIONS 547 AND 548 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES, RATIFIED SEPTEMBER 26, 1882, AND TO INSERT NEW SECTIONS IN THEIR STEAD.

*Be it ordained* by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That Sections 547 and 548 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, S. C. ratified September 26, 1882, be and the same are hereby stricken out, and the following inserted in their stead.

SECTION 547. No person or persons whomsoever shall open, keep or maintain any gaming house in any building within the corporate limits of the city, or suffer or permit any description of gaming or playing any game of chance or skill for money, goods, chattels or other things whatever; nor shall it be lawful for anyone to participate or engage in any device of gaming whatever in any building, street, lane, alley, court, park, lot or public way within the City of Charleston. Any person or persons violating this Section or any portion thereof, upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than eighty dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for each and every offence.



**SECTION 548.** If any person or persons shall publicly or privately erect, set up or expose, to be played, drawn or thrown at, or shall cause to be erected, set up or exposed to be played, drawn or thrown at, any lottery or anything whatsoever in the nature of a lottery or game of chance for money or any stake whatsoever, either by dice, cards, lots, balls, numbers, figures or tickets, or who shall make, write, print or publish, or shall cause to be made, written or published, any scheme or proposal for any of the purposes aforesaid, or whoever shall sell or offer for sale any tickets, whether written, printed or otherwise, or plan by which a game of chance may be engaged in for money or any other goods whatsoever, shall upon conviction of any portion of this Section, be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than ninety-nine dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for each and every offence, which said fine shall be recovered and paid, one-half to the informer and the remainder into the city treasury for the use of the city. That all lottery wheels, wheels of fortune and all things whatsoever used or employed in the conduct of any such lottery or game of chance, are hereby declared forfeited and shall be publicly broken to pieces and destroyed.

Ratified May 31, 1894.

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**AN ORDINANCE, TO CREATE A BOARD OF FREIGHT COMMISSIONERS IN AND FOR THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, AND TO DEFINE THE POWERS THEREOF.**

Whereas, the charter of the City of Charleston vests the said city, among other powers, with full power and authority "from time to time, under their common seal, to make and establish such by-laws, rules and ordinances \* \* \* that shall appear to them requisite and necessary for the security, welfare and convenience of the said city;" and

Whereas, The welfare of the said city is absolutely and indissolubly connected with its commerce, which commerce is suffering serious damage and detriment by reason of the unfavorable rates of freight in, to and out of the said city made and enforced by the several transportation lines, and it is therefore the duty of the said City Council, in the exercise of the powers so conferred upon it, to take such action as will prevent the continuance thereof :

**SECTION 1.** Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, that from and after the passage of this Ordinance, there shall be a Board of Freight Commissioners for the City of Charleston, which shall be one of the municipal Boards of the said city, and shall be appointed and hold office as is hereinafter ordained.



SECTION 2. That said Board shall consist of seven members, two of whom shall be Aldermen of the City of Charleston, to be nominated by the Mayor; one Commissioner, to be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce; one Commissioner, to be nominated by the Cotton Exchange of the City of Charleston; one Commissioner, to be nominated by the Merchants' Exchange of the City of Charleston; one Commissioner, to be nominated by the Fertilizer Exchange of the City of Charleston, and one Commissioner, to be nominated by the Young Men's Business League of the City of Charleston; all of which nominations shall be reported to the City Council for confirmation by them: Provided, however, that the Aldermen so appointed shall hold office on said Board only during their term of office as Aldermen.

SECTION 3. That any vacancy arising from the death, resignation, removal from the city, or incapacity to serve of any one or more of their number shall be filled as provided in Section 2: Provided, always, however, that in filling said vacancies the basis of representation hereinbefore ordained shall be preserved, and the person or persons so selected to fill such vacancy shall be reported to City Council for confirmation.

SECTION 4. The said Board shall be authorized to examine into all matters appertaining to the rates of freight in, to or out of the said City of Charleston, whether by water or by land, and into all matters connected therewith: they shall be charged with the special duty of taking such steps as they may deem proper to prevent any discrimination against the interests of the said City of Charleston, and to insure fair, just and proper rates of freight in, to and out of the said city. They shall have power to appoint and at pleasure remove, an agent or manager, to be known as the Manager or Inspector of the Freight Bureau of the City of Charleston, and also a clerk, and to fix the amount of compensation for each. They shall have further power to make such rules and regulations for the management of the said Bureau, and the discharge of the duties herein imposed upon them as they may deem proper, provided such rules are not inconsistent with the laws of the land or the Ordinances of this City.

SECTION 5. The Board of Freight Commissioners shall have entire control and management of the Freight Bureau hereby created, and shall report all their operations, actions and expenses annually to the City Council for its information and approval.

SECTION 6. That for the support and maintenance of the Freight Bureau hereby created, the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) be set aside and appropriated for the year 1895, subject to the order of the said Board of Freight Commissioners.

Ratified Dec. 11, 1894.



AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE  
DISPENSARY LAW AND TO PUNISH OFFENCES AGAINST THE  
SAME.

*Whereas*, the sale of intoxicating and spirituous liquors, other than in State Dispensaries is prohibited by the State Law, and it becomes the duty of this municipality to enforce such law within its limits; and whereas, the ordinary uniformed policeman is not adapted to the successful performance of such duty unless aided by special detectives; Therefore be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled:

SECTION 1. That his Honor the Mayor be, and hereby is, empowered to appoint three special detectives, to be known as Dispensary Law detectives, who shall constitute a part of the City Police force, but who shall not be required to appear in uniform, whose chief duty it shall be to keep a constant lookout for violations of the State Dispensary Law, and to report to the Chief of Police all offenders detected in making such violations, and in general to enforce the provisions of the said law. That said detectives shall receive the same pay as do the privates on the police force.

SECTION 2. That any person found guilty of violating the said law shall be fined in the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every offence, the said fine to be imposed by the City Police Court or by the City Court of Charleston, both of which Courts are hereby vested with special jurisdiction in the premises.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the entire police force of the city to co-operate with such special detectives in the rigid enforcement of the Dispensary Law.

Ratified December 18, 1894.



241 - 242

## APPENDIX.



HISTORY OF THE CAROLINA ART ASSOCIATION,  
PREPARED FOR THE CITY YEAR BOOK OF THE  
HON. JOHN F. FICKEN FOR 1895.

BY G. E. MANIGAULT, M. D.

The Carolina Art Association has been an important feature in the social life of Charleston since the year 1858.

Several attempts had been made at different times previously to establish an Art Gallery, and the most practical effort was the one by Mr. Joel R. Poinsett, who obtained from the Legislature, about the year 1820, the authorization to conduct a lottery in Charleston, which was to be continued from year to year until a stipulated amount had been collected, probably \$20,000, which would be used as the starting capital of the enterprise.

It was quite common during the first half of the century for lotteries to be used for the furtherance of various public purposes, and the money for the building of more than one church in Charleston was raised in that way. The Second Presbyterian Church, on Meeting street, corner of Charlotte street—commonly known as Flynn's Church—so-called from one of its pastors, is said to have been built with the profits derived from a lottery, and not only in Charleston then, but also in other American cities, were the placards in front of the lottery offices in the business streets, announcing an approaching drawing, quite common. Quite a number were always visible in Broad street, upon which were represented large sums of money in figures, indicating the prizes that might be won by the fortunate, and made conspicuous so as to tempt the unwary. No less a person than the eminent jurist, Col. William Drayton, is known to have won a large sum of money in a lottery, with the greater part of which he enlarged and beautified his dwelling in Gibbes street, which, when he removed with his family to Philadelphia after the exciting times of nullification, was purchased by Mr. Nathaniel Heyward for his daughter, Mrs. Charles Manigault. So common was it



then to take chances in lotteries that it was said that Col. Drayton sent his servant with the money for the chance, and doubtless had done so many times before. Of all the Atlantic cities Baltimore was the most conspicuous for its many lottery offices and the frequency of the drawings.

The business was not considered then as lowering to the public morals, and the Art scheme of Mr. Poinsett did not suffer in the estimation of the honest and thoughtful members of the community in consequence of being based on a game of chance in which the certain profits were all one way, but for other reasons.

The principal of these was Mr. Poinsett's frequent absences from the city, either in the diplomatic service of the United States Government, which generally kept him away for several years at a time, or in the pursuit of health, which every year necessitated a trip to Pendleton, where he had a summer home, or to the North, and even to Europe. Notwithstanding those difficulties, though, progress was made to this extent that a temporary wooden structure was built in Broad street, on the south side, between Friend and Logan streets, in which was exhibited Peale's large canvas of the "Court of Death," soon after 1820, the year of its having been completed in Philadelphia. Mr. Poinsett was at his home then, for in 1822 he served on the commission of five distinguished citizens to try the conspirator, Denmark Vesey, who was the ringleader in the celebrated proposed insurrection of the slaves of that year.

The plan of the Art Gallery, however, soon fell through, as Mr. Poinsett seems to have been its sole supporter. No other conspicuous name has ever been mentioned as having given it countenance and assistance, and the lottery was soon abandoned without having accumulated any funds that the public ever heard of. During a period then of over thirty years no effort was made to revive a public interest in the subject.

Charleston was not peculiar then in manifesting this indifference to Art during those many years, for of the other Atlantic cities Philadelphia alone possessed a building devoted exclusively to paintings and statuary, the Art collection of Boston not having a home of its own, but being housed in the



library of the Atheneum building. The days of museums of curiosities and monstrosities, of which Barnum's Museum in New York was the most conspicuous example, were not yet over, and creditable for the times as was the Art Gallery of Philadelphia, it is amusing to look now at the immense canvas of "Death on the Pale Horse," by Benjamin West, and be told that it was once considered a masterpiece.

At the same time there were in Charleston a dozen or more good portraits, dating from the colonial period, which had been executed in London by Allan Ramsay, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Zoffany and Copley, and of the post-revolutionary period there were two good Benjamin Wests and a few Sullys, Trumbulls and Gilbert Stuarts. There also came to Charleston occasionally during those years dealers in pictures, who managed to dispose of some of their wares. Those were only second and third rate productions, some of which figured as by certain great masters, and the writer does not know of one acquired from such dealers that is still estimated to-day as above mediocrity. Mr. Cole, whom many can remember as a dealer in musical instruments, also dealt in oil paintings. He was permanently located in Charleston and did not belong to the category of travelling picture sellers, as certain of his paintings were fairly good and were disposed of advantageously to both buyer and seller from time to time.

It is proper here to state, because the fact is only now remembered by a few, that, in addition to a celebrated Romney which will be mentioned further on, there was owned in Charleston also by one of the branches of the Rutledge family a portrait of Mr. Pinckney Horry by the same artist, which was life-size, and which represented him as a student of one of the English Universities. It was one of Romney's best, and altogether a charming picture, which would still be here to delight us had it not been swallowed up in the flames that destroyed Columbia during the memorable night of February, 1865.

The opportunities which presented themselves to the Charlestonians for securing good portraits were not as frequent after the Revolution as before, unless London or Paris



could be visited. In addition to Thomas Sully, who occasionally in the latter period, visited Charleston from his home in Philadelphia, more to see two of his sisters who lived here than to open a studio, the only other portrait painter who remained here for any length of time was a German named Meyer. He executed many portraits while here, and one of his best efforts was the collection of the likenesses of the Chief of the Fire Department and the Presidents of the Fire Companies in the newly organized department after the great fire of 1838. This picture hangs in the private room of the Mayor in the City Hall, and the skill with which the complicated grouping of so many sitters was treated proves the artist to have been of unquestioned ability. A careful examination of the picture will disclose the presence of the artist himself as a spectator in the background, which the writer remembers as a good likeness.

The brothers Bogle are also deserving of mention as capable oil painters, who had their studio for a short time in Charleston during the forties. They were Southern men and consequently of greater interest to us. They were peculiar, too, in this respect, that they divided with each other the work on a portrait, an arrangement that seems to have worked well, for in their largest and best effort, the full length of Miss Jane Ball, now Mrs. John Shoolbred, there is no perceptible trace of divided labor.

The pride, though, of the art lovers of Charleston in the closing years of the last century, as well as the early years of this, was in the miniatures on ivory by Edward Malbone, who ranks as having been the greatest of American miniaturists. He was a native of Newport, R. I., and first opened a studio here in 1800, where he probably painted more portraits than in any other city. Our own miniaturist, Charles Fraser, should also be mentioned with him. He executed over 300 portraits during a long life, and while there is not the same uniform excellence in them all as in those of Malbone, his masterpieces certainly entitled him to a high rank in his art.

While the encouragement given to art for over one hundred years was almost exclusively in portraiture, the local por-



trait painter, Thenus, having opened his studio in Charleston in 1750, there were several collectors, natives of the city, who had already purchased largely of paintings in Italy before the present century was many years old. The most noted of these was Mr. Joseph Allen Smith, the father of the late Mr. Allen S. Izard. His entire collection consisted of about forty oil paintings and a large number of beautiful aquarelles, mostly of nude figures, which were kept in portfolios, when brought together in the Izard dwelling at the corner of Meeting street and South Battery, where the Ross mansion now stands, was a revelation to his untravelled friends. His son many years afterwards presented a few of these to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, one of which, a *Salvator Rosa*, not of absolutely positive authenticity, is a sufficiently striking painting to be hung over a prominent doorway of their new gallery in Philadelphia.

It can be seen, then, that when after the second half of the century was well under way, the propriety of founding an Art Gallery was being discussed, it was not in a city that had been a stranger to art. It was, on the contrary, in one that of the other Atlantic cities had given it more than the average encouragement, and the starting of an Art Association finally came about in the following way:

In the fall of 1857 Mr John Ashe Alston, a well-known and public-spirited citizen, became very active in agitating the matter and in enlisting the interest and co-operation of other prominent gentlemen, of whom Mr. James Rose, Governor R. F. W. Allston, Mr. James H. Taylor, Professor A. Sachtleben and Mr. Timothy Pickering Dodge, of Massachusetts, were some of the principal. Several meetings were soon held for the purpose of organizing, and before the winter was over they resulted in the name of Carolina Art Association being adopted, as well as the appointment of a committee to prepare an exhibition of paintings to be opened in the following April, Governor Allston having been elected the first President.

It would not be inappropriate to here give a short sketch of each one of the members above mentioned, so as to better see what were their qualifications for prominence in the Association and what their motives were in favoring the cause.



Mr. John Ashe Alston, who was enthusiastic in its advocacy, was so from being a man of fashion, who considered it a necessity for an Art Gallery to exist in a cultured community. He had never been to Europe, and consequently had had but few opportunities of observing Art in its best forms, but he recognized the importance of a collection of paintings and statuary as elevating to the public taste.

Professor Sachtleben was, perhaps, the best informed by reading and opportunities for observation of those who have been named. He had left Brunswick, his native city, when quite a young man, and therefore his knowledge of Art matters had probably been completely acquired since coming to America. During subsequent visits to Europe he was able to purchase some good paintings, which prove the accuracy of his artistic judgment, and to study carefully the peculiarities and merits of the different schools.

Mr. James Rose and Gov. Allston had no special knowledge of Art. They were educated and elegant gentlemen, who, as such, recognized the necessity of an appreciation for painting, and they regarded a picture gallery as an important feature of modern city life. Mr. Taylor had not had the advantages of these two, but he was public-spirited and always ready to give encouragement to any public purpose which was for the good of all.

Mr. Dodge was in Charleston temporarily from having married here. He had lately returned from Europe, where he had collected about twenty oil paintings while staying principally in Florence. Most of these were small, and they were illustrations of the art of painting before Raphael had modernized it. They are known as pre-Raphaelite pictures, and in galleries where the history of painting is shown by arranging them chronologically, as in Munich, they are important features. Mr. Dodge, like the others, except Prof. Sachtleben, could scarcely have been considered a connoisseur. He had not the wealth which is necessary to the purchase of fine paintings, and therefore what he brought with him was only interesting as exhibiting in a small way the history of painting. In Florence he was in the way of making a few pur-



chases for his Charleston friends, at their request, and several pictures thus acquired are still owned here.

Mr. John Ashe Alston was the chairman of the exhibition committee, and he succeeded in bringing together for the opening day a number of paintings which were fairly representative of what was owned in the city then. The largest number that were the property of one person were those of Mr. N. M. Porter, a brother of the Hon. W. D. Porter, the eminent lawyer. He was for many years in the grocery business, where he had made a fortune, and some of his best investments in pictures had been made in London. The community were not generally aware that his tastes lay in that direction, and they were equally surprised at the merit of some of his best.

Mr. Dodge's pre-Raphaelites were also there to the number of sixteen, and the names of most of the prominent citizens of the day are in the catalogue. Mr. Charles Manigault's two portraits on one canvas of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Izard was loaned and was given a good place in the hall.

The building selected was the upper floor of the Apprentice's Library, in Meeting street, next to the corner of Horlbeck's alley, south of the alley. A skylight had been fitted to the roof and the walls colored a maroon brown.

Later on during the summer, after the Copley of Mr. and Mrs. Izard had been returned to its owner, the full-length portrait trait of Mrs. Roger Smith, by Romney, the London artist, was loaned by its owner, Mrs. Professor Porcher. The comparative merits of those two celebrated paintings was often discussed by those who had examined them both, but they were so different the one from the other that it was useless to undertake to decide which one was the best. The graceful pose of Mrs. Smith as she stands near a low column or pedestal upon which an infant is seated, with foliage in the background, is worthy of the great ability of the celebrated Romney, but the weak point of the composition is its unfinished condition. The Copley on the other hand has the front parts of the canvas most carefully finished, even to the curtain and the silk damask of the settee, and graceful as is the



pose of Mrs. Smith in the Romney it is not more so than the elegant and distinguished bearing of Mrs. Izard as she leans on the table at which she is seated. Copley was always very slow in his work, and all who sat to him were thoroughly tired out before he had finished. It was fortunate for Mr. and Mrs. Izard that they were obliged to leave London long before their portraits were ready for delivery, for the artist was busy with them an interminable time, and they might not have survived the ordeal of sitting to him until their completion. The Copley is still owned by the Manigault family, but the Romney was sold in London eight or ten years ago for the large sum of \$20,000.

The catalogue of the exhibition of 1858 has a great many names of old masters, not one of which was probably genuine. It is not likely that there were in Charleston then any real Watteau, Salvator Rosa, Domenichino, Teniers, Guido Reni or Paul Veronese, and on the first page of the catalogue the committee state that they have affixed to the different pictures the names of the artists furnished by the owners without being responsible for their corrections.

Most of the old masters were owned by Mr. H. C. Flagg, who resided at the North, and was probably a relative of Geo. W. Flagg, who had been painting portraits in the city for several years. He had probably bought them during a trip to Italy, where tourists without experience were easily made to believe by the many picture dealers of the various cities that their wares were absolutely genuine. Papal Rome was a place to be remembered as much by its picture trade as by its more solid attractions, and many a so-called original by one of the masters was there invested in by the unwary.

Flagg, the artist, was fond of company, and was a man of pleasant address. He executed many portraits while here, the most ambitious and successful of which was a full length of Mrs. Governor Aiken, now the property of Mrs. Rhett, her daughter. The first exhibition of the Art Association was his last opportunity of appearing before the public of Charleston, with a portrait of the venerable Charles Fraser. Another portrait of Major Charles Warley however, by John B. Irving, Jr.,



carried off the honors, and before long all the new sitters flocked to the new studio, and poor Mr. Flagg was left with nothing to do. His only alternative then was to return to the North, from which he came. There misfortune and disappointment crowded upon him too, and it was soon reported that his mind had given way under the strain.

John B. Irving, Jr., was a son of Dr. John B. Irving, a conspicuous figure in Charleston for years. His most distinguished position socially was the stewardship of the South Carolina Jockey Club, and his popularity was evinced by his having been twice elected Sheriff of Charleston district. The son had commenced life in one of the business houses on East Bay, and when he abandoned the desk for art, he was an employee of the Custom House.

His first absence in pursuit of his new profession was to New York, where he staid about a year, and then he proceeded to Dusseldorf, in Northern Germany, where he remained two years. That city was celebrated in the middle of the century for its Art Schools, and a great many pupils received their instruction there. It has declined in importance as an art centre since then, and is now not often mentioned.

Irving was of real ability, and his progress in art was rapid from the time he first devoted himself to it. Towards the end of his stay at Dusseldorf he executed a painting which was exhibited in 1858—the No. 26 of the catalogue. The subject was "Sir Thomas Moore, on his way to execution, takes leave of his daughter, Margaret Roper, who has met him at the entrance of the tower of London." It was a striking picture, with the grouping of the figures well arranged. Many persons, who had known Irving from his boyhood, found it difficult to believe that he had improved his natural talent so rapidly as to be able, after three short years, to paint so well, and some went so far as to say that the picture was only a copy. The Art Association, however, was not of that opinion, for as soon as they could spare the money they bought it, and it afterwards remained in their hall as a permanency.

He painted a great many portraits during the three or four



years that his studio was in Charleston, and several small pictures which are known by the French as "tableaux de genre." He afterwards moved to Columbia, and when the war of Secession was over he located his studio permanently in New York City. There he was befriended by Mr. Belmont, the wealthy banker, who engaged him to paint a portrait of his wife, which was given a conspicuous place in his gallery on 5th Avenue, so as to bring him to the notice of the public. He did not, however, continue in the line of portraiture, but devoted himself almost entirely to "genre" pictures. Of these he executed quite a number which, from time to time, were for sale at the fashionable sales rooms of Schaus, and which readily found purchasers. The two which attracted the most attention were "Cardinal Wolsey and his Friends," and the "Duel after the Game of Chess." His death was quite sudden and unexpected, after about ten years residence in New York, from having gone out too soon into the cold in mid-winter after a Turkish bath.

There was a great deal of pride felt in Irving by his friends, as he was the first native Carolinian who compared favorably with the best painters of the day, and his picture of Sir Thomas Moore was greeted with very general satisfaction. It was one of the few saved from the hall when it was burnt in the great fire of November 1861, and it was then sold by the Association, as they had no place in which to keep it. It then passed through several hands, and was finally bought at an auction sale in Philadelphia by Mr. S. Prioleau Ravenel, who has it in his dwelling in that city.

After the first exhibition had been opened, and a report could be made of the disbursements and receipts, it was found that there was a debt on hand of about \$3,000. This was partly due to the inexperience of the Committee having charge of the preparations, who probably did but little work themselves and paid large salaries to those whom they employed. The alterations to the ceiling and roof of the hall had cost a good deal, and there was a superintendent at the head of the work and of the hanging, who had to be paid. There was no trouble, though, in cancelling the debt, for at one of the



early meetings of the Association the members present subscribed enough to raise the entire amount.

Another Southern artist should be mentioned here, who exhibited a portrait among the others, at the same exhibition of 1858. His name was Boggs, and he hailed from Augusta, Ga. The portrait was of his uncle, Dr. Robertson, of Charleston, but it was not equal to the portrait of Major Warley, by Irving. The writer met Boggs in Rome, in the spring of 1859, and saw him frequently there. He had talent, but he should have studied much longer before launching out as a full fledged portrait painter, which he was not then. It was said some years after this date that he had abandoned painting and taken up journalism.

After the interest that had been excited by the exhibition was over, and most of the paintings had been returned to their owners, the hall seemed deserted for a time. The Romney portrait brought a good many visitors, but the most important thing to do then was first to raise a sum of money by means of a fair, and afterwards either to order some picture representing an event in the history of South Carolina, or buy in Europe at one of the Art centres some one or more of the many new pictures exhibited from year to year.

The fair was held in May of the next year, 1859, and realized for the Association about \$6,000. This was carefully invested, and from the members' fees alone the sum of \$1,000 could be spared to order from Leutze, an American painter of German birth, a painting of heroic size representing Sergeant Jasper rescuing the flag at the battle of Fort Moultrie, in June, 1776.

It is probable that Leutze was recommended to the Executive Committee of the Association as the proper person to employ by Irving, who knew him well and had been his pupil at Dusseldorf. It was a good selection, for he had already painted several historical subjects which had attracted much notice. One of his most successful works was "Lafayette in Prison at Olmutz, visited by his Relatives." This was executed, however, in 1861, after the Jasper.



Leutze was still in Europe when the order for the picture reached him, and instead of corresponding with the committee so as to have a correct idea of the probable appearance of Jasper, as well as of the celebrated palmetto fort and the low sandy beach with the British fleet in the distance, he commenced the painting without being at all concerned about those very necessary details, and it was only a few months after the announcement in the daily papers that the picture had been ordered that it arrived and was hung in the gallery.

No fuss was made about it as it was a complete disappointment, especially in the representation of Jasper who, instead of being a thin and sickly looking low countryman in his shirt-sleeves, was a robust and florid complexioned German youth well uniformed as a European soldier. The palmettoes of the fort were fairly well represented, and Jasper had just reached by a jump one of the shallow embrasures into which the parapet was divided, holding the flag in one hand. The fleet in the distance was composed of several magnificent vessels, more after the style of those of the Spanish Armada than resembling those of European fleets of the last century, and on the whole, notwithstanding that as you looked at the picture it was evident at a glance that it was the work of a master hand in the anatomy of the figure of Jasper and in the skilfully executed perspective, into which one could look as into the atmosphere itself, it did not satisfy any one who was in the least critical as to the necessity of representing the details of the engagement as much as possible as they really had been. A dead calm was supposed to have prevailed during that June day of 1776, and one of the triumphs of the artist's skill was a splash of the water between the fleet and the fort where a cannon ball had fallen—the surface of the water being like glass.

The committee for the purchase of new pictures, of which Professor Sachtleben was an active and important member, although disappointed at Leutze's Jasper, were not discouraged. Through friends of the Professor in his native town of Brunswick a number of recently painted pictures were gradually bought and others were received for sale which the



public readily purchased at moderate prices. Of the former the most conspicuous was the "Death of Jacob surrounded by his sons," by Ch. L. Nieper, for \$600. Two others were "A Shipwreck on the coast of Scotland" for \$400, and a portrait of one of the German Reformers copied from an original by Lucas Cranack for \$75. The first of these three was a great success and brought a great many visitors to the gallery. Of the pictures received for sale a copy of the Madonna de San Sisto sold for \$100, and a copy of the figure of Christ blessing the bread, from the original of the "Last Supper" in Milan sold for \$25. The committee of management had reason to be gratified at the purchases that had been made, and they realized through the improved receipts the importance of acquiring only a few good pictures at a time rather than a larger number of inferior ones.

The date now referred to was the summer of 1861, when Charleston like the other Southern cities was isolated from the rest of the world as far as art and pictures were concerned by the Federal blockade. The Association and its gallery had been fairly successful, and the most important pictures on exhibition were its property. The membership had been somewhat reduced by the war then prevailing, but the annual fee of \$10 per member had already permitted the purchase of the pictures mentioned. There seemed a reasonable hope of at last having a permanent Art gallery in the old city which would do it honor and, especially, diffuse a love for Art among its citizens.

This fond hope, however, was rudely dashed to the ground during a single night in the memorable great fire of November, 1861. It commenced in Hasell street among some wooden shanties at the eastern end, where some refugee negroes from the sea islands around Port Royal and Beaufort were temporarily quartered. Its course from there was southwestward, and the Art gallery was in the very midst of its track. When the fire was at its height no building could escape it, and several commenced to burn before their turn had come. It did not cease until it had reached the waters of the harbor at the foot of Counceil street. The only pictures saved from the Hall



were those of Mr. N. M. Porter, who reached the building in time to remove them himself, and Irving's picture of Sir Thomas Moore, which has been described.

The war which continued for three years after this prevented even the thought of another attempt to establish a gallery, and notwithstanding a certain interest in the subject, it was not until 1880 that another loan exhibition was held. During the interval some of the invested capital of the Association, proceeds of the fair which had been held in 1859, was spent in the inauguration of the bust of Wm. Gilmore Simms at White Point Garden. It was through the efforts of the Hon. W. D. Porter that this was done. He had been much interested in securing the bust which, besides being a good likeness, is also an artistic work, and after great difficulty in securing the money to pay for it, it seemed as though it would be impossible ever to have it placed in position, until the idea suggested itself to him that he might induce the Art Association to do it. It was not strictly the province of the Association to undertake it, but the money was on hand and there was no scheme of re-organization then being considered, so that the few members then constituting the Association concluded without much discussion that they could sanction the proceeding as one germane to the encouragement of Art.

Mr. N. Russell Middleton, the President of the College of Charleston, was the President of the Association in 1880, and had been so for some years. An exhibition had been talked of the year before, but was given up on account of certain difficulties in the way, and was successfully held at the Market Hall the following year, December, 1880.

The Association was still in funds, and there was no expense spared to make the Exhibition a success. Besides, the best paintings owned in the city—about fifty modern ones—were received from New York, all of which were for sale. This was an important step in the right direction, as it gave to the Charleston public the opportunity of seeing what was going on in Art in its principal American centre, as well as of purchasing pictures for home decoration by those who were so inclined.



This Exhibition was quite equal to the one of 1858, as far as the paintings owned in the city were concerned, and among those were certain ones, the property of Gen. Rudolph Siegling, which had been acquired since 1858. They were mainly copies of certain of the celebrated paintings of the Dresden Gallery, by John Stolle, a German painter, who afterwards established his studio in Charleston, where he has remained ever since. During the thirteen years of his being here, he has executed a very large number of portraits of leading citizens, and of their wives and daughters, the large majority having been good likenesses, and satisfactory to those who ordered them. The Siegling pictures and the New York ones marked a turning point in the local exhibitions, and the facility for procuring the latter at any time through agencies in New York was followed up later in two other exhibitions.

But, notwithstanding all the efforts and labor of the hanging committee, and the excellent appearance of the collection as a whole, the attendance of the public was meagre in the extreme. What was most striking was the almost total absence of young people among the visitors. Pictures to them seemed a subject which had never entered their thoughts, and the fact that so few came to the Gallery was mortifying. Several reasons were advanced for this indifference, and the most plausible seemed to be that no facilities had been offered to the generation which had grown up since the war of Secession for education in Art. The proper remedy evidently was, that the education should be supplied as part of the usefulness of an Art Association, and it was then that the subject of an Art School was first considered.

The Exhibition lasted three weeks, and, before the pictures from New York were returned, three of them were bought by the Association, and retained for distribution among its members through a lottery.

There was nothing done during 1881 in the interests of the Association. Mr. S. Prioleau Ravenel had succeeded Mr. Middleton as President, but having removed permanently to Philadelphia as his future home, he was unable to attend to its duties. It therefore had become necessary to elect a new



President. After due consideration upon the advice of Prof. Sachtleben, Dr. G. E. Manigault was chosen without opposition. His-election occurred in February, 1882, at a meeting held in a hall over Lazarus' hardware store, corner of King and Hasell streets, and the lottery was held the same evening for distributing the three paintings bought in 1880. There were also enough large photographs of modern paintings for each member to receive one, which were distributed by lot also.

With regard to the lottery of the paintings, it may be here mentioned as part of the good accomplished by the Association, that the best of the three was won by Mr. F. W. Dawson, the then talented editor of the Charleston News and Courier. His financial success was already accomplished, and he fully understood the importance of beautifying his home with paintings, but he had not yet given thought to the subject. When he was told of his luck the next day it took him by surprise, and it was the starting of his purchases, which were mainly the selection of his accomplished wife during more than one trip made to Europe, where in Rome he acquired two of his best.

At the election of the new President, upon taking the chair, he stated that his plan would be to devote the energies of the Association to the maintenance of an Art School. This was already tacitly agreed to, and a motion was adopted for a committee of five (5) to be appointed, of which the President should be the chairman, which would be known as the School Committee, whose duties would be to organize and conduct the School. The four other members then appointed were: Messrs. W. L. Trenholm, James S. Murdoch, Joseph Barnwell and G. W. Dingle.

The Committee soon afterwards began to hold its meetings and finally decided to purchase for the school a building in Chalmers street, alongside of Washington Square, known as the Depository. They then reported to the Association, who authorized the purchase, as well as the spending of the fund in the treasury, about \$1,000, for the alterations to the building and the equipment of the school in furniture and models



for the classes. This sum was the last that was left of the proceeds of the fair of 1859.

The report encountered some opposition at the meeting and was not adopted unanimously. The older members, who had been identified with the gallery of paintings, were doubtful as to the expediency of undertaking a school, but in the following November when it had been successfully started there was a general acquiescence in its probable usefulness.

The Depository building was an old structure consisting of four small rooms on the basement or first floor, and a hall above. One of the rooms was occupied then during the day by an old lady who was an agent for the sale of bottles of syrups, sauces, jellies, etc., made by impoverished gentle-people, and beyond that the building served no other useful purpose, except that occasionally the hall above had served for church purposes, an old reading-desk or pulpit being still at one end, and the name "Depository" in large letters on the west wall was due to the building having been for years a depot or supply station for Bibles, tracts and other religious literature. In July, 1861, a few days after the battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, there was a large and enthusiastic meeting held there by the ladies of the city to arrange for the making of underclothing for the soldiers of the various Southern armies. The material was supplied by the officers of some association, all of them ladies, and then worked up at home in varying quantities by those who received it. The quantity of underclothing for the armies made in this way during the war was very great, and in that respect the purpose served was patriotic and far-reaching.

The building was held in trust by parties who represented the Presbyterian churches of the city, one of the trustees, or the attorney for the trustees, being Mr. Augustine T. Smythe, through whom the purchase was negotiated. The price asked was \$3,000, with interest at 7 per cent. from date of sale. One of the conditions of the sale was that the building should never be converted into a private residence.

The alterations to the building were not commenced until July, the authority to purchase having been given by the As-



sociation early in May. The most important change was to remove the entire roof and substitute another, which included the space occupied by the hall, and what had been the garret or attic in the old building. This gave greater height of ceiling and better ventilation. A skylight was also a part of the new roof.

Soon after the work had been started it was found that the cost would exceed \$1,000, and at a subsequent meeting in August the committee was authorized to expend \$500 more, if so much should prove necessary.

It had been hoped that all the alterations would be finished by the 1st October, but it was only by the 1st November that the school was opened. The attendance of pupils, mainly ladies and young girls, was quite large, and exceeded altogether the expectations of the School Committee. They were organized into four day and one night class—the first, with the exception of a few boys, composed of females, and the latter of men, whose occupations prevented their attendance during the day. The applications to be received as pupils were so numerous that many had to be refused, and some of those were never admitted during the first year.

Drawing alone was taught the first year, the two day classes of thirty pupils each being sub-divided into a primary class which drew blocks and an advanced class which drew hands, feet and other parts of the human body. The attendance was therefore sixty in all each day, there being also an afternoon class of thirty, composed of school children who were sub-divided into a primary and advanced class. Each total of sixty attended only three days in the week, and the grand total of such amounted to 120. The night class never exceeded thirteen and was discontinued in January of the first school year.

The principal instructor was a German named Engel, who had come to Charleston during the year 1882 with his wife, on account of his health. He had taught drawing at a large Catholic school for boys at Fordham, a small town in Westchester County, near New York City, and was well recommended by the principal of the school. He was intelligent



and well informed, and his opening address to the pupils on Art was thoughtful and well considered. He overtaxed himself, however, in the teaching of so many every day and he broke down completely before the end of the session.

There was a mechanical feature in his method of teaching which he had evidently adopted while teaching at Fordham, and which was not suited to an Art School. If he had been continued as an instructor, therefore, there might have been fastened on the school a system which would have proved objectionable:

His assistant was Miss Edith Mathewes, a native of Charleston, who had studied for a year or more in the Art Schools of New York. She was young and not sufficiently experienced as a teacher, but she had been one of those who had first agitated the teaching of drawing in a school and the attendance of pupils having been unexpectedly large, the school committee decided to give her the position. She proved to be a competent critic of the drawings as she went from pupil to pupil, and was quite satisfactory in that respect, but after three years employment, when the attendance had much diminished and one teacher was sufficient, she was no longer employed.

Soon after the opening of the school there was added to its teachings china painting and embroidery,—the first with Miss Della Torre as instructor and the second with Mrs. Engel, the wife of the instructor in drawing. These were an innovation which many disapproved of, especially the embroidery, and the latter was not continued more than a few months—the china painting however, having been an important feature of the school for over ten years, at the end of which time some beautiful and artistic work was produced.

At this time, after a month's experience with the school, when the applications for admittance were greater than there was room for them all and the number of new members of the Association had reached twenty-six, making a total of one hundred, which number alone guaranteed an income of \$500, it was proper to consider seriously how the debt incurred for the purchase of the building with its alterations and equip-



ment as a school should be paid. The School Committee had only received \$1,000 to start with, and to that had been added \$800 as the work progressed. The itemized indebtedness then in December, 1882, was as follows:

Cost of building.....	\$3,000 00
1 year's interest at 7 per cent. to 1st July, 1883....	210 00
Increased expenditure on building.....	800 00
Making a total of.....	\$4,010 00

This was a large sum to pay and one of the suggestions made to accomplish it was to sell the life memberships of the Association to as many as could be induced to buy them for \$50 each instead of \$100, the regular price. Two members of the Association, Messrs. S. Y. Tupper and Samuel Wragg, volunteered to canvass the city for this purpose and were about commencing when Mrs. Andrew Simonds, Sr., at the request of the Committee agreed to undertake the organization and management of a Bazaar or Fair with Theatrical Representations added, in order to raise the money that was wanted.

It was the first opportunity that Mrs. Simonds had had of evincing her public spirit on so large a scale, and her judgment and tact were conspicuous throughout the three months that the preparations for the Bazaar lasted. Through the generous and even enthusiastic support of all those of the community who appreciated the elevating tendencies of Art, the whole of the complicated machinery of the scheme worked to every one's satisfaction and ended in a success that was a general surprise.

The total amount raised was sufficient to pay the \$4,010 of debt incurred with a balance left of.....\$2,079 83  
Of this sum there was spent for new pictures..... 450 00  
Sundries..... 129 83  
Invested in State and City bonds..... 1,500 00

The grand total therefore realized by the Bazaar with the performance of Cinderella and certain tableaux from the rhymes of Mother Goose's Melodies at the Academy of Music, added to which were about \$1,000 more, contributed by friends of the cause living in other cities, amounted to \$6,089.83.



The Bazaar was held at the Agricultural Hall in Meeting Street, which was afterwards converted into a theatre, and since then has been burnt. About a third of the floor space had been partitioned off by a screen and contained a loan collection of a variety of different things owned by individuals and families as heirlooms. The miniatures of Malbone and Fraser were the most interesting of these, and it was a rare opportunity to observe closely the eminent talent of the first named. The rest of the floor was occupied by booths where different things were sold and raffled, and there were several refreshment stations which were well patronized.

During the month of May, 1883, soon after the great success of the Bazaar, an exhibition of paintings was held at the school building. The pictures had all been sent from New York by a firm doing business on 6th Avenue whose specialty consisted in supplying other cities with the material necessary to an exhibition. They came carefully packed in boxes and were sufficient in number to fill the wall space of the hall with two rows of pictures. The artists of New York are always ready to send off their unsold work in this way, which is at no expense to them, and with the prospects of a sale. It was then that the Association bought the pictures which have been mentioned, and in every case when the artist owner was telegraphed to, offering a smaller sum, it was accepted with avidity. A catalogue total of over \$3,000 was in this way obtained for \$450. They were all good pictures and they had doubtless been to several other exhibitions with no offers having been made for them, so that when an offer had been finally made it was accepted without delay.

The attendance of the public at this exhibition was fairly good, but not large enough to pay all expenses. The surplus of \$1,500, which had been invested, was consequently encroached upon to pay the balance due. Compared with the attendance at the Market Hall, in December, 1880, the improvement was gratifying, especially among the young. These latter had responded well to the efforts made in their behalf, and the Association was generally commended for the steps it had taken in the new direction. During the summer of 1883



the school committee had to consider the selection of a new instructor, and, after some correspondence with parties in New York, Mr. George S. Burnap was chosen. He had studied in the Paris schools, and was very capable in drawing, but had not accomplished much in painting. He proved to be a good teacher in both drawing and painting, and he brought the pupils forward in the former in a manner that was marked. Every good drawing of blocks in the primary class would entitle the pupil to enter the advanced drawing class, and the drawing would be secured to the wall of the entryway down-stairs as evidence of proficiency. The two walls soon became covered with those drawings.

The attendance of pupils under Mr. Burnap was as great as during the first year; so large in fact that the chairs touched each other in many cases. In January, though, the numbers began to decrease, and only about half continued until the end of May.

Mr. Burnap's salary was \$150 a month for the school term of eight months, and Miss Matthews \$50 a month for the same period. In February, 1884, the Art Committee purchased from Mrs. Thomas Osborne Lowndes a portrait by Gilbert Stuart of her father, the Hon. William Loughton Smith, the first representative in Congress from the Charleston District. The price paid for it was \$100, which was extremely low, but it was due to its not being known for certain by whom it had been painted. It is in the best style of Stuart, and was executed in the last decade of the last century, when his ability was at its highest. Two other portraits were thrown in at the purchase, one of Benjamin Smith, the father of Wm. Loughton, and the other of Benjamin's second wife, born Loughton.

Benjamin Smith was one of several rich merchants of Charleston between 1750 and 1776, and he was also speaker of the Commons House of Assembly of the Province perhaps more than once. His face indicates the generous living of his time, which was in imitation of the style prevailing in old England, but which was eventually abandoned as unsuited to a latitude so near the tropics. His Carolina ancestor had come



from New England, and was of the same family as Abigail Smith, the wife of John Adams. His wife is also typical of the same period by her appearance and dress. They both lie buried in a vault in St. Philip's churchyard, on the west side near the street. Both pictures are by Theus, and they were in such a damaged condition when turned over to the Association that it was necessary to send them to Paris to be restored. This was supervised by Mr. Richard W. Corbin, a well-wisher of the Association living in Paris, and the entire cost was defrayed by him.

When the school opened in October of the second year, 1883, there was a large class ready for instruction in painting, as many as thirteen. The prospect seemed encouraging at the first glance, but after a week's trial Mr. Burnap found that the large majority were entirely unprepared for painting by previous thorough instruction in drawing. It was difficult to make the class understand this, and therefore a subject in still-life was placed before them, and each one was called upon to paint it. The result of the test was that, of the thirteen, only two were considered to have executed it sufficiently well to be continued in the class. It so happened, as might have been expected, that those two were the best pupils of the advanced drawing class of the year before, while the eleven others had only tried painting before the school was established in an amateurish way, and were without the necessary training to fit them for the brush and palette as taught according to recognized rules.

Mr. Burnap's methods of teaching, good as they were in themselves, proved in the long run unsuited in an important respect to the pupils of the Charleston Art School. They were in imitation of what he had observed and experienced in the Paris schools, of which there are several in that city, not connected in any way with the celebrated government school named "L'Ecole des Beaux Arts," and run by private parties, the attendance being largely of foreigners.

The pupils in those schools consist principally of men and women who are thoroughly in earnest in the pursuit of Art and who expect to make it their life occupation. They can



therefore stand a good measure of hostile criticism of their work as the instructor goes around, and this is commonly given with no sparing hand. It is better that each one should hear the unvarnished truth about his or her drawing or painting, and not be deceived into the belief that the first rungs of the ladder of fame have been securely stood upon through the hesitancy of the instructor to tell the truth. This method could be practiced without injurious results as long as every seat in the school was occupied. But in Mr. Burnap's second year when the novelty of the school had worn off and the attendance much diminished it was advisable to be less rigid in criticising the drawings, for the early style of proceeding caused discouragement in several cases and consequent discontinuance of attendance. To give encouragement to every pupil varying in degree according to proficiency was clearly the policy after an experience of three years.

In the Spring of 1884, another exhibition of paintings was held in the upper hall of the school. The public did not attend as numerously as the year before, notwithstanding that, as a whole, the quality of the pictures was somewhat better. The celebrated portrait by Roniney, of Mrs. Roger Smith, which has been mentioned, was exhibited for the last time in Charleston at this second exhibition. It was given the place of honor in the hall, and its beauty acknowledged by every one. In consequence of the small attendance of the public, the balance of the reserve fund of \$1,500, which had been set aside and invested the year before, was entirely expended in the expenses of the exhibition, so great is always the cost of such undertakings. The Association, therefore, found itself at the beginning of the third school term, in November, 1884, with only \$100 in the treasury.

There was no change made in the instructors of the school when the session of 1883-84 had closed. Mr. Burnap and Miss Mathewes were continued for the next year. The almost emptiness of the treasury, however, was a matter for serious consideration, and early in 1885 the ladies of the city were appealed to for help. They met by invitation to the number of over forty, at the residence of the President of the Asso-



ciation, who explained to them the situation, and they soon afterwards organized into committees to take charge of the several subdivisions of the plan of work.

Each committee worked by itself, and there was no central organizing committee for the whole, as during the winter and spring of 1883, when the bazaar was being prepared. Five evenings of entertainment were given at the Academy of Music, commencing on the Tuesday of Easter week. The first was Mr. Burnap's evening, and consisted of conical scenes, which were quite unique and very cleverly arranged. The next was Mrs. Andrew Simonds', consisting of a theatrical performance in two acts, called the Wishing Well. The third was an Operetta, by the pupils of the Conservatory of Music, a school of music then in operation in Charleston which lasted only one year. The fourth was a concert by the Professors of the same school, and the fifth was a calico ball given at the then Agricultural Hall, in Meeting street. The only success of the week was the Wishing Well, and it was repeated twice. It was the only performance by which any money was made, certain of the others having entailed loss, and the total proceeds, after all the expenses had been paid, were only \$700. The short receipts were largely due to the small seating capacity of the Academy of Music, for when the Wishing Well had been once played the perfect way in which it had been prepared for the stage was so patent that the building was jammed for the two repetitions, and if there had more room the total net receipts would probably have been doubled.

It was evident, then, after such an experience, that, unless the Association could in some way secure a certain sum annually outside of the receipts from pupils to make up the deficit, which was increasing from year to year, the school would in a short time fall through. It was idle to expect to raise it by canvassing the city and asking for contributions. The novelty of the school had already worn off, and paying members of the Association as well as pupils had very much decreased.

The only alternative was to petition the Legislature at its approaching session of December, 1885, for an appropriation, which it was agreed should be \$500, for the teaching of draw-



ing to a certain number of the scholars of the city public schools. This, it was understood, should be eighty, and it was to be confined to the four schools for whites.

Strong efforts were made during the summer to influence the public in the direction of favoring such a novel appropriation. A reception was given at his dwelling by the President of the Association to the teachers and others who were attending an Educational Convention at the Memminger School building during August, and the Art School building in Chalmers street was occupied several afternoons in each week by a class of pupils for drawing, who were attending the Convention, at no expense to them for the use of the building. The State Commissioner of Education, Col. Asbury Coward, was among the guests at the reception, and he also visited the school building, where he was shown its complete outfit. He responded willingly to the request to urge the appropriation before the Committee of Ways and Means of the Legislature, and it was afterwards learned that he had done so with much earnestness. All the members of the Charleston delegation were approached on the subject, several of whom spoke favorably of the usefulness of the school, and it ended in the appropriation being included in the report of the Committee, and passed by the House without any discussion.

The instructor of the school for that session was Mr. McDowell. He was from New York, where, like his predecessor, Burnap, he had not been successful as an artist. He was a man of gentlemanly manners; he could draw well, and he had studied also in the Paris schools. He was the sole instructor, as no assistant was necessary on account of the diminished attendance, and Miss Mathewes was therefore discontinued. His defects were irritability of temper and an unwillingness to descend to the drudgery of explaining to a parcel of boys from the public schools what was self-evident to him in drawing, but not so to every beginner. His salary was \$100 a month for the session of eight months.

There was still a trifling difficulty to be overcome before the teaching could be commenced at the public schools.

The commissioners had not been consulted as to whether



they desired drawing to be added to the teachings, and they were entirely ignorant of what had been applied for to the Legislature until they were informed that the money had been appropriated. At their monthly meeting soon afterwards several of the members were strongly opposed to any such innovation, and at their adjournment it seemed likely that they would refuse to order the addition to the curriculum. Two important members of the Board, though, Judge Simonton the chairman and Mr. Julian Mitchell who was in charge of the Memminger School, favored the plan, and at a conference held with them at the school, when Mr. McDowell was present it was decided that the attic room of the building should be fitted up for fifty scholars with the necessary tables, chairs, drawing boards and models. The president of the Association who had some experience in the arrangement of such details was entrusted with the work, and in less than a week the room was completely transformed from an empty lumber room containing odds and ends of old school furniture into a completely equipped one for the teaching of drawing.

At the first lesson many interested persons not connected with the school were present, and when all the class were seated with the instructor passing from chair to chair, the novelty of the scene made a most favorable impression.

Drawing was already being taught in the public schools of many of the Northern cities. Its principal purpose on such a large scale is to train the eye, and supplementary to that, it gives to every scholar the opportunity of discovering whether he or she has any aptitudes for an art which lies at the foundation of many of life's occupations, of men as well as of women.

Those of the Board who had given education the most thought were perfectly satisfied with what had been done, for, as one of them said at the time, the teachings of the public schools should be so varied, without any extravagance with the public money, that they will serve as a starting point for any occupation. If reading, writing and arithmetic are only to be taught, a life of drudgery will be in store for many who could otherwise have a more extended horizon opened to them.



To complete the satisfaction felt by the Art School Committee two members of the Public School Board who had strongly opposed the innovation at first, were invited to visit the drawing class when it was being instructed and it could easily be observed that they were strongly impressed with what they saw.

The opposition however to the teaching of drawing in the public schools as far as some of the teachers were concerned was only smothered for the time. It manifested itself the year afterwards when the Memminger school building was so injured by the earthquake of 1886 as to require extensive repairs. The whole school was then accommodated for about three months in one of the unused buildings of the Porter Academy, and when the chairman of the school committee interviewed one of the teachers in the absence of the principal, to see what arrangements could be made for continuing the class, there was decided unwillingness manifested to facilitate matters. The prospects seemed quite unpromising to him as a result of the interview.

The committee considered though, that to delay the drawing class until the reoccupation of the regular school building might jeopardize its future, and a large empty room under the hospital quarters of the Porter school was finally fitted up with all the furniture of the class which was transferred from the regular school. There was no expense attending this beyond the cost of cartage, and even the exclusion of cold from the new room by a stove and the fitting of sashes to two empty windows was done by the committee.

After all this there was general acquiescence in drawing being regularly taught to the girls of the Memminger School, the instruction being given three times a week from 12 to 1—and to ten boys from each of the other three schools, the lessons being given at the Art School building three afternoons in the week from 3.30 to 5 o'clock. During ten years of such work the results have been so satisfactory that the Public School Board have indicated their readiness to continue the drawing through a teacher engaged by them, if in the course of time it became inconvenient for the Art Association to supply its teacher.



Mr. McDowell remained the instructor of the school for two years. He painted a few portraits while in Charleston but his style was the modern one of laying on the paint in large masses which was altogether new to the art-loving public of the city and he consequently received no orders. His most ambitious effort was the portrait of a very beautiful young lady of Charleston which, when finished, was sent to New York for an annual spring exhibition, and to his mortification it was rejected. All that he did in Charleston in the way of portraits was without pay, and since then he has been employed in New York by a firm who undertake the decoration of the interiors of the dwellings of the rich—a large and important business—and he has been doing well.

Mr. McDowell, although of good address and gentlemanly appearance, was at times irritable and somewhat rude to certain of the pupils who asked for information as to the combining of colors to produce certain shades, and his loss of temper on several occasions did injury to the school. The committee, therefore, found it necessary after he had left to engage another instructor, their choice being in favor of Miss Fery, a French lady, who had visited the city several years in succession, having first been employed by Miss Kelly at her school. She was giving private lessons then and was staying with friends, and the agreement was that she should do all that Mr. McDowell had been doing for six (6) months, from 1st November to 30th April, for \$100 a month, making a total of \$600 for the term.

Miss Fery had good credentials and a number of very creditable water colors as evidences of her professional ability. She also took portraits, her best likeness being in crayon. She was given a room in the school building which she fitted up as her studio, and the taste she displayed in showing her work to advantage was much to her credit. A fish woman from Boulogne in France and a shrimp woman from the western French coast, both life sized and in oils, were her most successful pieces, and she soon sold the first at a good price.

Her methods as a teacher were entirely different from those of Messrs, Burnap and McDowell, inasmuch as she gave en-



couragement to every pupil, however dull and incapable he or she might be. Her treatment of the boys especially from the public schools was altogether different from Mr. McDowell's. They had been the despair of the latter on account of their inexperience, and some of the class were so unreasoning as to place the shadow of a block on their papers on the side towards the window admitting the light. Nothing of this kind occurred with her, for she had the patience to explain the most elementary rules, and during her first year two boys made such progress as to have accomplished two original designs for the annual exhibition. Miss Fery was chosen instructor in 1887, and has continued so to the present.

The China painting with Miss Della Torre as instructor was an important feature of the school until the term ending in June, 1893. At first the work was very crude, consisting almost entirely of little flowers and butterflies on the white ground of the china. By degrees a background of a darker shade was attempted, and for several years before the class was discontinued fish dishes and large vases were successfully decorated in a way that rivalled professional work. The collection of china paintings at the annual exhibitions of the school was always the most attractive to the public, and although that branch of art does not rank as true art, according to the current acceptation of the word, and was at first trifling and amateurish, it ended by attracting pupils of decided talent.

At the end of eleven years, during which the Art School was conducted by the Association, it was decided that it would be best to rent it with its entire equipment of models in plaster and oil paintings, and Miss Fery being willing to be the tenant, the agreement was closed with her. The purposes of the school are the same as under the first management and the good that it has accomplished is being continued. This good can be summed up as having been a more enlarged appreciation of art by the public to this extent, that many young women who had been pupils became teachers in private schools and at their homes, thus injuring in a measure the Art School by drawing away pupils from it, but benefiting



themselves by the support which it gave them. This is only a part of what has been accomplished, for a higher point has been reached in certain of the pupils having developed a decided aptitude for portrait painting and landscape, as Mrs. John Forrest, Miss Charlotte Hanckel, now Mrs. Avery, Miss Elize Willis and Miss Annie Colecock can be safely included among these, and the last named has opened a studio in this city where already she is receiving orders and producing promising work. The annual exhibitions of art work, too, by a club which was created through the interest in art, which the school had started, improved from year to year. The first exhibition contained a number of little water colors which could only incite laughter on being seen, although there were good pieces, also, while the displays of 1892 and 1893, consisting of water colors and oils, were a vast improvement on the first.

Before the Art School was founded there was not a single resident painter among us. Now there are four, one of whom is an ex-pupil of the school. They are all kept busy through the year and many a city dwelling now contains portraits from their easels which were scarcely dreamed of as possibilities formerly. The retail business in art material has also been benefited and increased, and there are dozens of picture frames now made for portraits painted here, while a decade ago there were but a few in comparison.

A picture gallery may yet arise out of the efforts of the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett and Professor Sachtleben. Where an interest has become so general something must eventually come out of it. A bequest to that end is contained in the will of the late James S. Gibbes who was always interested in the school and assisted it pecuniarily. When certain conditions have been fulfilled it will be turned over to the appointed trustees and at last the dream of over seventy years will have materialized.



This Sketch is prepared, at the request of the Mayor, for the Year Book 1894, by  
J. BACHMAN CHISOLM.

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

*Founded A. D. 1729.*

*"Nemo me Impune Laccedit."*

To write a short sketch of St. Andrew's Society is rather a difficult thing to do, when its history has been so long and honorable.

Charleston is certainly a quaint, picturesque old town, one in which changes, simply because they are *new*, rarely take place, still, in years gone by many new and lasting ideas have originated here.

The city has always enjoyed the presence of a large and varied number of Clubs or Societies, some of them dating back to the very misty past, and making history for the country at large, and the city in particular. Among these is "*The St. Andrew's Society.*"

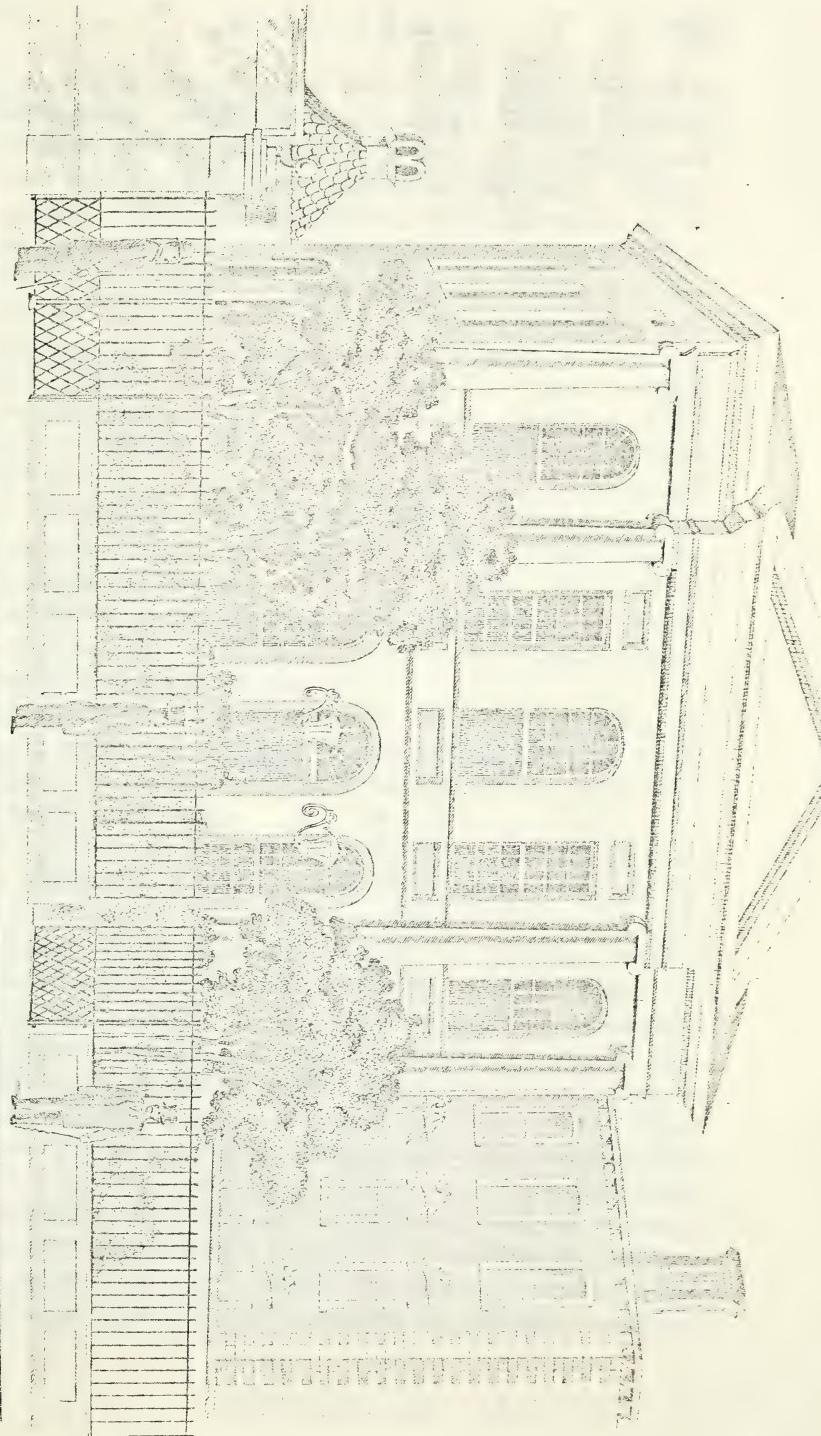
We believe this to be the oldest St. Andrew's Society in the United States, and probably one of the oldest organizations of any kind in "our country." It has the honor of being the *first* Charitable Society in South Carolina.

Its birth took place in 1729; it has now lived to the good and ripe old age of over 165 years; is still strong and vigorous, has by no means outlived its usefulness, and, strange to relate, grows more productive as its age advances. Think of its coming into the world the year the City of Baltimore was laid out as a town.

Charleston is ever proud of her sons, many of whom are Scotchmen, or their descendants.

Dear to the heart of every one of them is the patron saint of Scotland. St. Andrew's Cross uplifted meets their wonder.





Hall of the St. Andrew's Society, Charleston, S. C. Erected 1814; burnt 1861.  
The Ordinance of Secession was passed in this Hall.



ing gaze and seems to stand out in bold relief, as of old it stood, to cheer and lead on to noble deeds. Wherever Scotch blood doth flow St. Andrew's Day hath been revered, and "where upon this habitable globe hath not the foot of a Scotchman trod." His path is marked, and over each abode, cut in clear lettering, so that he that runs may read, we see these words: "*Perseverance, energy, industry, honesty and reverence for Holy things.*" Can we wonder, then, that with these characteristics he should succeed! Ought he not to succeed? History is full of Scotland. "The Tartan has been worn from the cottage of the peasant to the palace of the king." Sir William Wallace, "the uncrowned king of Scotland," will live in song and story "till time shall be no more." Yes, for long years "the hero of Cambus Kenneth" has slept the sleep that knows no waking, but memory *never* dies, glorious deeds live forever, tarnished by no time, each decade as it slips away leaves its mark upon the heroes' undimmed escutcheon, cuts a notch thereon to his memory and his "fame goes sounding down the ages."

In the Centennial address of the Hon. Mitchell King, delivered before the St. Andrew's Society in 1829, he recalls an incident which shows strongly the courage and fortitude of the Scotch. He says:

"I cannot on this occasion refrain from mentioning an anecdote illustrative of this character, told me by a friend, who was in Flanders at the time of the battles of Quartre Bras and Waterloo. Soon after these battles he conversed with a wounded soldier of one of the Scottish regiments which had suffered exceedingly at Quartre Bras, and had maintained themselves, during the protracted struggle of a terrible day, against repeated attacks by the elite of the French army in greatly superior numbers, led on by the intrepid Ney. Their successful resistance saved Brussels, and perhaps the British army. My friend asked this soldier why, when they found themselves overwhelmed by numbers, they had not retreated. "We were placed there," he replied, "to maintain the position, and we cou'd na rin." When the Persian commanded the Spartan to surrender his arms, was his answer—"come and



take them"—more heroic than this, "we cou'd na rin."? Well might Burns, in the pride of his own noble spirit, say of such a soldier :

"No cold, faint-hearted doubting tease him,  
Death comes, with fearless eye he sees him,  
Wi' bluidy hand a welcome gies him,  
And when he fa's,  
His latest draught of breathing lea's him  
In faint huzzas."

With these types of manhood before her the old Society has ever tried to live a life that will last for all time. The historian tells us that "This Society was established to do good and help the distressed, the needy were not sent away empty handed." To be in want "was the only qualification an individual required to be permitted to partake of its bounty." On St. Andrew's Day, 1732, upwards of £460 currency was distributed in charity.

Judge King in his address, above alluded to, says :

"In examining the earlier records of the Society, it is interesting, and sometimes curious, to read the petitions and see the various applications made to them. If a poor man had been oppressed by a rich neighbor, if he had lost his little crop, or stood in need of necessaries for his family; he applied to the Saint Andrew's Society. If an indigent mechanic was disabled or could not find employment, he was relieved by this Society. If the widow of a stranger was distressed, or wished to return with her children to her native country, she was assisted by this Society. If the infirmities of age had rendered a man unable to work, and he was reduced to want, his wants were supplied by this Society. One tells them his neighbors have trespassed on his lands, and that he has been harassed and ruined by law suits. Another says that after he had made a good crop a part of it was destroyed by the bears, and the rest stolen by negroes. In 1747, the sister of a Scotch Baronet, on her third application to them for further relief, informs them that she believes the recent troubles in Scotland (the rebellion of 1745) had prevented her brother from sending her assistance. If a storm or hurricane devastated the country, if sickness reduced the poor to indigence, the sufferers resorted



to this Society. Few, very few applications ever seem to have been made to them in vain. The funds were not then allowed to accumulate to any considerable amount. They were distributed in acts of charity nearly as soon as they were collected. The Society did not hoard up their revenue with a view either to future wealth or to more extensive usefulness; they laid it out in doing immediate good, in relieving the afflicted, in purchasing the prayer of the poor and the blessing of Heaven."

Dr. Milligan, in his account of Carolina (in 1763,) remarks : "I must not forget to mention the St. Andrew's Club, which is chiefly composed of Scotchmen, but whose charitable donations are confined to no country." And as her charity was open-handed her roll of membership also was not restricted within national lines.

Although most of the original members were Scotchmen they placed their Society upon a broad and liberal foundation, declaring that "*Any man of honor and integrity, of what nation, degree or profession soever,*" was admissible to their Society, thus admitting the universal brotherhood of mankind. As far back as 1796, or soon afterwards, \$15,000 was raised by the members to found an institution for the education, clothing, and maintenance of poor and orphan children—and in 1798 an Act of incorporation was granted by the Legislature of South Carolina, permitting them to own land and to erect thereon a school house for the above purpose. Thus a "free school was organized for the children of indigent parents, ante dating by many years the free school system in South Carolina, which was not inaugurated until 1811."

We read in years gone by of curious customs that were then in vogue in the Society, one of which seems worth preserving. We are told that the members were fined at their anniversary meetings in a simple and childlike way that was quite unique, "the bachelors were blamed for remaining unmarried and living in single blessedness" and were made to pay for their obstinacy. "The married were fined because they had wives and ought to pay for that happiness." "Those who had children were fined because they had the wealth of a family, and



those who had none were fined," because, I suppose, they thought they ought to have some, and others were fined just for the fun. Under these circumstances, as might readily be imagined, the income was considerable. In South Carolina we glory in large families.

From the wreck of many years the Society has still been able to preserve the original rules engrossed and first signed by its members on November 30, 1730, and kept up by successive signatures until the revolutionary war. This original roll is now in the Society's archives and contains probably as large a collection of authentic autographs as can be found in any one ancient document in the United States. The roll is of parchment and is of inestimable value; it has lately been bound in book form to preserve it from the dust, and from the corroding waste of time, a monument for future generations.

On November 30, 1730, a code of rules or by-laws was adopted, and sealed with the seal of the Society, at Charlestown, in South Carolina. These rules were printed. "London : Printed by James Crokatt, Printer and Bookseller to the Society, at the Golden Key, next the Inner Temple Gate, in Fleet Street, 1731," with the names of all the original signers in November, 1730. The printer, the last on the list, designated himself *Bibliopola ad Societatem.*"

These rules remained unchanged until 1796—a period of sixty six years—when the new rules were adopted. "The Saint Andrew's Club, at Charlestown, in South Carolina" was then modified to read "The Saint Andrew's Society, of Charleston, in South Carolina."

The Legislature in 1798 passed an Act incorporating the Society for five years, and in 1804 extended the time for fourteen years, and finally in 1817 repealed the limitation in the Charter and granted them the right of perpetual incorporation, and also allowed them to hold property in perpetuity to the amount of \$80,000.

A relic that was greatly prized, but cannot now be found, was a President's mallet, made in 1810 from a block of wood taken from a large tree in old Tor-wood forest, known throughout the world as Wallace's oak. The handle was made in 1821



from a piece of cedar cut from the tree which overhung the tomb of Washington, a most striking combination—Wallace-Washington.

The Society has now in its possession the Secession gavel and the table and chairs that were used at the St. Andrew's Hall, when the Ordinance of Secession was passed there by the South Carolina Convention on December 20, 1860. This historic Hall was erected in 1815, and on St. Andrew's day of that year the Society for the first time dined in their new building. The plans of the Hall were drawn by Hugh Smith, an amateur architect and a member of the Society.

The lot in which the Hall stood was purchased in 1811, and was situated on the north side of Broad street, near King, next to the old Cathedral. This Hall besides being used for the meetings of the Society, was the home of the South Carolina Jockey Club, and was a favorite resort of the St. Cecilia Society.

"Agassiz and many eminent lecturers have made its walls resound with the learning of the ages."

His Excellency, James Monroe, President of the United States, on his Southern visit in 1817, made it his temporary residence, accompanied by Calhoun, and other distinguished men.

In 1825 it sheltered the brave and noble LaFayette, while in Charleston.

At a procession formed to receive LaFayette the St. Andrew's Society, as the oldest in the State, took precedence of the other societies.

On November 30, 1829, their Centennial anniversary was celebrated in their Hall with great ceremony, and solemnity, the orator of the day being the Hon. Mitchell King, (who afterwards became its President, and who has done so much to preserve its acts and traditions) who gave an account of the origin, objects and history of the Society, and to whom we are indebted for most of the data contained in this sketch.

The walls of the Hall were adorned by many striking portraits—among them :

A full-length admirable likeness of Her Majesty, Queen



Victoria, by that distinguished artist, Thomas Sully, presented by him to the Society. There were also portraits of the Presidents of the Society since the Revolution, whose occupancy of the chair has closed.

Gen. William Moultrie, copied by George W. Flagg, from an original by Charles Fraser.

Dr. Alexander Baron, by S. F. B. Morse.

Adam Tunno, by Shiels.

James Robertson, by Martin.

Mitchell King, by George W. Flagg.

And an excellent likeness of Dugald Stewart, copied by Sully, from a portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn, and presented to the Society by the late Dr. Philip Tidymen.

Some engravings of a high style of art have been given to the Society.

The "Storming of Seringapatam." Presented by Capt. Thomas Jersey.

Two engravings of the martyrdom of St. Andrew. Presented by Robert M. Allan.

Three views of the Battle of Chevy Chase.

The Entrance of Prince Charles Stuart into Edinburgh in 1745.

A view of Sir Walter Scott's Monument. Presented by Dr. Tidymen.

And an admirable model in copper, of the City of Edinburgh, with a corresponding explanatory chart. Presented by Dr. A. Hasell.

After nearly fifty years of usefulness this historic Hall was destroyed by fire (the great fire of Charleston) on the night of the 11th of December, 1861, with the furniture, &c.

The paintings, snuff mulls, Secession mallet and records were saved, but unfortunately most of the paintings were sent to Columbia for *safe keeping*, and were destroyed when Columbia was burnt in February, 1865. Only two paintings were saved. Both of them fine works of art, but unidentified.

After much research a picture of the Hall was found in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of May 5, 1860, page 362; a bound volume of the papers of that date being now on



file in the Charleston Library, a cut of the Hall is reproduced at the beginning of this article. The corner-stone of this famous building has been recently found, and bears the following inscription :

“A. D. 1814. 4TH JULY.

THE CORNER-STONE OF ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY HALL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

ALEX. BARON, M. D. PRES'T.,

ADAM TUNNO, V. P.”

The lot on which the Hall stood does not now belong to the Society. The meetings are held at the South Carolina Society's Hall on Meeting street.

The seal originally adopted was of silver, with a thistle under a crown engraved upon it, with the epigraph “*nemo me impune lacescit*,” and this is still the seal of the Society.

A large snuff mull, ornamented with cairngorms, mounted in silver, with several appendages, is believed to be cotemporary with the Society, and is still preserved.

There is also a magnificent cranium and horns of a ram transformed into a snuff mull, it has even now a quantity of old snuff in it. These are real curiosities, well worth seeing. On each anniversary the officers wore a St. Andrew's Cross, and these trophies were produced.

We give here a list of the original members, who formed the Society in 1729, or subscribed to the rules in 1730.

#### OFFICERS.

*Elected on St. Andrew's Day, 1730.*

ALEXANDER SKENE, *President.*

JOHN FRASER, *Vice President.*

JAMES CROKATT, *Treasurer.*

THOMAS GREEME, *Assistant.*

WALTER BURN, *Clerk.*



## MEMBERS.

John Atchison,	Alexander Vanderdussen,
William Clienland,	John Skene,
John Crokatt,	David Anderson,
James Berrie,	James Fyffe,
Daniel Crawford,	Alexander Stuart,
William Scott,	Robert Nisbit,
Philip Aytin,	John Haig,
George Dueat,	David Hunter,
John Moultrie,	George Sinclair,
Henry Curry,	Alexander Smith,
James Bullock,	James Hutchinson,
William Tennant,	Andrew Terney,
John Buchanan,	Duncan Campbell,
John McGilivray,	Rev. William Maxwell,
Mungo Welch,	Walter Dallas,
James McNabney,	John Clark,
William McKenzie,	William Gordon,
James Walker,	David McIver,
Peter Murray,	James Dickson,
William Williamson,	Charles Crockatt,
James Stuart,	John Smart,
Sir Alex. Cuming, Bart.	James Crockatt.

On the death of Mr. Skene in 1740 the Hon. James Abercrombie was elected President. The Hon. John Cleland succeeded him, and on his death in 1760 Dr. John Moultrie was elected to the Presidency. On the death of Dr. Moultrie in 1771, the Hon. John Stuart filled the office, and was President at the time of the Revolutionary War.

After the war, in 1787, the Society elected Gen. William Moultrie, President.

*Note.*—After the preparation of this article, Langdon Cheves, Esq., a member of the Society, suggested, that it would be interesting to ascertain, if possible, who were the officers of the Society previous to 1787, from which year the completed list of officers begins. From some researches he had made in that direction, and from notes (which were given for this article) obtained from an examination of the old files of the South Caro-



lina Gazette, he thought that a fuller examination would disclose valuable information. Acting on this suggestion, the papers were looked over with the following result;

The South Carolina Gazette had not come into being when the Society was organized.

## 1731.

We presume that this year the same officers were elected as in 1730, because we find in 1732 little or no change.

## 1732.

"Charles Town, December 9, 1732. S. C. Gazette, December 9, 1732. Saturday, November 30 last, being St. Andrew's Day, and the anniversary meeting of St. Andrew's Club, his Excellency the Governor, Robert Wright, Esq., Chief Justice, Capt James Floyd, Alex. Skene, Eleazer Allen, William Saxby, Esqrs., and about 40 other members residing in the Province met at the house of Mr. Henry Gignilliat, where a handsome entertainment of about 40 dishes was provided for supper. When, after reading the rules of the Society, the ten following gentlemen were proposed, voted and admitted as new members, viz: Capt Thomas Griffin, Com'dr. of H. M. Ship Shoreham, Mr. James Douglass, Lieut of s'd Ship, David Welshyuson, Esq., the Rev. M. Edward Dyson, and the Rev. Mr. Arch. Stobo, the Rev. Mr. John Witherspoon, Dr. Robert Smith, Mr. William Stobo, Mr. William Swinton, Mr. James Mitchie; and at the same evening the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing; Alexander Skene, Esq., President; Mr. John Fraser, Vice President; Mr. James Crokatt, Treasurer; Mr. James Graeme, Assistant; Mr. James Mitchie, Secretary.

N. B. The total subscriptions made to the Club since the 30th November, 1730, when the Club began, is now £700 currency, and the money given by them in charity is above £460, a good part of which charity is defrayed by the quarterly payment due by each member of 7s. 6p.

As the principal design of the Club is to assist all people in distress, of whatsoever nation or profession they be, it is not doubted their numbers and stock will continue to increase.



1733.

Papers missing. However, a number of new members then joined the Society.

1734.

These are to give notice to the members of St. Andrew's Club, that on Saturday, the 30th inst., (being St. Andrew's Day,) the anniversary meeting will be held at the house of Mr. James Kerr, Vintner, in Charlestown.

JAMES MITCHIE, Sec. (S. C. Gazette, November 23, 1734.)

1735.

Anniversary meeting at Mr Charles Shepheard's house.

JAMES MITCHIE, Sec. (S. C. Gazette, November 22, 1735.)

1736.

These are to give notice to the members of St. Andrew's Club, that on Tuesday, the 30th day of this inst., November, the Anniversary Meeting will be held at the house of Charles Shepheard, Vintner, in Charlestown.

By order of the Hon. Alex. Skene, Acting President.

MAURICE LEWIS, Secretary.

It's expected all Arrears due to the said Club will be then paid to James Crockatt, Treasurer.

1737.

List of Officers not given. From the roll we find that a number of new members joined this year.

1738.

Meeting held. Alexander Skene, President, Maurice Lewis, Secretary.

1739.

The last day of the month being the Anniversary Meeting of St. Andrew's Club, it is then proposed to revise and consider the first established rules of the said Club, and to add such as may be thought necessary for the further regulation of the Society.

It is therefore expected that every member thereof in this



Province will give attendance and come prepared for that purpose.

ALEX. SKENE, President.

S. C. Gazette, November 17, 1739.

N. B.—The Club will be held as usual at Mr. Charles Shephard's.

1740.

Alexander Skene, Esq., President. Alexander Murray,  
Sec and Treas.

1741.

James Abercromby, Esq., President. Alexander Murray,  
Secretary.

1742.

A notice for Anniversary Meeting signed by Alexander  
Murray, Secretary.

1743.

A notice for Anniversary meeting signed by Alexander  
Murray, Clerk.

1744.

A notice for Anniversary Meeting signed by John Fraser,  
Treasurer.

1745.

Notice signed by John Rattray, Secretary.

1746.

Do not find published notices of Meetings.

1747.

Hon. John Cleland, President. John Rattray, Secretary,

1748.

No record published.

1749—1750—51.

Notice of Meetings. David Deas, Clerk.



1752.

Notice of Meeting. John Stuart, Clerk.

From 1753 to 1763 we do not find published notices of Meetings. Probably the publication of the Meetings was abandoned; for we find a large number of new members joining the Society.

1763.

Notice of Anniversary Meeting at house of Mr. Robert Dillon. James Grindly, Clerk. From 1764-1774 we do not find notices published, but we see from the list of members large additions made to the Society.

1774.

St. Andrew's Day—Club to meet at 10 o'clock at Mr. Rámadje's in Charles Town to celebrate the 46th Anniversary of the Society. By order of the President.

JAMES BRISBANE, Clerk. (S. C. Gazette, Nov. 11, 1774.)

1775.

Notice of Anniversary Meeting to elect Officers, &c. Not signed by any one.

During the Revolutionary War there seems not to have been any notice of Meetings published. Occasional Meetings took place however. In 1780 and 1781 large additions were made to the Society.

1787.

The members of the Old St. Andrew's Club in Charleston, and those who wish to become members of the same are requested to give in their names at the Bar of William's Coffee House.—Columbian Herald, November 19, 1787.

“Hon Alex. Skene, John Cleland, James Crokatt, James Graeme, James Mitchie and John Stuart were members of the City Council; James Abercrombie, Attorney General; William Stinson, Chief Justice; Maurice Lewis, Judge of Admiralty.”



**Officers of the Society.**

SINCE ITS REVIVAL AFTER THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, ELECTED

AS FOLLOWS;

1787-89.

Gen. William Moultrie, President. George Roupell, Vice-President.  
Charles Johnston, Treasurer. John Troup, Assistant Treasurer.  
John Moncrieffe, Secretary.

1789.

Gen. William Moultrie, President. John Troup, Vice-President.  
Adam Tunno, Treasurer. Robert Harvey, Secretary.

1790-94.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. John Troup, Vice-President.  
Adam Tunno, Treasurer. Robert Harvey, Secretary.

1794.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. John Troup, Vice-President.  
Adam Tunno, Treasurer. John Moncrieffe, Asst. Treasurer.  
Edwin Gairdner. Secretary.

1795.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. Alex. Chisolm, Vice-President.  
Adam Tunno, Treasurer. John Moncrieffe, Asst. Treasurer.  
Alex Shirras, Secretary.

1796-1802.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. Alex. Chisolm, Vice-President.  
Adam Tunno, Treasurer. Edwin Gairdner, Secretary.  
Dr. G. Buist, Chaplain.

1802.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. Alex Chisolm, Vice-President.  
Adam Tunno, Treasurer. A. McLach'an, Secretary.  
Dr. G. Buist, Chaplain.

1803-1808.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. Adam Tunno, Vice-President.  
Wm. Allan, Treasurer. Wm. Smith, Secretary.  
Dr. G. Buist, Chaplain.

1808-1810.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. Adam Tunno, Vice-President.  
Wm. Allan, Treasurer. James Blair, Secretary.



1810.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. Adam Tunno, Vice-President.  
 Wm. Allan, Treasurer. James Blair, Secretary.  
 Dr. John Buchan, Chaplain.

1811-13.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. Adam Tunno, Vice-President.  
 Wm. Allan, Treasurer. John Duffus, Secretary.

1813.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. Adam Tunno, Vice-President.  
 Wm. Allan, Treasurer. Benj. Leese, Secretary.

1814-16.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. Adam Tunno, Vice-President.  
 Wm. Birnie, Treasurer. A. McLachlan, Secretary.

1816-19.

Dr. Alexander Baron, President. Adam Tunno, 1st Vice-President  
 David Haig, 2nd Vice-President. Wm. Birnie, Treasurer.  
 A. McLachlan, Secretary.

1819-22.

Adam Tunno, President. David Haig, 1st Vice-President.  
 Wm. Allan, 2nd Vice-President. Wm. Birnie, Treasurer.  
 Dunbar Paul, Secretary.

1822-25.

Adam Tunno, President. David Haig, 1st Vice-President.  
 Wm. Allan, 2nd Vice-President. Wm. Smith, Treasurer.  
 Dunbar Paul, Secretary.

1825-27.

Adam Tunno, President. David Haig, 1st Vice-President.  
 Wm. Allan, 2nd Vice-President. Dunbar Paul, Secretary.  
 Wm. Smith, Treasurer. Rev. Arthur Buist, Chaplain.

1827.

Adam Tunno, President. David Haig, 1st Vice-President.  
 Wm. Birnie, 2nd Vice-President. Dunbar Paul, Secretary.  
 Wm. Smith, Treasurer. Rev. Arthur Buist, Chaplain.

1828 to Nov. 30, 1832.

Adam Tunno, President. David Haig, 1st Vice-President.  
 Wm. Birnie, 2nd Vice-President. Alex. Gordan, Secretary.  
 Wm. Smith, Treasurer. Rev. Arthur Buist, Chaplain.

1832.

The same, until April 30th, when Mitchell King was elected First Vice-President  
 in room of David Haig, deceased.



1833-35.

Mitchell King, President.      Wm. Birnie, 1st Vice-President.  
Campbell Douglas, 2nd Vice-Prest. Alex. Gordon, Treasurer.  
George Brown, Secretary.

1835-38.

James Robertson, President.      Campbell Douglas, 1st Vice-Prest.  
Neill McNeill, 2nd Vice-Prest.      Alex. Gordon, Treasurer.  
George Brown, Secretary,

1838.

James Robertson, President.      Campbell Douglas, 1st Vice-Prest.  
Neill McNeill, 2nd Vice-Prest.      Alex. Gordon, Treasurer.  
W. S. Dewar, Secretary.

1839-41.

James Robertson, President.      Campbell Douglas, 1st Vice-Prest.  
Neill McNeill, 2nd Vice-Prest.      Alex. Gordon, Treasurer.  
Samuel Cruikshanks, Secretary.

1841.

James Robertson, President.      C. Douglas, 1st Vice-President.  
A. McDowall, 2nd Vice-President      A. Gordon, Treasurer.  
A. F. Wilmans, Secretary.

1842.

James Robertson, President.      A. McDowall, 1st Vice-President.  
George Brown, 2nd Vice-Prest.      A. Gordon, Treasurer.  
A. F. Wilmans, Secretary.

1843.

James Robertson, President.      A. McDowall, 1st Vice-President.  
George Brown, 2nd Vice-Prest.      A. Gordon, Treasurer.  
W. Y. Leitch, Secretary.

1844.

James Robertson, President.      Andrew McDowall, 1st Vice-Prest.  
George Brown, 2nd Vice-Prest.      Alex. Gordon, Treas and Sect'y.

1845-47.

James Robertson, President.      Andrew McDowall, 1st Vice-Prest.  
George Brown, 2nd Vice-Prest.      Campbell Douglass, Treasurer.  
Alex. Gordon, Secretary

1847-50.

Andrew McDowall, President.      George Brown, 1st Vice-Prest.  
James McLeish, 2nd Vice-Prest.      Campbell Douglas, Treasurer.  
Alex. Gordon, Secretary



1850.

Andrew McDowall, President.      George Brown, 1st Vice-Prest.  
 James McLeish, 2nd Vice-Prest.      Campbell Douglas, Treasurer.  
 John McKenzie, Secretary.

1851-54.

Andrew McDowall, President.      Robert Mure, 1st Vice-Prest.  
 A. F. Wilmans, 2d Vice-Prest.      John McKenzie, Treas. and Secty.

1854-56.

Andrew McDowall, President.      Robert Mure, 1st Vice-Prest.  
 A. F. Wilmans, 2nd Vice-Prest.      John McKenzie, Treasurer.  
 Douglas Nisbet, Secretary.

1856-59.

Andrew McDowall, President.      Robert Mure, 1st Vice-President.  
 A. F. Wilmans, 2nd Vice-Prest.      John McKenzie, Treasurer.  
 David Morton, Secretary.

1859.

Robert Mure, President.      Alex. Gordon, 1st Vice-President.  
 A. F. Wilmans, 2nd Vice-Prest.      John McKenzie, Treasurer.  
 A. R. Young, Secretary.

1860.

Robert Mure, President.      Alex. Gordon, 1st Vice-President.  
 A. F. Wilmans, 2nd Vice-Prest.      John McKenzie, Treasurer.  
 Allan Macaulay, Secretary.

1861-65.

Robert Mure, President.      A. Gordon, 1st Vice-President.  
 A. F. Wilmans, 2nd Vice Prest.      Douglas Nisbet, Treasurer.  
 William Paul, Secretary.

1865-67.

Robert Mure, President.      Thomas J. Kerr, 1st Vice-Prest.  
 A. Cameron, 2nd Vice-President.      Douglas Nisbet, Treasurer.  
 William Paul, Secretary.

1867.

Robert Mure. President.      Thomas J. Kerr, 1st Vice-Prest.  
 Douglas Nisbet, 2nd Vice-Prest.      John R. Moffatt, Treasurer.  
 William Paul, Secretary.

1868.

Robert Mure, President.      Thomas J. Kerr, 1st Vice-Prest.  
 Douglas Nisbet, 2nd Vice-Prest.      Campbell Douglas, Treasurer.  
 William Paul, Secretary.



1869-71.

Robert Mure, President. Thomas J. Kerr, 1st Vice-Prest.  
Douglas Nisbet, 2nd Vice.Prest. Campbell Douglas, Treasurer.  
Robert M. Gordan, Seeretary.

1871-74.

W. G. DeSaussure, President. Douglas Nisbet, 1st Vice-Prest.  
Saml. C. Black, 2nd Vice-Prest. Campbell Douglass, Treasurer.  
Robert M. Gordon, Secretary.

1874.

There was no election of officers November 30, 1874, except Treasurer. On 22nd December, 1874, all the officers resigned.

1875-78.

W. G. DeSaussure, President. Saml. C. Black, 1st Vice-Prest.  
Robt. D. Mure, 2nd Vice-Prest. Douglas Nisbet, Treasurer.  
Dr. H. W. DeSaussure, Secretary.

1877.

Same officers, with the exception of Treasurer, who had died. R. B. Dowie acting Treasurer.

1878-86.

W. G. DeSaussure, President. Robt. D. Mure, 1st Vice President.  
W. I. Middleton, 2nd Vice-Prest. R. B. Dowie, Treasurer.  
H. W. DeSaussure, Secretary.

Same officers, except W. J. Middleton, resigned in 1883.

1886-89.

James Allan, President. A. S. Johnston, 1st Vice-President.  
John Paul, 2nd Vice-President. R. B. Dowie, Treasurer.  
Dr. H. W. DeSaussure, Secretary.

1889-91.

James Allan, President. A. S. Johnston, 1st Vice-President.  
Alex. W. Marshall, 2nd Vice.Prest. R. B. Dowie, Treasurer.  
Dr. H. W. DeSaussure, Secretary.

1891-93.

A. S. Johnston, President. Alex. W. Marshall, 1st Vice-Prest.  
Dr. H. W. DeSaussure, 2d Vice-Prest. R. B. Dowie, Treasurer.  
J. Alex. Gordon, Secretary.

1893.

Alexander W. Marshall, President. H. W. DeSaussure, M. D. 1st V. Pres.  
F. G. Latham, 2d Vice-President. Robert B. Dowie, Treasurer.  
J. Alexander Gordon, Secretary.



1894-1895.

Alex. W. Marshall, President. H. W. DeSaussure, M. D. 1st V. Prest.  
F. G. Lathain, 2nd Vice-President. Robert B. Dowie, Treasurer.  
J. Alexander Gordon, Secretary. Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.Chaplain.

And thus this historic and valued Society spans over a century and a half of existence.

The mere calling of the roll makes the blood tingle in our veins, and pictures of the past and present loom up before us.

We see hallowed names written high on fame's immortal pages—the warrior, the statesman, the legal light, the healer of the ills that flesh is heir to, the comforter at the bedside, when the angel of death hovers near, the man of business, the honorably titled, and the laborer in all the fields of life. A mighty galaxy of men.

If out of the shades of the past, where all do sleep so peacefully, their life work ended, with the "well done, thou good and faithful servant" inscribed to their memory, might we be permitted for a moment to stand at the grave of one, and recall to life, with bowed head and abated breath, him, who, in the words of another, "has written his name on the brightest pages of the history of his country," whence "it will pass down with increasing lustre to the latest posterity, and while men love freedom and talk of Thermopylæ, and Marathon, and Bannockburn, the battle of Fort Moultrie will never be forgotten." Yes; Moultrie was not born to die, a hero among heroes, time hath no chains to bind him.

We would fail in our duty were we not to call to mind the names of two of our members, now long since dead, but whose offerings to mankind still remain with us, a perpetual remembrance of the generous hearts that prompted their noble gifts. McKenzie and Shirras.

*McKenzie*—Although we have been unsuccessful in our search to find what McKenzie's bequest to Charleston was, yet we must not permit his name to go down to oblivion, and particularly so when his gift has been so emphasized by our Society's historian, who, in his address above, so often alluded to, says: "The legacy of our McKenzie is believed to have been the first liberal donation given here to promote the cause of science and literature."



*Shirras.*—The Shirras Dispensary is known to us all. In 1810 Mr. Alexander Shirras, by will, left property in trust, to be used to assist the physicians of the city who worked among the poor, saying that it was his desire “to mitigate the sufferings of the distressed, ease the inhabitants and assist the medical gentlemen in their humane intentions.”

In 1813 City Council by ordinance honored the donation and the Shirras Dispensary was established. On the tablet now erected over the entrance of the new building in Society Street are these words: “Heal the sick—freely ye have received, freely give.” Who could wish a fairer crown? Many a tear has been wiped away, many a smiling face, with upturned eye, has called him blessed.

His remains lie in St. Michael’s Churchyard, and the inscription to his memory reads thus:

“Consecrated to Alexander Shirras, a native of Old Deer Aberdeen Shire, Scotland, and for thirty years a respectable merchant of this city, who died the 26th day of October, 1811, aged 58 years, with an improved mind and a benevolent heart, distinguished for integrity and punctuality, liberal to the unfortunate, charitable to the distressed, beneficent through life to all within the sphere of his influence. He acquired and retained the esteem and respect of all who knew him. Accumulated by his honorable industry an independent fortune, and at his death rendered his goodness permanent by bequeathing, among various generous donations, a considerable part of his well-earned wealth to found and endow *The Shirras Dispensary*. The munificent institution which he has established, the poor, the afflicted and the unhappy of future ages, who may enjoy the benefits of his bounty, shall perpetuate and bless his memory.”

The past is ended, the present is upon us.

The history of the Society shows that it has always been in the keeping of faithful, progressive and eminently worthy officers. And we note in passing that the Presidential chair is now filled by one whose untiring services are most valuable to its present members, the number and efficiency of whom have been lately greatly increased.



Old customs are being revived, games and amusements introduced, the social features advanced, the festive board, with a large family gathered around it, is the personification of life itself, and unity and happiness are the watchwords.

In our long life many vicissitudes have overtaken us, we have been "stormed at by shot and shell," again, swept by a liquid flame of fire that ran from river to river, destroying our Hall, and a large part of the city. In 1886 the very earth reeled to and fro, and seemed to be yawning beneath us, and ruin stalked around. In 1885, and particularly in 1893, the deafening roar of the tempest told of death and destruction in its wake, the raging winds heaving up the waters of the broad and turbulent ocean, as if to engulf us, Yet! "The eye of God shone through," and He that ruleth the tempest said, "Peace be still," and to-day *we stand*, with scars and wounds healed, with a steadily increasing membership, with funds sufficient to enable us to help some of the deserving poor among us, should we not be grateful and give thanks to the Giver of all good things?

Long may the old Society live and prosper, may her joy be perpetual!

"We'll take a cup o' kindness yet  
For Auld Lang Sync."



FRAGMENT  
OF A  
JOURNAL

REV. WILLIAM TENNENT

Describing his Journey, in 1775, to Upper South  
Carolina at the request of the

COUNCIL OF SAFETY,

To induce the Tories to sign an Association to sup-  
port the cause of the Colonists.

Printed for the City Year Book of 1894 from an authentic copy in the  
possession of

DR. WM. L. BROWN  
a descendant.



A FRAGMENT OF A JOURNAL KEPT BY THE REV. WILLIAM TENNENT, WHO WAS SENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH MR. DRAYTON, BY THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY TO THE UPPER COUNTRY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO INDUCE THE TORIES THERE, TO SIGN AN ASSOCIATION, NOT TO BEAR ARMS AGAINST, BUT FOR THE COUNTRY.

AUGUST 2D, 1775, at 6 A. M.—Set out with Mr. Drayton, in a chaise from Charleston, arrived at Mr. Henry Middleton's Plantation at Goose Creek in Company with the Rev. Mr. Ellington and reached Mr. Thomas Broughton's —— Miles, W. B. Met about forty Catawba Indians at the Quarter House on their way to town. 3d. Set out at 6 in the morning, dined at Martin's Tavern, and reached Capt. Flood's, thirty miles. The night spent no ways agreeably, owing to the noise of a maniac, occasionally there. 4th. Finding that matters were not in the best posture in this county, owing to the dissatisfaction of Mr. T——g, set out at half after five o'clock to breakfast with him. An opening for service seeming to present, we staid to dine and had such conversation as will probably change his opinion. Arrived at Col. T——'s at half-past 7 in the evening. Yesterday we had to exchange a horse, which turns out to be a very good one, though poor in flesh, performs well. The Colonel not at home, but his absence softened by an agreeable family. I had a sick and sleepless night, owing to some green corn eat at Mr. G——'s. 5th. Set out a little after 6, and by the help of Mr. Thompson's good pair of horses, passed over sixteen miles of the worst road I almost ever saw, owing to the steepness of the hills, and the gullies made by yesterday's shower of rain. Dined at Mr. Patrick's, a man of property among the Dutch, and afterwards rode with him seven miles. Arrived at Col. Chestnut's paymaster and there found Col. ——, with sundry officers of the regiment. Among others was agreeably surprised to find Dr. Charlton, from Philadelphia, a lieutenant, among them. We were soon introduced to Messrs. Dunn & Booth, two lawyers sent from



North Carolina, prisoners, for having been busy in stirring up there in opposition to the Continent. They appear sensible and plausible men. After making known our errand to the Commanding Officer, we consulted with him and concluded to send the prisoners by a detachment to Charleston to the general committee informing them of the time of the Congress in North Carolina, to disband the Rangers for a few days, to take off the fears of the people. Sunday, August 6th. Preached in Camp at Col.——— in the evening. Finding some disaffected among the soldiers Mr. Drayton harrangued them and was followed by myself until all seemed well satisfied, and we returned to Mr. Chestnut's 2 miles. About midnight were alarmed by an officer from the Camp, who informed us, that they had mutined and were determined to go off in the morning, we agreed to let matters rest until they ordered the Companies to come to us.

Monday, 7th. Discovered that the Mutiny arose from some words dropped by some officers concerning their pay and duty. We dealt plainly with the Corps of Officers, and addressed the men at the head of the Regiment in such a manner as that they all went away happy. Slept badly this night.

Tuesday 8th. Spent the morning in preparing matters, to get people together in different parts of the district, crossed Congaree River and rode 5 miles to an election for the Congress, when they refused to proceed, unless we should enlighten them. We found the persons had come a great way to oppose the election. Harrangued the meeting in turns, until every man was convinced, and the greatest opposer signed the Association and begged pardon for the words he had spoken to the people. Returned and found that Major Mason had come. N. B. This morning about 11 o'clock sent off Lieutenant Dutargue with the prisoners to Charleston, charged with our despatches.

Wednesday 9th. Left here about 7, met a Company of Militia and harrangued them. They signed the Association and generally promised to meet Mr. Drayton in the Fork. After the Meeting I gained over in private the most



obstinate. Mr. Kershaw now came to us. Major James Mason came through from 96, and gave many melancholy accounts. Having agreed upon our route, we separated and I rode four miles to Mr. Beard's on the Bank of the Saluda, a romantic situation. Col. Richardson accompanies me.

Thursday August 10th. Crossed Saluda River early in the morning and traversed the Fork, in that place about 4 miles wide, and at the Ford called Fuss' Ford on Broad River met our Guide. The Ford is very shallow at present, and presents a strange, rocky prospect. Crossed at an old Dutchman's who was said to have influence over many. There met with some disaffected men, who became converts by proper arguments, and to confirm them that the new bills were good gave them gold for them. Reached Capt. Woodward's of the Rangers after Sun Down, an honest man who informed that his company had universally signed. Slept badly after riding thirty miles. Riding on horseback fatigues me much.

Friday, August 11th. Preached this day according to appointment at Jackson's Creek Meeting House, where we met a pretty large congregation. After sermon harangued the meeting an hour on the state of the country. Some of the most sensible were the most refractory I had met with, obstinately fixed against the proceedings of the colony. After much pains brought over the chiefs, and from the greatest confusion brought all Capt. ——'s company cheerfully to subscribe the Association. After a fatiguing but successful day rode 5 miles to Mr. Allison's on our way to Rocky Creek. He seems an active and prudent member of Congress, as well as a sensible magistrate.

Saturday, August 12th, Detained by shoeing our horse until afternoon. We spent our time in writing and sending despatches. Finding that a part of Col. Neal's regiment lay contiguous to Mr. Sim's Tavern on Sandy River, we determined on a meeting next day, and sent letters to Captains Martin and Richard Sadler, as also to Mr. Simpson all on Fishing Creek, to meet us at the above place and despatched an express to them 50 miles. Rode



this evening in the rain 12 miles to Mr. Donald's on Rocky Creek.

Sunday, August 13th. Travelled 5 miles to Rocky Creek Meeting House and met some hundreds of the inhabitants. Preached on Mark 4 and 20 and after Sermon making an apology for the necessity of treating on the subject of my Mission on the Lord's Day. Harrangued at large, was supported by Col. Richardson. The heat almost melted me, but had the pleasure to see all the people eagerly sign the Association, fully convinced of the necessity of it. Rode 10 miles in the evening through the rain to Captain ——. If we can stand this we need fear nothing, but the inclemency of the skies was not to be compared to the fury of the inhabitants of the Bed. After a sleepless and wet night, I was shocked by the blood and slaughter of my calicoed shirt and sheets in the morning.

Monday, August 14th. The morning being rainy we spent the time in laying the foundation for a Company of Volunteer Rangers to serve on horse wrote a solemn agreement and a recommendation to the District in favor of it. Robert Allison, Esq., undertook to enlist and swear an hundred men to be ready at a moment's warning and to be at the command of the Council of Safety. Enlisted three more Volunteer Companies, at which the ministerial heroes were much chagrined, but there was no recall. Spent the remainder of the day and evening in rallying and desultory talk with a collection of the most staunch of Fletchall's friends. (The Pamphlet sent up by the Governor has done much damage here. It is at present their Gospel. It seems as though nothing could be done here, as they have industriously taught the people that no man from Charleston can speak the truth and that all the papers are full of lies.) Some angry discourse between Brown and Drayton sent us to bed.

Friday, 19th. Capt. Polk now came. We find that he has laid under some mistake as to his duty. He accompanied me and the Revd. Mr. Alexander to a Meeting, found the people just parting, called them together and harrangued them an hour. One of Fletchall's Captains and many of his men seem



convinced and cry out upon the lies that have been told them and are ready to sign the Association. Rode to Mr. Alexander's and in the way crossed Talbot's Ferry on Broad River 20 miles above the Fishdam Ford, am now but 23 miles from Sim's Tavern, when I saw the 4 Companies. Have rode today about 23 miles.

SATURDAY, 20TH.—Wrote a letter to Mrs. Tennent and one upon an important subject to the Council of Safety, and set off at half after eight for King Creek, to a muster of Captain Robert McAfeis's Company. After a hard and rough ride of twenty miles, in which crossed King Creek at a beautiful rocky ford, found about one hundred people assembled, among whom were some of the most obstinate opposers of the Congress, spoke to the people at large on the state of America. They seemed much affected towards the close, but afterwards aided by two gainsaying Baptist preachers, they all refused to sign the Association but ten. After their refusal, which proceeded from the grossest ignorance and prejudice, spoke again to their heads, who, upon reviewing the charge, seemed quite softened, and only asked a little time. They proposed to obtain some powder to defend themselves from the Indians, who were troublesome, told them it was impossible, knew they would not use it properly, told them as soon as they would associate and let me know it, we would try to do something for them. This, I hope, will have its influence. Parted and crossed the end of King's Mountain about dusk and rode fifteen miles to Col. Polk on —— where we arrived at half after eight, having travelled in all thirty-eight miles. This has been a hard day's work.,

SUNDAY, 21ST AUGUST.—Went five miles to Beersheba Meeting House, found assembled a large body of people, indeed. Preached from Romans 5-5, afterwards spoke largely upon the public affairs. The people seemed entirely satisfied, and signed the Association almost universally. This I hope will bring over Col. ——'s Regiment, *let his intentions be what they will.* Travelled ten miles, being much fatigued, to Captain Beers' on Bullock Creek; lodged there, rested badly, although most kindly entertained.



MONDAY, 22nd.—Gave Mr. Beers a form of enlistment for Volunteer Rangers. Wrote to Col. Polk in Mecklenburg and to Charleston. Set out and rode thirteen miles (crossing Broad River at Smith's Ford) to a Meeting House at Mr. Alexander's on Thicketty, where I found him preaching to a crowd of people assembled to meet me. When he had done, I mounted the pulpit and spoke near two hours. There were present some of the most heated of Major Robinson's friends, his wife and others, two Captains, viz: Stern and Coleman. The people seemed convinced, and after writing an Association from memory, refreshed myself and drank out of a cow bell. They signed the Association and retired, seeming contented. Captain Stern invited me home. Find that he is entirely taken off from a most horrid scheme carrying on here.

TUESDAY, 23RD AUGUST.—In conversation with Captain Stern, he seems fully convinced and ready to sign the Association. After affectionate assurances, parted, and rode three miles to Godelock's, where met with Messrs. Muchels and Addison. After some conversation, rode to Captain Coleman's, found him halting, with what he had heard yesterday, took pains and convinced him of the ruin of the Boston Charter, and left him in a fair way. Went to Captain Plumers for lodging, found him a strong friend of Col. —, honest and open, reasoned with him, and before bed-time fully convinced him of the justice of our cause and engaged him to a muster seventeen miles.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH.—Went eighteen miles to the general muster at Mr. Ford's at Enoree. We found that the Captains had dissuaded their people from coming and met only about two hundred and seventy men. The gang of leaders were there, all double armed with pistols. Mr. Drayton began to harrangue them and was answered in a most scurrillous manner by Kirkland, when Mr. Drayton interrupted him and a terrible riot seemed on the point of happening. This seems to have been preconcerted, but the disgust against Kirkland appearing so universal and people pressing on, the matter was quashed. I replied to Kirkland and went at large into the argument, had a most solemn and impressive discourse of an



hour and quarter. Kirkland remained, but the people mostly retired and left only a small circle. He was left by Brown to a smaller still, who read the pamphlet and dilated on it. In the meantime those who remained began to sign the Association and the greater number appeared convinced, even those that did not sign. Many seemed very spirited in the cause of America, but a dark design appears to sit upon the brow of the Leaders and the Party. The boldness with which we spoke seemed to dampen their spirits and the people are of the opinion that the opposition will weaken fast. Mr. Drayton and I having been long apart, now agreed upon our route and proceedings, and set out to-morrow towards Ninety-six. Parted from Mr. Drayton, who went to visit a fall of water and on his return is to meet a large Company at a horse race, to-morrow at Duncan's Creek. Fорded Enoree River and rode 20 miles. Met with several hard showers and directed by Mr. John Downee, a Magistrate, arrived in the evening at Mr. James Williams, one of the Committee, an honest and liberal man, who lives in the midst of Cunningham's Company. Was kindly received and better entertained since I left the Congarees. Met with the Rev. James Cresswell, Minister of Ninety-Six, and this place. Met with the greater part of Mr. Robert Cunningham's Company and two of his Officers in a large congregation at the Meeting House, one mile and a half from Mr. William's on Little River. Preached to a large and concerned audience. After a short intermission, spoke two hours and a half upon the subject of my Mission to the most fixed People that I have ever yet seen. This is the centre of the opposition in this Regiment. Therefore, finding that I had catched the attention of the sober and judicious, I spared no pains to convince them, and at the close made a solemn proposal to them to send some men (whom they could trust) to me at Charleston, promised them safe conduct, and that they should be fully satisfied by all the original papers. I conjured them by all that was sacred that they would not give themselves up to be the dupes of ministerial artifice, or the instruments of opposition and slavery, and by God's help so touched their minds, that the greater part of them clustered



around me afterwards and wanted to hear more. Many of them seemed much shocked, some declared themselves convinced, others went away silent, a few very angry. C——'s Lieutenant and Ensign seemed worthy men, they came home with me, and appeared much moved with some papers which were read. In short, it would seem that the force of violence is broke here. Appointed a sermon for Mr. Hart in this place next Tuesday, which hope will fix the matter. Mr. Drayton joined us in the evening with Major Terry.

This day contented ourselves with going to the Rev. Mr. James Cresswell's, only 7 miles, spent the evening pleasantly with the good people and young Mr. Taylor from Virginia, who seemed much engaged in the cause that he got the promise of a commission if nothing prevent.

Went 8 miles to Ninety-Six, put up at Mr. More's. In our way crossed Saluda at Mr. Cresswell's Ferry and Wilson's Creek at Pearson's Mill. The fresh was so high, as that we were obliged to put the chaise into a flat and crossed the Mill Pond, had a considerable Meeting. Preached from Neh. 2-3rd. Mr. Drayton harrangued them and was followed by me. The Audience appeared fully convinced, and as I learned there remained not one who had not subscribed before that did not subscribe now. Met with messengers from Long Cane, who came to solicit us to go thither, agreed with them on Meetings in different parts of the District. Were alarmed in the night by a messenger to inform us that the wife of Major James Mason was drowned in crossing Wilson's Creek on her return from Sermon.

Major Williamson met us in the morning, and after proper agreements, parted. Mr. Drayton for Augusta, Mr. Tennent to cross Saluda, on his way to a Meeting at Captain James Lindsay's in the worst part of Fletchall's Regiment. Intended for Patrick Cunningham's, but was stopped by the rain. Lodged at Mr. Cresswell's, attempted once more to Lindley's, but only reached James Pollard's, a worthy Virginian lately settled here. The waters are too high to pass, and are rising constantly. With great reluctance, I am compelled to disappoint a congregation. That a day might not be lost, concluded



to go to little River Meeting House, where Mr. Hart had appointed a Sermon. With some difficulty got thither, heard a good Sermon, concluded with touch of the times, and now think it providential that we came here, as some opposers had collected, who would have brow beat Mr. Hart. Took the Storm upon myself and did some good. Returned to James Williams, there wrote letters and lodged, having rode this day about 18 miles. Mr. Williams was so kind as to offer me his saddle horse, that mine might stay and recruit with him. Left there early in the morning and halted at the Rev. Mr. Cresswell's, crossed Saluda and rode to dinner with Major Terry, having swain our horses at two Creeks, with much danger at one of them of losing our horses. Conversed plainly with the Major, and have reason to think, he is firm in the cause of America. He is now become Captain of a Volunteer Company. He accompanied me in the afternoon and evening on my way, was benighted, and was obliged to put up at one Wilson's, having rode 36 miles, part in the rain. Slept upon a broken clay floor, all wet, the wind and damp blowing in upon me. Passed a bad night.

Went to a meeting appointed last week in the Long Cane Creek in Boonsborough at one of Mr. Harris's preaching sheds. Preached and in the midst of the sermon, had the pleasure to see Mr. Hart arrive. After sermon spoke as usual on the subject of my Mission, was seconded by Mr. Harris and Mr. Salvador to good effect. Returned to Mr. Reed's, the congregation was solemn and effected. Mr. Calhoun and other gentlemen returned with me and spent the evening on the subjects fit for the times.

Passed 12 miles this day. Slept at Mr. Reed's. Finding the necessity of ammunition in this place great, and several Volunteer Companies formed, engaged Capt. Reed to send down. Wrote to the Council of Safety and gave the necessary orders. Met with a certain Mr. Ross, who had been greatly disaffected. He confessed he was convinced yesterday, and the greater part of Captain's Smith's Company also, who he believed would join us. He proposed an Association for them on oath, but somewhat different from ours. A thing I



could not agree to. I find the people here agreeing fast and ready to obey commands. Set off with Mr. Harris for his house, passed by Mr. Bowie's, crossed Little River. The land here appears extremely fine, arrived at our Quarters at Sundown 16 miles. Found good Mrs. Harris down with the ague, as more or less of every family seems to be in this quarter. Could not help observing the difference between the health of this district and that between Broad and Catawba Rivers.

Studied a sermon in the morning and went and went—miles to Bull Town Meeting House, which is about 15 miles to Bull Town Meeting House from the Indian Line. The Assembly was the most crowded that I have seen. Preached extempore with more ease and freedom than common. The people though mostly opposers, appeared very affectionate. Finding them willing to hear, I gave them a discourse upon the American dispute, of near three hours. I think I was more animated and demonstrative than usual. Its effect was very visible. The people holding a profound silence for more than a minute after I was done. A certain Justice Anderson, who formerly a friend to American freedom, but receiving the magic touch from the other side of the River, suddenly changed his note and by every artful effort and method, has since disaffected his acquaintance. This man arose and in a smooth and plausible way objected to the Association. I answered him with as much clearness as I was able. The people seemed satisfied and many of those who had signed Fletchalls Association, now subscribed ours. This day, it is hoped, has put an end to the strength of discord in this Regiment. Returned to Mr. Harris, took there an affidavit, and receiving by express a message from Mr. Drayton, resolved to disappoint the Meeting to-morrow, and to lodge this night at Patrick Calhoun's, Esq., 10 miles distant, accompanied him home, having rode this day 18 or 20 miles. Wrote dispatches for my horses to meet me at Augusta, and had a restless night.

Started early in the morning and by half after eight was at Fort Charlotte, having missed our way and rode not less than 15 miles. The rains of last night have made the streams swell



greatly. Crossed Little River in a most romantic place at Hutchinson's Mills. This country affords the greatest number of fine falls for mills than I have ever seen. The soil is rich, and the best foundation seems to be laid by nature for manufacturers that can be conceived. Here is stone sufficient for all the purposes of building and yet the ploughing of the land is not much impeded by them.

Being very wet when I reached the Fort, had a good fire kindled, washed my feet with rum, and took every precaution to avoid a cold. Surveyed the Fortification, Magazine, Stores, Ordinances and barracks and find that this place, though much out of repair, is still capable of good defence. It is a large square with good bastions at each corner, so constructed as to be able to work 16 cannon. The wall is of stone about 10 feet in height, with loop holes to fight musketry. The platforms have not been made as yet but are soon to be finished. The barracks are able to lodge 200 men. The Officers' building, the Armory and its offices are not despicable. It has a good well within and its gate is of strong plank. In short I consider this Post as very commanding, and of the last importance in the present cause. Gave orders therefore for completing its repair, mounting the guns, disposing of the ammunition, &c., &c. Sent for Capt. Whitfield and consulted him about cutting away his corn, ordered the horses to be sent out of the way of danger, reviewed the soldiers and the militia, discoursed with them on the goodness of their cause. After proper exhortations, which they seemed to take very kindly, prayed with them and took my leave, accompanied by Lieut. Cowan to his house 8 miles on the same side of the River. Anxiety of mind on account of the madness of the opponents of Liberty, robbed me of sleep until the break of day. Arose with the early dawn and took a guide and crossed Savannah River at Cowan's Ferry. The River swelling much by the rains, was on the Georgia side before sunrise. Rode hard and crossed a wood to avoid a place, where an ambuscade was suspected, crossed Little River with great difficulty. My guide falling with his horse into the rapid current, lost his saddle and was in some danger. Fording the



Rivers and some showers wet me exceedingly, which with an empty stomach, made me feel badly before we reached the Inn. It was nearly 10 o'clock before we broke our fast. Met with one of the King's men as they are absurdly called, from whom I learned that they expected a Meeting on Wednesday, of all their comrades on the banks of the Savannah, about 20 miles above Augusta, from which and sundry circumstances it appears that they mean some stroke. Arrived at Mr. Rug's at Augusta at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour's sun, having rode 47 miles, some say 55, left the horses there and crossed the River at Capt. Hammond's. Found his house forted in, and a large body of Militia there ready to move with Mr. Drayton. This is one of the most lofty and fine situations I have seen since I came to this Colony. The River lies beneath him and a sounding fall before his door. Navigation is clear to this place, and with £1,000 sterling, I would undertake to clear it near 100 miles further up. Consulted with Mr. Drayton, and found on a discovery of the intention of Kirkland and the others to embody on Wednesday and go upon some enterprise, he had ordered the Regiment of horse to march and the Militia, in all, to the amount of one thousand effective men. We agreed upon the necessary movements and I consented to make the best of my way to Charleston to lay a state of the whole matter before the Council of Safety. The two hundred men, that are now here are the quota that Georgia sends under our commanding officer. Slept at Hammond's.

My chaise and horses not yet come from Ninety-Six, begin to fear some accident. Spent the day with Mr. Drayton at Mr. Hammonds', crossed in the evening to Augusta to the house of Mrs. Barnet, the relict of Col. Barnet, deceased, was genteelly received and treated by Mr. Goodion; distance from Mr. Hammond's, 4 miles.

Wrote letters and rode to Mr. John Walters to dine; on the way, the horse taking fright, ran away with Mr. George Walton and myself, but Providence so ordered, that the road being fine, after we had been carried with the greatest rapidity and danger near a mile and a half, the horse was stopped.



After dinner, as we were about to return to Augusta, another horse being in the chaise, we had not proceeded forty steps before he took fright also, and ran off with great violence ; the rein breaking we could not direct him, and the wheel soon taking a log we were thrown out and the chaise broken in pieces. Through God's goodness I received only a small hurt on my hip. Mr. Walton was so bruised that I thought it best to bleed him and put him to bed. I then accepted a sole chair and went to Augusta ; rode this day 18 miles only. My chair not yet come, makes me conclude that some miscarriage has happened, and find it necessary to send an express to Ninety-Six. This evening our little detachment of 200 men marched about eight miles to Foxes Creek, having news that Major Williamson was on his way to 96, and Col. Thompson in full march with the Rangers and Militia to join them.

Wrote letters and despatched a negro man with the horses for Mr. Williams on the North of Saluda, with orders for my chaise and horses. Went 10 miles to new Savannah, where I had appointed a meeting of inhabitants in hopes to draw an audience out of Augusta from Mrs. Golphin's settlement and Beech Island. But most of the men having marched with Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Golphin being from home, I had but few. To these few I thought it worth while to speak largely, as there were three non-associationists among them. Dined and returned to Augusta, in all 20 miles. Was alarmed by intelligence that two of Mr. Drayton's men had been killed after a short march. Sent to inquire into the report but could not find the certainty. Another report came into town, that Kirkland with a large party, was about 25 miles up the river at a Ford, and intended to take advantage of the absence of the men to attack this place. Determining to make one in the defence of the town, went with speed to Wilson's Fort. They were greatly alarmed at our coming, and received us with guns all prepared. After finding their mistake we were admitted, and had not been there ten minutes before another rapping at the gates again alarmed the fortification, but in a minute was agreeably surprised to find that it was Mr. Taylor from Saluda, who, not being able to obtain any safe hand to bring my carriage, had trav-



eled at the least 48 miles to bring it to me, although he expected to be ambuscaded. He accordingly saw and conversed with some men, who seemed to be placed for that purpose, but they let him pass after calling him sundry times by my name.

I find this young gentleman possessed of much cool bravery and manly sense. He had missed the army on his way, by going the lower road. By a letter with him and by word of mouth, I received the joyful news of Gen. Gage's defeat, and of the recovery of Boston from the hands of the British Privates. The discourse he had with Cunningham confirms me in the belief of the extent of Lord William's conspiracy. After arranging matters and agreeing upon a signal, returned to Mrs. Barnett's Fort, and found they had loaded 13 muskets for service, and were preparing to repel an attack. Thank God I slept safely and soundly. Every valuable house in Augusta is surrounded by a strong wooden fortification, formed of three inch plank in deep grooves of upright posts, not less than 10 or 12 high. These forts are differently constructed, some have large strong pentagonal Flankers at each corner, in which from 20 to 40 men each may fight. The Flankers have two stories, and on the upper floor are mounted a number of three pounders. Others have demi-flankers projected from the middle of each side to answer the same purpose. These buildings serve in time of peace for Chair houses and other offices, but in war render the inhabitants secure in the midst of savages.

FRIDAY, 8th.—Contented myself with riding only 9 miles on my way to Charleston. Was accompanied by Mr. George Walton and Mr. Taylor. On our way met an express from Savannah, who brought letters to Mr. Walton from the Council of Safety, which I wish I had never seen. SATURDAY, 9th.—Set out about 8 o'clock, after many civilities, from Mr. John Walton, whose plantation is I think the finest I ever saw in the article of soil. Crossed Briar Creek in a flat, where it is not more than 35 yards wide. This shows the want of Public Spirit in this Colony. Five men would build a bridge over this stream in a fortnight. The Courthouse on this road is laughable. It is a building of



about 25 by 16 feet, a pen of logs covered with clapboards. Before it towers an oaken Liberty Pole with a tattered flag at its head. After riding 27 miles put up at Lambert's Tavern. This man had tried an experiment lately on three of his wagon horses ; it succeeded so well that the buzzards are hard at business. Had it happened one month sooner, or had he had the wit to know beforehand that three dead horses are capable of perfuming the air at more than a hundred yards distance, I should not have had the amusement I am like to have all this night, but every man is not an Apollo. I find it better to laugh than to be always snarling at the weakness of mankind. I must forget that this day, finding myself sleepy on the road, I took the liberty to stop my horses on the King's Highway and take a nap in the carriage. I hope his Majesty will not be persuaded to get an Act of Parliament passed to constitute this treason.

Sunday, 10th September, 1775. Having no opportunity for the worship of God in a country destitute of the least form of religion and no time to warn a meeting, and indeed not being happy where I was, I concluded it best to spend the day on the road. Dined at Nicholas Tavern, where, to a very bad dinner, were added the oaths and execrations of as detestable a crew as horse thieves in general are, was glad to get away, and pushed hard to get to a Mr. Hudson's, about 42 miles. With difficulty reached it, as my horses began to weaken much. Found his house on a high bluff of Savannah River, forted in by Palisades ; on one side you have a rough and agreeable view of the River and the lands of South Carolina, on the other you have a broken prospect of woods and fields. The building is tolerably good and the people kind. Here wrote letters to the Council of Safety in Savannah, giving them the most interesting intelligence.

Monday, 11th. Set out early for the ferry at the Two Sisters, reached Fritchland's between 9 and 10 o'clock. He advised that the waters were high, but that I might pass. I since found that his intention was to convince me by finding it impossible ; that even in so low a Fresh, Mr. Williamson's Ferry was not good. He succeeded in the unkind experiment, for



in addition to much difficulty I had nearly drowned my best horse, and was glad to return to the house. He now kindly offered to set me over gratis. I accepted it and undertook, as there was no extra hand, to steer the flat up against the stream, but in my life never endured more burning heat of the sun. I stripped to my shirt and labored hard for four hours to gain but one mile. Got to the ferry house much spent, and after a little refreshment threw myself on a bed and slept. Awoke in a sweat much relieved by it. My friends would have smiled to see my repast and the figure I cut in eating it. Fried pork and milk was a dish to which necessity gave a high relish. It was in the night before I reached the widow Allison's. It is an easy matter to write novels if a man travels and describes nothing more than the truth. The world is full of variety and you meet with such comical animals upon the face of it that to paint well is sufficient to interest a reader. At the tavern found a recruiting Officer and some newly enlisted Soldiers. But—hold—I have other business to do than to write everything I see and hear. I slept well thank God, and got once more into my carriage on the morrow.

Tuesday, 12th. But to my unspeakable mortification perceived that my two best horses were foundered by getting into the corn field last night, hobbled along with the greatest difficulty to Coosaw Bridge. Was informed by Mr. DeSaussure that there was to be a meeting of the officers of Beaufort Regiment at Vanlubber's Tavern, where I might be furnished with horses. Concluded to stay and dine with them. In the meantime met with the unfortunate Dr. David Gould, whose narration was truly affecting. Was very politely treated by Col. Bull and others. Horses were found me at the first word. After much conversation on interesting matters rode to my plantation. This day's jaunt was only 20 miles.

Wednesday, 13th. Found matters in good order at the Plantation, but my horses so poor as not to permit of my taking one of them with me; gave the necessary orders in my own affairs and rode in the evening to Dr. Budds', 8 miles. Found there Mr DeSaussure and Dr. Gould, by whom I was informed of the unmanly manner in which a certain doctor



had ordered the horse he had lent me out of my chaise. Mr. Hamilton's coming relieved me of my difficulty by promising me horses in the morning.

Thursday, 14th. My horses were so entirely weakened that with difficulty they dragged me to Arthur Middleton's Plantation, where fresh horses met me: with only one small disaster reached Mr. James Skirving's to dinner. He politely offered me horses to town, and with a pair of them got to Mr. Tobee's in the evening, having rode about 30 miles.

Friday, 15th September, 1775. Set out in the rain and rode this day through the greatest quantity of water that I remember ever to have seen, met with some small difficulties, but had them all compensated by the joy of my dear family and friends on my safe arrival.



313-314

A LETTER FROM CAROLINA IN 1715,  
AND  
JOURNAL  
OF  
The March of the Carolinians into the  
CHEROKEE MOUNTAINS,

IN THE  
YEMASSEE INDIAN WAR.

1715-16.

FROM THE ORIGINAL

MS.

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PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION BY

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq.



## PREFACE.

This Journal of the march to the Cherokees belonged to Col. George Chicken, came from his son to the Ball family, and from the late Keating S. Ball, of "Coming Tee," to Miss Ann S. Deas, by whose kind permission it is now published. The Letter is from Columbia.

The Journal of 16 pages stitched together is addressed on the outside leaf "To Mr. Bruonton-in Charles Town-These," and below is scribbled "Geor: Excused Seruc:" It is endorsed in pencil "I credit Capt. Geo. Chicken with this journal. W. J. Ball, 1874." Miss Deas says "It is not known by whom this fragment of a journal was written. The letters and the part relating to the negotiations with the Indians (p. 12 to 19 and 22) is believed to be in Col. George Chicken's handwriting, as it closely resembles that in an old Latin dictionary which belonged to him." The rest may be another hand or his in a careless and hasty private diary.

Col George Chicken was, I believe, a Scotchman. A man of information and parts, and of great energy and courage. He came to Carolina about the year 1700<sup>1</sup> and served perhaps in its defence against the Spaniards. About 1707 he married Mistress Catherine Bellamy, widow of Mr. Thomas Bellamy, of St. James Goose Creek, established large plantations there and became a successful planter and a man of substance and influence<sup>2</sup>, a Justice of the Peace and member of the Assembly. In 1712 he was captain<sup>3</sup> in the militia and as an adventurous explorer and trader among the Indians, had some experience in war and woodcraft before the Yemassee outbreak. We do not know whether in that dreadful time he marched with Craven and fought the Yemasseys at Salkahatchie, or gathered forces and ranged the frontiers against the Northern Indians. But when "our men, exhausted by long marches in the woods," were defeated near the Eutaws and massacred at Schenckings Fort "and the enemy were ravaging in all directions" Capt: Chicken, with the Goose Creek militia, met and attacked them (June 13, 1715) in the swamps about Wassamasaw, and after a long action drove them back into the wilderness and checked the onslaught on the North as Cravén had in the South. For the next three months he was busy organizing forces and covering the frontiers, and finally marched with this expedition into the wilds of the Cherokees In 1717 Col: Chicken was appointed of Governor Daniell's Council, and next year one of the Judges to try Steed Bonnet, the

1. In 1704 as ex'or of Chas. Gouring, late of Charleston, deed. Pro: Court. 3A A  
10. Index 29.)

2. Goose Creek assessmt: Capt Arthur Middleton £4,003, Capt. Da. Davis £3,223  
James Kinloch £2,419, Capt. George Chicken £1,820, &c.



pirate, but was not included in Governor Johnson's Council. In 1719 he was colonel of the Berkley Regiment and co-operated with his neighbours, Moore, Middleton, Kinloch and the rest "to free themselves from the Proprietors and get under the King's government," and after that successful revolution was one of Gov. Moore's Council. In 1721 Col. Bull, Col. Herbert and himself were appointed Comrs of Indian Affairs,<sup>1</sup> and in 1724 he succeeded Hon. James Moore as sole agent, and he, Thomas Broughton, John Fenwicke and others were recommended by Gov. Nicholson "as gentlemen fit to be of the Council." In this same year Col. Chicken visited and held a great talk with the Creek Indians, and in 1725 (on threatened trouble with the French) he was sent by Gov: Middleton among the Cherokees to keep them steady to the English. In this he was successful and continued Sole Agent of Indian Affairs and Inspector of Garrisons to the time of his death. (AA 3. 273.) He presented to the Parish of St. James the land for the Chapel of Ease (in which he probably lies buried) and was named by James Child, a trustee of the College School of Chilisbury. The peaceful life of founding chapels and visiting colleges, of his quiet home and narrow rice fields, of rides and visits to friends and meetings with the country side at Church, Musters, Sporting Clubs or Deer Hunts, varied by days or weeks in Charlestown on business of his plantation or of the Province, in the Assembly or the Council, was in strange contrast to the wild excitements of campaigning or exploring in the mysterious forests, of journeys day after day along the narrow trading paths thro' howling wildernesses to the distant tribes of the Chattahoochee or the Yazoo, or of ranging the woods with hunting or war parties of bloodthirsty savages, sharing in camp and field their life of ceaseless vigilance and peril, or standing against them in the smoke of battle. After such life long in vicissitude and adventure Col. Chicken died in middle age early in the year 1727.<sup>2</sup> Having served his country well in peace and war.

His wife survived him and died in 1740. He left three sons, George, William<sup>3</sup> and Thomas, and two daughters, Frances m'd Nathl Snow, Jr., and Catherine m'd Noe Serre, of St. James Santee, Esq.<sup>4</sup>

George Chicken (his heir) lived at the Goose Creek place, but owned large plantations at Santee also. (In 1735 he offers for sale 1,000 acres

1. AA 3. 141. He and his friend, Col. Herbert, were in Charlestown together in July, 1722, and August, 1723.

2. Adminn of estate of George Chicken of Goose Creek, Esq: lately died intestate granted by Govr Middleton to Catherine Chicken, widow. And warr. to Col John Herbert, capt Wm Dry, capt Benj. Waring and Mr Jno Ouldfield appraisers. April 27, 1727. (Pro: Court.)

3. William Chicken lived in 1741 at Back River afterward at Santee and was of the Vestry there 1757. He mard. Elizabeth, widow Chovin and died 1777 leaving a son Thomas and daughter Catherine (who mard. 1778 Andrew Dewees.)

4. Noe Serre died 1745, devising to his wife her father's Goosecreek plantation. She married Dr David Caw, and 1750 settled these lands on her son, Thos. Caw, with remainder to her children, Mary, Judith and Noah Serre, and then her brothers, William and Thomas Chicken. (MCORkW.W.)



there with houses, barns and "as good an orchard of fruit trees as any in the Province.") He sold the Goose Creek plantation in 1743 to Mr. Serre, removed to one at Back River, and died at ChilSBury in 1746, leaving his wife, Lydia, and friends Geo. Seainan and Richd. Singleton exors, and his estate (then much impaired) to his children, George and Mary, by his first wife, "esteeming his youngest daughter, Catherine, sufficiently provided for by her mother's settlement." His widow, Lydia, married (in 1748) Elias Ball, of "Coming Tee." (Thus the Journal came to his family) and died April 1, 1765. Her daughter, Catherine Chicken, was the heroine of the old tradition and of the pathetic story of "Little Miss Chicken," which reveals it to us.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Her life was not all pathos, however. Henry Laurens writes November 9, 1748, "off the Scilly Isles" of Miss Chicken, one of their gay party, bound for England aboard the "Charming Nancy." Her uncle, Dr. Caw, by his will 1758, gives "unto Miss Catherine Chicken, now living in my house, £190 yearly for seven years for her maintenance and education," and before the seven years past she married (Sept. 27, 1761) Benjamin Simons, jr. of St. Thomas Parish,



LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN IN CHARLES TOWN  
TO THE CAROLINA AGENTS IN LONDON.<sup>1</sup>

B. P. R. O. PROPS B. T. VOL 10 2. 66.

CHARLES TOWN July 19, 1715

GENT'N

I believe the misfortune that befel Capt Barker<sup>2</sup> was before you went hence, by which He lost 27 men, and some time after the Garrison at Schlinkins Fort<sup>3</sup> commanded by one Redwood was foolishly betray'd by credulity of said Captain who listning too much to the insinuations of making Peace disarmed his own men, and suffered the Indians to come amongst them, who taking the Opportunity drew out their knives & Tomahacks from under their cloaths and knock'd 22 of Our men on the head, burnt and plundered the Garrison but Some time after Cap'n Chicken march'd from the Ponds<sup>4</sup> with 120 men and understanding that they were got to a Plantation about 4 miles distant marched thither devided his men into three parties, two of which he Ordered to March in part to Surround them, and in part to prevent their Flight into an adjacant Swamp but before the Said party could arrive to the post designed them, two Indians belonging to the Eneimy Scouting down to the Place, where Captain Chicken lay in ambuscade, he was

<sup>1</sup> This letter is supposed to be from George Rodd Esq. (atty general of the Province 1716) to Joseph Boone and Richard Beresford Esqs, agents of the Province in London.

<sup>2</sup> Capt. Thomas Barker of Goosecreek & 90 horsemen, were by the treachery of an Indian guide, led into an ambuscade above the Eutaws, and after a sharp fight, being entangled in the swamps & Capt Barker and many killed, were defeated. (Ramsay S. C. 2. p. 549.)

<sup>3</sup> Schenckingh's Fort, afterwards Izards, on a bluff of Santee River above the canal.

<sup>4</sup>Near the head of Ashley River now called Schutz's lakes.



obliged for fear of Discovery to shoot them down, and immediately fell upon the body, routed them and as is supposed killed about 40 besides their wounded they carried away, took two Prisoners and released 4 white men, as I remember they had kept alive of those of Schinkins Garrison. The white Prisoners informed Us that the Night before the Chiroquese to the Number of about 70 understanding that of their Nation were Sent by the Gov'r to make Peace went away with Steven Fords Son another taken at Said Garrison to their own Towns, Since which We have not heard anything of the Indians from any quarter, tis supposed they are gone home with design to come down with a greater force, and to make further aliances.

Last week arrived here the Valeur<sup>1</sup> Cap: Santle from Virginia with 160 Small arms 10 barrels of Powder and 25 casks of Shott and Saturday last Cap'n Middleton<sup>2</sup> arrived frome the same place with 120 white men; The Gov'r Spotswood<sup>3</sup> has been very cordial and Assisting to Us in Our Extremities having taken a great deal of Pains to send us these men, and promises to assist Us with more if there be Occasion, which We have desired him to send Us; We have assured him in Our Letter that We will write to you to acquaint the Sec'ry of State therewith, That he may have his approbation and acknowledgem't. he has writ us Several Letters of which he has Sent Us Copies to the Several Governors of North America in Our favour pathetically moving them to Our Assistance.

We have an Account by way of Rhode Island that the Success<sup>4</sup> Man of War is coming hither with 500 Arms, By

<sup>1</sup> H M Ship Valour, Capt : St. Loe, just arrived on the Virginia Station to relieve the Success & sent by Gov Spotswood with arms to Carolina (*Spot : Lets : 2. p. 107. 119. 126.*)

<sup>2</sup> Hon : Arthur Middleton of the Council sent Commissioner to Virginia for aid. Afterwards President Convention 1719 & Governor of the Province. 1725. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Col : Alex : Spotswood, Governor of Virginia 1712, 1722. *See Lets.*

<sup>4</sup> H M Ship Success capt : Meade, on Virginia Station, sent by Gov: Spotswood in March with pacquets for Carolina & arrived there just at time of Indian outbreak (*Spot : let : 2. 107. 126.*)



Letter from North Carolina We are advised that Maur; Moor<sup>1</sup> was to March the 10th of this Month with 60 Whites and 60 Indians to Our Assistance and proposed to be at Cape fear about the 17th and Cap. Scriven<sup>2</sup> of Winyaw Garrison has Sent a Periago to Cape fear to joyn him & with the said Periago to ferry the Horse over that River. The Governor<sup>3</sup> Marched Yesterday from the Ponds for Col: Broughtons<sup>4</sup> with about 100 White Men & 100 Negroes & Indians with a design to pass Zantee River to meet and joyn Col: Moor & then make Some Attempt upon the Northern Indians.

I am very much surprised when I consider the barbarous Usage Mr. Craven has met with from the Lords Proprietors, That they should favour\* that person with the most Valuable Place under their Donation, that openly & daily affronts & writes against the Gov: That they should Strip him of all the Valuable perquisites of his Government and afford no more than 200£ a Year hardly worth 50£ Stirling to Support the State and Grandeur of a Gov: and that to a person of his Birth and quality. They are indeed very Generous Gentlemen, not a Shoemaker or any mean Tradesman but what can earn that money. I have a Carpenter

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\* This means Parson Johnson as appears by other Paragraphs left out of this Extract.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Col. Maurice Moore of Cape Fear. Son of Gov. James Moore served in the Tuscarora war under his brother "the General" and now led the N C forces to aid S. Carolina.

<sup>2</sup>Capt Robert Screven of Winyah, son of Rev. Wm. Screven, tax comr; 1716. 1719 died 1732 (ZZ. 262)

<sup>3</sup>Hon Charles Craven, brother to Lord Craven, the Palatine. Appointed Governor 1712. On the Yemassee outbreak he led the Carolinians and defeated the Indians in a severe battle at the Salkahatchie. He returned to England April 25, 1716, leaving Col. Daniel, as Governor. He was reappointed Governor in 1736. but did not act and died in England in 1754.

<sup>4</sup>Col: Thos Broughtons plantation near Moncks corner.

<sup>5</sup>Rev: Dr. Gideon Johnston Rector of St. Philips & Commissary of the Bishop of London in Carolina. He was drowned when taking leave of Gov: Craven 16 april 1716 at the very saud bauk he had been wrecked on at his arrival in 1707. (*Caroll 2. 563.*)



now at work with me to whom I give 15<sup>s</sup>  $\text{P}^{\circ}$  diem victuals and drink.

Missing the opportunity of Cap: Harwood I am now to the 24th of August and have further to informe you, That about a Month Since the Apalatchee and other Southern Indians came down on New London and destroy'd all the Plantations on the Way, besides my Lady Blakes, Fallis, Col: Evans<sup>1</sup> and Several others and have also burnt Mr. Boons Plantations<sup>2</sup> & the ship he was building. The crops thank God are still pretty good. The Gov; at that Instant had marched the Army to Zantee however he returned back on the first Notice, upon his approach the Indians fled over Ponpon Bridge and burnt it having killed 4 or 5 White Men, We have not since heard from them only that they chased the Whale Boat with Six Periagoes filled with Men, Cap; Stone was thereupon Sent with Six Periagoes and 100 Men to Port Royal where he has cutt off Six Canoes of the Enemy and drove them into the woods.<sup>3</sup>

The Northern Indians have not since appeared against Us and We are in hopes, the Cheroquese will be Our Friends, We have no ncws of the two Indians formerly Sent up to them, however Eleazer Wiggin<sup>5</sup> & another Indian Trader have undertaken with two Indians more to go to the Cheroquese with design to persuade them to be for Us and fall upon the Eucheas, Apalatchees & Yamasees.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Plantations on Wadmalaw River of Elizabeth dau: of Landgrave Axtell & widow of Joseph Blake late Proprietor, Landgrave and Governor of the Province She died 1736. and of Maj: Arthur Hall, member assembly 1716. 1720. died 1732 & Toogodoo plantation of Col: Abraham Eve, member assembly 1706-1720. Died 1723 leaving said plantation to his wife Hannah & nephew Wm. Eve.

<sup>2</sup> Pro'by Downa island of Joseph Boone Esq: (son of Thomas Boone of London mercht: & Sarah his wife) md Anne widow of John Alexander Esq; Died at Mt. Boone Feb. 24. 1734.5.

<sup>4</sup> Perhaps "Dattassee fight, 1715" near Hilton Head island. Spottswood writes "while the Governor and all the forces of his Government were on an expedition to the northward about 700 Indians fell upon the Southern Parts of the Province & destroyed all before them within a few miles from Charlestown; but the forces from here arriving just at that time immediately marched met with and defeated yt body of Indians (vol. 2; p. 131. 136)

<sup>5</sup> See pp.....

<sup>6</sup> Appendix 1, 3, 4.



They undertook this dangerous Voyage upon the promise of 500£ each if they effect the business and were paid 50£ apiece. The Success Man of War is arrived with 500 Arms and Since the above 30 Men more are arrived from Virginia about 80 Whites and 60 Indians from North Carolina. We now have the Assembly Sitting and an Act is passed for payment of the Forces that are to be raised, and those arrived from Virginia and North Carolina. There's to be a Lieut. General, a Col: Lieut. Col: and Majors, 600 Whites inhabitants to be raised to be Commanded by Captains of Sixties and 400 Negroes likewise to be divided into Companies of Sixties Commanded each by a Captain and Lieut.

Mr. K——<sup>1</sup> as I am informed is a Gentl'n bred up at St. Germains and as I suppose with Col: Rhett<sup>2</sup> used to pay a great deal of Respect to Sacheverals Picture in the Colonels Hall.

Col: Broughton<sup>3</sup> has writ home to Colonel Johnson<sup>4</sup> I believe it advisable you should consult together. I am afraid of Stewartizing this Letter, therefore shall conclude &c.

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<sup>1</sup> William Keith, Surveyor general of the Customs in America Afterwards Knighted & Governor of Pennsylvania 1717, 1726. June 15. 1715 Mr. Keith sailed from Jamaica in a small sloop for S Carolina where he arrived the 30th and notwithstanding the war with the Indians was at its greatest height put the whole business of the Customs in order; (*S. C. Hist col*; 2. p. 227.)

<sup>2</sup> Hon: Wm. Rhett, Collector of Customs & Receiver General and Speaker of the Commons 1715.

<sup>3</sup> Hon: Thomas Broughton of Mulberry, Colonel of Berkley County Regm't served under Sir Nath: Johnson at the Spanish attack on Charlestow 1706, Member of the Council 1702 to 1711 when he contested the Governorship with Robert Gibbes, Speaker of the Commons 1716. Reappointed to the Council 1717 Lieut: Governor Oct: 1730 and Governor 3 May 1735 to his death 22 Nov: 1737.

<sup>4</sup> Col. Robert Johnson, afterwards Governor.



## THE JOURNAL.

[ENDORSED]

To MR BRUONTON<sup>1</sup>

in Charlestown

NOVEMBER YE 27

These

SUNDAY. } this day I lefft my own House<sup>2</sup> and  
 came to Boochshawe<sup>3</sup> to Corll Mors: Moor from thence  
 wee weant to Church<sup>4</sup> after Church was done we went to  
 Capt: Midletones<sup>5</sup> and dined with him after dinner  
 we seate oute for ye Pondes in Compney with Capt:  
 Smith<sup>6</sup> and Capt: Broughton<sup>7</sup> we came to ye pondes  
 a bought 6 a Clocke att night.

<sup>1</sup>Col Miles Brewton, who came to Charlestown 1684. Served long  
 as Powder Receiver and in the Militia and the Assembly (which for  
 years sat at his house) became an eminent Merchant and Banker  
 & died there in July 1745 aged 70.

<sup>2</sup>Col. Chicken's house was at the head of an avenue  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of  
 the Moncks' Corner road between the 22 & 23 mile posts. His plan-  
 tation 1150 acres (known since 1787 as "Cedar Grove") stretched  
 from Groomsville to the Chapel and south to the 22-mile house. His  
 neighbours were Hon. James Kinloch at "Grove Hall" Andrew  
 Allen at "Thorogood" and Robert Hume on the South.

<sup>3</sup>"Boochawe House" on 1000 acres between Foster's and Goose  
 Creeks. Home of Benj: Schenckingh Esq: Bought 1712 of  
 Capt: David Davis. Part of 2,400 acres called "Boochawee" &  
 "Wapensaw" granted 1680 to Gov: James Moore and left at his  
 death 1706 to his eldest son James Moore ("the General" of this  
 Journal) who sold part to Davis and lived on 900 acres left. (s. of  
 Mt. Holly.)

<sup>4</sup>St James Goosecreek. The Rev. Francis LeJeau was Rector.

<sup>5</sup>Hon Arthur Middleton, at his Seat "the Oaks" near Goosecreek  
 Bridge noted for its fine avenue of live oaks (said to have been  
 planted by his father Hon. Edward Middleton and shewn on a  
 plat of 1684). The House was burnt about 1840.

<sup>6</sup>Thomas Smith 3d son of Wm Smith Esq: (of the Council 1695,) &  
 Elizabeth dau: of Bernard Schenckingh Esq: He lived near head  
 of Fosters Creek & Boochawe House. was an active officer in this  
 war & afterwards. Major Berkley Regt: 1719 Lieut: Colonel at his  
 death 1724.

<sup>7</sup>Nathaniel Broughton Esq: eldest son of Gov. Broughton. Mem-  
 ber of Assembly and held other offices. Succeeded his father at Mul-  
 berry Castle 1737, and died 1754.5.



MONDAY } this day ye Gouerner came to ye ponds  
YE 28. } with severall of ye Towns Gentlemen att 4  
of ye Clock ye Generall<sup>1</sup> came with som Gentlemen  
from Goose Cricke Majr Herbotte<sup>2</sup> came from Wasam-  
saw with ye North Carlona men and part of ye norrode  
[Virginia] forses<sup>3</sup> he was oreadeed to marche them over  
ye brige<sup>4</sup> and ther to in campe.

TUESDAY } this day part of ye forses marcht to Edstoe<sup>5</sup>  
YE 29. } with Corll Mor: Moor to geatt over ye Riuers.

<sup>1</sup>Hon James Moore, the conqueror of the Tuscaroras. Eldest son of Gov: James Moore (of the Apallachee wars) He, Middleton, Fen-  
wieke, Bull, Woodward & Cantey were in the Assembly together  
1706. He led the Carolina forces in the Tuscarora war 1713 and  
now against the Yemassee. He was afterwards a leader in the  
revolution of 1719 and Governor 1720 and then till his death 23 March  
1723.4 was Speaker of the Commons and sole agent of Indian affairs.

<sup>2</sup>Col. John Herbert. Served in the Tuscarora wars and had  
great experiance in Indian affairs. Was com'r: in 1721 and  
sole agent from 1731 to his death (at his plantation on Goose Creek,)  
23 March 1733, when the Assembly in consideration of his services  
granted £500 to his children. "Herbert's Spring" the magic  
"French waters" (but a mile from the Tugaloo yet flowing into  
the Mississippi) to drink which made men mad (Adair p. 231) bore  
his name.

<sup>3</sup>Stationed at Wassamasaw during the fall to guard that frontier  
(The Tuscaroras were Southward scouting against the Yemassee)  
The N. C. Council ordered [May 25, 1715.] 30 men under Col. Hastings and 50 more under Col. Moore with some Tuscarora Indians sent  
to S. Carolina (Vol. 2. p.....) A plat of Prof: W. J. Rivers has "the  
line shews the way Col. Maurice Moore went in the year 1715 with  
the Forces sent from No: Carolina to the assistance of South Carolina.  
His march further continued from Fort Moore up Savano River  
near a n. w. course 150 mile to the Cherokee Indians who live  
amongst the mountains." His march is shewn from Newberne to New  
River thence to Old Town on Cape Fear and along the sea  
beaches to Santee then across Cooper River at Biggin and up to St  
Julien's thence to Wassamasaw and on by the Ponds and Edisto  
garrison to Ft Moore and past the "Hogolegees" island.

<sup>4</sup>Slann's bridge over Ashly River near the Ponds.

<sup>5</sup>The Edisto garrison, a stockade fort on the N. side of Edisto  
River just below the junction of Four Holes creek, one of the out  
garrisons in the fiercest part of the war. N. E. of it about where  
the Wassamasaw road crosses the heads of Cypress Swamp the In-  
dians were defeated by Col. Chicken, 13 June previous.



WENSDAY } This day ye Gouernor went to Town ye Gene-  
 YE 30 } rall and Cor'll Broughton went to Edstoe and  
 leaft me to Bring Capt: Cantys<sup>1</sup> Compney along with me  
 abought 2 a Clocke I left ye Ponds and about 5 gott to  
 Edstoe and crost ye River where we incampt that night.

THURSDAY } this day we marcht about 9 incampt about  
 YE 1st } 3 in ye after noon [at] Scull swamp<sup>2</sup>  
 OF DESEMBER } marcht about 10 milles and seant scoutes.

FRIDAY } this day we marcht about 8 milles and Incampt  
 YE 2 } about noone Cor'll Fenwick<sup>3</sup> and som of ye  
 Southward Rigement joyned us.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Capt. John Cantey of St Georges & Santee, Served in the Assembly and (with Capt: Wm: Cantey) fought the Spaniards in 1706 and afterwards the Tuscaroras. (In Col: Barnwell's war 1711 he led the Catawba Indians.) Was Tax Com'r 1715, 1716, 1717.

<sup>2</sup> The head of Scull creek. Perhaps scene of some Indian battle.

<sup>3</sup> Col. John Fenwick of the Colleton Regiment, Son of Robert Fenwicke Esq. of Stanton Northumberland, came to Carolina about 1705. Defeated the Spaniards at Hobeaw 1706. Was a considerable merchant & planter. Com'r Indian Affairs 1707, Member of Assembly 1706 & often afterwards and of the Council from 1730 to his death in 1746. When his son Hon Edw: Fenwicke succeeded him there.

<sup>4</sup> Here 2 pages have been torn out. Then comes in a different hand or pen the letter to Capt. Woodward (p.....) then a blank page & 3 torn out and the rest of the Journal written from the other end of the Book "Sonday Dec'r ye 18 &c." The march was by the Savanna Town trail. From Goosecreek to Dorchester & the Ponds crossing the Ashly at Slanns bridge & the Edisto at Givham's ferry. Thence past the head of Scull swamp, near Red Bank P. O. by the head of Bear Branch, Millersville and Barnwell village to the Three Runs near Treadway then across the heads of Hollow Creek & Town Creek to Ft. Moore [Walker & Johnson's map] There Gen. Moore staid with Col. Fenwicke in position to oppose or flank invaders from the Creeks or St Augustine and yet to support the forces sent under Col. Moore to the Cherokees. These were Broughton's, Smiths, Daniels & Cantey's companies of the Berkley Regm't, Bulls & Scotts of the Colleton, Herbert & Hastings No: Carolinians [Gorham's Virginians?] Pights & Fords companies of negroes & a few Indians and Caesar & the returning Cherokees.



1715

1715 SONDAY      } We seatt out from Saunow Town<sup>1</sup>  
DEASEMBER YE 18    } and croſd one Creake<sup>2</sup> up aboute 3  
DAY 13 MILLS      } mille from Savnow Town and toucke  
                       up a boute 13 milles from ye said plase.

YE 19      } This day we came abought 15 milles ye Rode  
ML 15      } verry mountenase and croſt a Cricke<sup>3</sup> by John  
Steueneses Cowe pen. I Recken wee lies over ageanst ye  
Iland where ye yovabes<sup>4</sup> lived ther was one stear and a  
cowe and calfe kild.

YE 20      } this day we seat out att 10 a Clocke and marched  
MLLS 18     } till foyre in ye afternoun I judge ye quanty of  
milles to be 18 this days march.

Ye Indines kilde one deare and ye white men one young  
Bolle and a cowe.

There was 4 of Cap. Bull<sup>5</sup> mean and one of Capt. Brough-  
tones mean was oute all night.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Savana Indian town (then Ft Moore a new frontier garrison) on a bluff of Savannah river (near Sand Bar Ferry) where the trail from Charlestown to the Apallachees crossed the river. For 30 years before & after until the rise of Augusta, a flourishing trading post.

<sup>2</sup> Horse creek. Camped north of Foxe's branch.

<sup>3</sup> Stevens creek. They crossed near its mouth & marched along the ridge between it and Savannah River, clearing the trail as they went.

<sup>4</sup> Youches? Hugchees or Hogolegees on an island in the Savannah, marked on Prof: River's map No. II: "Tohogoleas 30 men," & No III, "Hogologees deserted in 1715," when they retired to the west bank of the Chattahoochee [Henry County, Ala.] Camp about opposite Lloyd's creek.

<sup>5</sup> Hon Wm Bull, eldest son of Hon Stephen Bull (Lord Prop'r Deputy). He was in the Commons 1704, 1706, &c, Indian Com'r 1721, with Cols. Chicken & Herbert. With Gen'l Oglethorpe chose the site and laid out Savannah. Was Colonel & then Brigadier of the Provincial forces & com'r to the Six Nations 1751. Was of the Council from 1719, Lieut. Gov'r 1737, and from 1737 to 1743 Governor of the Province. Born in Carolina 1683; Died at Sheldon March 21, 1755.

<sup>6</sup> Camp about Westcoats creek.



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<sup>6</sup> Camp about Westcoats creek.



WENDDAY } this day we seatt out att 10 of ye Clocke and  
 YE 21, 4 } marched aboute 4 milles wee croste a Cricke <sup>1</sup>  
 and touke up for foude for ye Horreses they having none  
 ye night before ye Indenes kild one deare ye white mean  
 retorneed this day as wee touck up.

THORSDAY } this day wee seat out halfe a nower after 9  
 YE 22 } clocke and marched tell 2 in ye after noun  
 MLLS 14 } ye way verry hilly and stonny ye Indens  
 kild 2 deares and 2 Torkeys ye quanty of milles marched  
 this day is 14 by judgmeant. Lost one horse.<sup>2</sup>

FRYDAY, } this day we marched for ye most part by ye  
 YE 23d DAY } River <sup>3</sup> side ye way verry hilley and stonny  
 MILLS 15. } we came by severali Islands in ye River we  
 touke up by a cricke side that is callde Conow Cricke <sup>4</sup> this  
 day we seat oute at 10 a Clocke arnd march: tell fower in ye  
 afternoon, ye quanty of milles that wee marched to day is  
 15. Ye Indens killde 2 deares this day.

SAT DAY } this day we seatt out from Connow Cricke wich  
 YE 24 } we crost abought 10 a clocke seuerall of ower  
 12. } men feall of thier horsses and was verry much  
 wette itt being very steape one eiche side. We came up  
 with a campe of ye Cherreykees that was a hontting wich  
 had abondance of Barbyque venson wich they destrabeated  
 very plentyfull to ower mean this days march is about 12  
 milles.<sup>5</sup>

SONDAY } this day weeseat out att 10 a clocke and marched  
 YE 25 } 6 milles then came to ye River <sup>6</sup> where we were  
 M. 6 } to forde ouer, wich was uerry brode all most  
 halfe a mille over and ye strime verry strong itt toucke sev-

<sup>1</sup> Little River near Mapleton. <sup>2</sup> Camp about Mount Carmel.

<sup>3</sup> Savannah River.

<sup>4</sup> Probably Rocky River and not the creek 14 miles further up, now called Canoe Creek. <sup>5</sup> Camp about Moflettsville.

<sup>6</sup> Savannah River. The distances would make this crossing between the mouths of Little Generostee and Generostee Creeks, or perhaps Gray's shoal. It could doubtless be located by one who knows the river.



erall mean of ther ligges ther was one man drowned He belonged to Capt: Smithes compnay his name was Daues a pipe macker that lived with Mr Barksdall<sup>1</sup> we touke up by ye River side about 2 in ye after noun, itt was 4 a Clocke befor all ye armey was over ther was one dear killd as we touck up campe.

MUNDAY } this day we seat out from ye River side  
YE 26 } and marched throwe preatty good land itt being  
MILLS 15 } a littall hilly We crost one cricke<sup>2</sup> about 8  
milles from ye River side we seat out abouete 11 a clock and  
touck up att 4 in ye after noone this day we marched 15  
milles.

TUSDAY } this day we marched 12 milles it being verry  
ye 27 } Riney and Could itt frose as it fealle, we crost 2  
creakes this day and toucke up by ye River sides ther was  
2 Indines meatt use with flower.<sup>3</sup>

WEADAY } this day wee marched 15 milles ye way verry  
YE 28 } hilley we crost 4 creakes about 2 milles from  
ye Town called Tosey<sup>4</sup> [Tossee] we meatte severall Indines  
with flower for ye mean and som bread We toucke up this  
night by ye midall of ye Town. one ye side of a hill where  
a mesanger came to us from tugaloe and tould use that we  
most not come in with—aney Ride a bout use.

THORSDAY } This day we drewe up ower men and marched  
YE 29 } to tugalo<sup>5</sup> wherc ye Indens meat us with  
ther Eigalles Tallies and made their serimoneys<sup>6</sup> then come

<sup>1</sup> John Barksdale, of Christ Church, J. P. He died 1727.

<sup>2</sup> Cedar Creek. Camp near Lightwood Creek.

<sup>3</sup> Camp near Knox's Bridge.

<sup>4</sup> The lowest Cherokee town. On S. side of the Savannah River at the junction of the Coweta and Tugaloo trails.

<sup>5</sup> Cherokee town, and afterwards English factory on N. side of Tuga-loo River (near Jarrett's Bridge.)

<sup>6</sup> In their ceremonies of making peace the Indians invoke the holy name of Yo-he-wah, with many incantations, while their visitors drink the sacred cassena and the young warriors, painted with white clay and crowned with swans down, dance before them, waving their large fans of eagles' tails, their emblems of Peace. (*Adair*, p. 167.)



som ould men with black drinke<sup>1</sup> to give us when they Retorned back they tould us to march into ye Town they made [a] lane of there men to ye Round Howes<sup>2</sup> where ye Congyer<sup>3</sup> satt in State to Recive us after we toucke him by ye hand We stept back then he came and stode before us with his hands oupen to Recive ye 2 white flages wch he did then gave them to one of his men to seat one ye Tope of ye Round Howes when this all was done they brought us uitalles to eight.

FRYDAY      } This day we had a meeting with ye Congger  
 YE 30      } and Reast of ye head men ye discours we had  
 with them was to know whether they would aseast us  
 ageant ower Ennies ore noe he tould us that he and ye  
 Einglish was all one that he nore none of his men should  
 ever fitte ageant us aney more and as for ye yemassee<sup>4</sup>  
 they wer his anchten peapall and that he would not fitte  
 ageant them and as for ye Crickes they hade excepted ye  
 flag of trouce that was seant to them and had promesed to  
 com down when wee came up then he was asked whether  
 he would assiste us agenst ye norrode Indens he tould us  
 they hade bein att Verginey and ye gouernor<sup>5</sup> hade given  
 them every one a cotte and a gone and Blankeat and hade  
 promased them a Trade and that they were all still and

<sup>1</sup> A decoction from "the famous Cassiny, whose admirable and incomparable virtues are extolled by the French and Spanish writers—none among the Indians, but their great men and captains are admitted to the use of this noble Bevaridge." *Carroll 2, p. 70.*

<sup>2</sup> The Council or State House, built of pallisades and usually raised on a mound.

<sup>3</sup> The Conjurer. So the traders called the High Priests or great Medicine men of the Indians. The Cherokees entitled them "Cheera-ta-he-ge." "Possessed of the Divine fire." (*Adair, p. —*) This Chera-ke Hayge of Toogaloo, archi magus of the lower towns, was a firm friend of the English and greatly esteemed by them. (*See Logan.*)

<sup>4</sup> Usually supposed akin to the Muscogee. (*Rivers, S. C. p. 38.*)

<sup>5</sup> Gov: Spotswood. The Saraws had come July 1715 to sue for peace on behalf of two of the most powerful nations who had by mere accident been drawn into the war & promised to cease all hostilities. (*Letters 2 p. 129, 131*)



queatt and would not come down aney more to fitteye English, botte if they should then he would cotte them all of he allsoc layes ye Blame that was done by ye norrade peapall to ye Wawwees<sup>1</sup> and seeines to cleare ye Cotabase [Catawbas] of itt he is willing to ware ageanst none botte ye Sauonose and yutsees and apolaches. [Savannahs, Eu- chees and Apallaches.]<sup>2</sup>

SATTERDAY } this day ye Congeror seant a miseag to ye  
YE 31 } Head men of ye Crick to come to Spiche with  
us consarning pice and to bring ye white prisners  
that is among them to us ye time that is sette for ther Retorn  
is 14 days he tould us that ther has been a white woman  
tacken seance we leaft ye settallment by Edstoe ore there  
aboutes and is carride to ye Cricke by ye Saunowes we also  
are informd by ye Congerare that abought ye latter end of  
August last ther weant out 50 of ye Charrykeese to goe  
agenst ye Coeakeas<sup>3</sup> and about 4 day journey down ye River  
meatt with severall Conowes wich they engaied: in ye fitte  
they killd 50 of ye Coeakees and 16 frinch men and toucke  
all ther women and cheldern slaves with abondnce. of goods  
that ye frinch was going to Trade with all among them.

1715.16 } this day ye measengers was seant to ye  
JENWARY } Saunow town to carry Letters to ye Generll  
SONDAY } to give him acounte of ouer porsedans heare  
YE FIRST } abouete 12 a clocke Coll: Moore and  
maj'r Herbert with abought 24 men to goe to  
Chottee<sup>4</sup> to talke with the ye Head men of that plase and  
marcht west about 5 milles to a Town called Tawoe<sup>5</sup>  
[Toccoa] a place newly settled by them from thense we

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the Enoes & Keyauwees or Keeawawes (north of the Saraws) who were engaged in this war (*N.C Rec.* 2 p. 248).

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix. II, III, IV.

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps Kiokees or Keyokees. The Tennessee River is meant.

<sup>4</sup> Chote—Town of Refuge of the Lower Cherokees.

<sup>5</sup> Indian town on Toccoa river probably a little below the falls.



marcht about 15 milles farther to another Town called Sukchee<sup>1</sup> [Soquee] where we lay this night.

MUNDAY } this day continued our march west to an-  
 YE 2 } other Town about 12 milles called Nocou-  
 chee<sup>2</sup> ye way that we came is verry hilley and stoney with seuerall small Crickes wee stayed a littall from this Town untill ouer Company come up and ye Indians painted them sealues then wee marcht to a Town of peace adjoining to it called Chotte whare wee was mett by ye head men of that place and most Towns from ye other sides of ye Hilles whoe Recived us with a bondances of serimoneys as is use'll in there mackeing of peaces then went befor us into ther Round Howes fireing ther guns as wee went up then thay with ther Eagles Tallies\* weant to danceeing ye warriers of this Town Recivd ower flaggs ye Red and ye white and sett them up on ye Top of ther Round House in ye Eiuening majr. Harbert and sealfe weant to ye Round house where Ceaser<sup>3</sup> was telling ye warriers and ye young men all ye passages that past in ye setlmeant and his promeases to ye Gouner and ye nesseateas of going to warr, ageanst ye Creek Indines ye young men and ye warriers very Readely joyned with him and weant to call ye Rest of ther Compney to be gine ye warr dances bott was Interupted by seuerall of their ould men telling them seuerall reasons for them to desist att present bot ye yung men continued all night dancing.

TUESDAY } this day we weant to meet ye Congurers  
 YE 3 } and head men of this place who gave  
 us 3 Letters from Mr. James Alford <sup>4</sup> att ye Chickesaws

<sup>1</sup> Indian town on Soquee river a few miles N. of Clarksville (probably near "Ginas" where large Indian mounds exist).

<sup>2</sup> Nacouhee. In the lovely valley of that name. Qualatche, Chote & Nacooche were towns of the Cherokees on the head waters of the Chat-tahoochee. (Logan).

<sup>3</sup> Cæser of Chotte, a chief of the Overhill Cherokees. Returned from Charlestown, whither he and other chiefs had been induced by Wiggan to go to make peace with the English.

(<sup>4</sup>) a Chickasaw trader. Living in Berkley Co. 1703.4. (AA 2,257.)



one was directed to ye Gouerner one to Mr. John Woodward<sup>1</sup> and one to King James att ye Cherreykees ore to any white man if any should be thare the contents of them as below Corll: Moore not being will weant down to Tugolow with Capt: Bull and Capt Carty and six men more. The Letter from ye Checksows infomes us that Mr West and John Dickson Jon: Moore and Jonathan that liveed with the Gouernor formly were all killd at Mr Dickson house by messingers that came from ye Cowetaws wch came in ye night ye white men and great beloued men of ye Checkesaws knew nothing of itt untall thay had killed them if they had they would have preuented them Mr Allford being att home in his own hows by God's prouidence was saved alive with ye healpe of ye greatt men ther is allsoe one Owen Dauis wch was Mr Hughes<sup>2</sup> man alive with him Mr. Hughes was killed by 2 Span-yards goeing to pansokolla he desires mitly to have a anser from ye gouner: that ye hide men might come down to speake with ye gouner: and to cipe ther frindship wch they hade before ye frinch is dayly porswading the Indines to cotte them of to geatt ye Checkswas wholly ouer to them thay have gott ye Chaktowes ouer to them allriedy.\*

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(<sup>1</sup>) Col. John Woodward, eldest son of Dr. Henry Woodward (who was left by Sandford in 1666 a hostage with the Indians & thus the first settler of S. Carolina.) An explorer and trader among the Indians & large planter. Served in the Assembly 1706, 1717, &c. Settled near Beaufort & was Colonel of the Granville County Regmt. mard. Elizabeth, dau: of James Stauyarne Esq: Died at St. Helena Jan: 6 1726

<sup>2</sup> Price Hughes, Esq: "one Mr Hughs, an English Gent: who had a particular fancy for rambling among the Indians, who (as I heard) was killed by some French Traders last war at one of the Chicasaw Indian Towns" (*Spotswood let. 2 p. 331*) Mr Rivers map III shews: "The course of Esq: Hughs in summer 1714" (from the Alabama factory to the upper Choctaws) Thence "Esqr: Hughs course to Ft Lewis in 1715" (down W side of the Tombigbee and on to his death at Tensaw.) "hereabouts Esq: Hughs was murthered by the Indians by order of the French."



Ye discours of Cherry heague <sup>1</sup> of Cusauewaithhee  
and reast of ye head men of Chotte and ye Towns from  
the farther parts of ye mountans hee sayes seance ever he  
knowe a white man hee respected them and loued them  
if itt was bott a boy of 10 year ould—nor hee never had  
any thoug't of anything as has happened there was 2  
white men in his Town wch hee kept alive till such  
times as he thought all was ouer then went out a hont-  
ing and in his absence <sup>2</sup> of the habecauces <sup>2</sup> fellows came  
and killd them in a shorte time after he heard of Mr  
Wigens <sup>3</sup> coming up but not being att home did not  
come [with] him but after came home he inquired what his  
men had done and when he had herd Mr Wigan was  
gon down with soe many people with him he was very  
thankfull and sead if he had bein in ye way he would  
have gon down himselfe and now is very glad to see  
his people com up again haveing Received that great  
kindness as they neuer had done befor and from this day  
hence forward houpe neuer to see ore here ye like again  
from Indenes lett itt be what Town ore man it will that  
doth any mischief to ye English he shall be the first man  
that shall bee for ye cutting of them of.

The reasons he giues that he has had from seuerall of the  
warres first breaking out was one Allexander Long <sup>4</sup>  
runing away from Carolinay came up bear and tould  
theas pople that ye Einglish was goeing to macke warrs

<sup>1</sup> Great medicine man of Cusauwaichhee.

<sup>2</sup> Abequas a tribe of the Wu. Muscogee on the Tallapoosa above  
the Alabamas.

<sup>3</sup> Eleazer Wiggon, a trader at Savanatown & then among the  
Over-hill Cherokees. By the Governors direction in summer of 1715  
he induced the Cherokees to sue for peace & had gone down to  
Charlestowm with Caesar and the rest and just returned. He was  
still a trader in 1733.

<sup>4</sup> About 1711 Alex: Long and Eleazer Wiggon traders at Chestowe  
a small Euchee town near Silver Bluff persuaded Caesar, Capt: Flint  
and other chiefs of the Over-hill Cherokees to raid it. They secretly  
crossed the lower settlemnts. & destroyed Chestowe and all its people.  
Long fearing punishment for this act fled the Province. *Logan.*



with them and that they did design to kill all their head warriers whic was ye reason he ran away and loued them and could not Induer to stay to see itt Likewise the same discours from Jon: Horwood <sup>1</sup> about a month or 6 weekes before ye war fell out, and then the Traders had ben uerry abusefull to them of latte and not as whitte men used to be to them formerly the same messagges as ye aforesaid whittemen had tould them of came from there frindly Indenes whic made then believe what the men said to be trew.

this night about 9 a Clocke in ye round house ther wase a talke among all ye warriers ye discours was if ye Crickes did not come down 2 days after ye time sette for to com them then they would seand ye Ride Stacke [Red Stick] throw the nashon and geatt all Ridey one a day to goe and fitte with ye English.\*

The heads of a Letter Directed to Capta: Jno. Woodward by mr Jams Alford from ye Chickesaws.

Mr West, Jno. Dickson, Jno Moore and Jonatha: that lived wth ye Governr: was all killed at Dickson's house by Cowetaws yt went up there unknown to ye Great and well beloved of ye Chickesaws untell ya had killed ym.

but myselfe and Owen Davis, being at my own house was Protected by ye Great men who are civill to us waiting an answer from ye Governr.

The bearors hereof are 2 Chickesaws yt are real true to ye English, and Great men amongst these People.

They desird me to write in humble obedience to ye Governr assureing yt ya knew nothing of ye Warr tell it was all done; and yt their desire is still to continue in freindship wth ye English.

If yu Receive a favorable answer from ye Governr Some of their Great men will be ready to goe down to ye English and settle a freindship wth ym and Protect myselfe and Owen Davis down.

<sup>1</sup> He lived at Goosecreek in 1713. a John Harwood was buried in Charlestown mar: 11, 1728.9



The french are verry buise in setting these People to knock us in ye head but as yet can't Prevail nor I hope will not.

Thay have brought over ye Choctaws to ym again The Chickesaws desires a wte man may be sent here to satisfye ym yt ye English are willing to continue freindship wth them.\*

I hear yt Mr Hughs is killd by 2 Spaniards goeing to Pancicola.

WEADNSDAY } this day majr Harbotte and Selfe with  
YE 4 } Wigan and the Cherrykee haggea and 12  
whitte men more seatt out from Chottee for tugaloo  
wee marcht 12 milles East and came to a town cald  
Suckhee [Soquee] where we touke up this night this Eivening  
was snowney this Town is settled by a Cricke that is  
a brinch of Chatteyhouchee River.

THORSDAY } this day wee seatte out from Suckhee  
YE 5 } towwards Tugeloo and marcht a 11 milles  
to a Town called Tawcoe and then we marcht 4 milles  
and came to Tugeloe whear we meat a Inden that came  
from ye Cricke he tould us that he meat ower mesanger  
that was going to ye Cricke, and that he was suere they  
would be kindly Recived by them that ye whole Talke of ye  
Kings and head men was for a pease with ye whitte men  
and would except of ye first measeag that came from aney to  
them for pease hee sayes that all the Yeamoesees are gone to  
Sant augsten except the Tomatleys wich is att ye Cricke  
among them.

Mr Alford.

On Jan'y ye 3d I came to Chotee a small Town of the Charrikees where I rec'd yor: Letters to ye Governr & Capta: Woodward Dated ye 19th of Septembr last and am glad to hear you are alive, and because it would take so meh time to wait for an answer from ye Settlemt. I thought fitt to Dispatch away Jno Chester<sup>1</sup> to you wth this answer and

<sup>1</sup> Indian trader and Interpreter. He and Wm. Hatton were assistant factors in the Nation in 1717, one at Keowee and the other at Tugaloos. (*Logan*, p. 307.) He was employed in the Cherokees 1723.



another to ye Great and well beloved men of ye Chickesaws. The sence and meaning of wch you are to communicate to them in ye best manner yt you can.

This calamity of Warr was first fomented by some of ye lower Creeke people but ye first stroke was given by ye Yamasees who are fled from their settlem't.

I need not spend time in giveing you a pticulr. accot: of all\* our Proceedings since ye Warr began because John Chester can doe it as well.

However we have made Peace wth ye Charrikees and expect ye head men of ye Creek here to goe down wth us to the Governmt: in order to make Peace So yt in all Probability wee shall have a Peace wth all our Indians again in a little time and our Trade wth ym may flourish again as it has done in time Past.

I send you this answer in ye behalfe of ye Governmt: fearing a Delay should Prove Dangerous. Considering how long it is since yo'r Letters were written.

You would doe well if you could Possibly bring down wth you some of ye head men of ye Chaetaws Albamas and Abequas; So wishing you a Safe return to our settlem't. I remain yo'r &ca.

Jany ye 5th 1715.

To the Great and Well beloved men of the Chickesaws

I being just now come to ye Charrikees where I reed. yo'r Letter, by wch I understand yt some of our white People are alive amongst you, and that yu have had no hand in murdering those white People yt were killed\* amongst you; And yt you are verry sorry for wt misfortunes has happened to our white People that were among you. And yt if you had foreseen ye mischief before it happened you would have Prevented it, and that it is yo'r Desire to live in freindship, and have a Peace continued with ye English Governmt: of South Carolina and have sent some of your great and well beloved men in order to seek for a Peace wth ye English.

Therefore in ye behalf of ye Governmt: I send you Jno Chester wth ys: answer, to acquaint you yt wee take it



verry kind and are verry well Pleasd to hear that you have saved our white men alive and are still inclind to have a Peace continued wth ye English.

I therefore advise that some of your Great and well belovved men come down to ye English Governmt: wth our white People yt is amongst you and Jno Chester by way of ye Charrikees, for ye Charrikee Conjurer on ye farther side ye Hills will wait for yo'r coming there; and yn will goe down wth you to ye English Settlemt: in order to confirm ye freindship between us.

And I doe assure you that ye English Governmt will kindly accept of yo'r freindsh'p and continue a Peace and Trade wth you, as wee have done formerly.

The Charrikees are our friends and the head men of the Creeks are coming here to us in order to go down wth us to ye English Governmt: to sue for a Peace and Trade wth us.

So wishing you well I remain yos: &ca.

Jany ye 5th 1715.

Toogeroo at ye Charrikees.

FRIDAY } this day wee past away without aneything worth  
YE 6 } tacking notteses of.

SATTERDAY } this day John Chaster was seant to the  
YE 7 } Cheaksays [Chickasaws] with Leatters to ye  
belovied men of that plase and one to Mr James Alford  
ye conttents of ye great mens Letter was to lett them know  
how will ye Einglish took itt that they had noe hand in  
killing of whitte men that was among them and did dessire  
them to com down with mr Allford and Chaster by ye way  
of ye Cherreykees in order to joyne ye head men of ye  
other side of ye Hilles to com down to tallke with ye Gou-  
neur and to settall a trade as they youseed to have with ye  
English\*

SUNDAY } this day mr Wigan and Doett: Conyers went  
YE 8 } to a Town called tohowee<sup>1</sup> abought 25 milles

(<sup>1</sup>) Tohowee or Tehoe, Cherokee town opposite Toogaloo near the Salwege river.



from hence ther was a greatt ball play among the Indens this day.

MUNDAY } this day we past away without hearing aney  
YE 9 } nues, yelatter part of itt was Ranney and Could.

TUESDAY }  
YE 10 }

WEADNSDAY } this day ther was a greatt ball play att  
YE 11 } Esttohee <sup>1</sup>agenst ye peapl of Tugaloe Mr  
Wigan and Doctter Coneres came from tohowee.

THORSDAY } this day all ye Capt: were called togither  
YE 12. } and Generall Moor orders wear Read over  
to them to have ther opean [opinion] of them in order  
to discours the head men of ye Cricke when they come  
to vs wch wee expeact euerry day.

FRIDAY } this day Corll. Moor and Majr. Harbott weant  
YE 13 } to a Town about 5 milles from hence to see Capt.  
Pight <sup>2</sup> and ford itt being a plase where ye nigrous  
are quartered. In this Town was 2 Cricke fellows  
that tould Mr. Pightes Indens that they hard of an ar-  
mey that was coming out of ye Settellment an Brime <sup>3</sup>  
seant out scoutes to discover us and to counte how manney  
wee were they say that they see us everry day and night bott  
could not tell how manney wee were they say that they  
could have killd severall of us but Brimes bide them not  
to kille aney of us.\*

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(<sup>1</sup>) Old Estatohe, the highest town of the lower Cherokees on  
the Toogaloo River.

(<sup>2</sup>) John Pight. In camp at Chauge. Commanding some Indians and perhaps a negro Company. He had been in N. Carolina and owned lands there. Was a planter on S. side Goosecreek near "Tothill" and then an Indian trader. In 1717 was captain of Rangers at Ft Moor and Col. Mackey and himself were sent by the Council with peace messages to the Creeks and Cherokees. He died in 1726. Perhaps Stephen Ford, of Colleton County.

(<sup>3</sup>) Bream, Head Chief of the Moscogee. In July 1721 Auletta "eldest son of Bream Emperor of the Creek Indians" came to Charleston to hold a talk with Gov. Nicholson and make up their differences.



SATTERDAY } this day Majr. Harbotte is gone to Tugloe to  
 YE 13 } calle Capt. Smiths and Capt. Broughtons  
 Comppneys togither for to see ther armes and amana-  
 shou for fear they should macke way with aney of itt.

MUNDAY } this day ther come in 3 Indines from ye  
 YE 16 } Suanow Town wich sayes they lefft Corll.  
 Hastings<sup>1</sup> and 4 more whitte men more with some In-  
 dines ye night before last.

TUSEDAY } this day Edward Catton<sup>2</sup> and 4 white men  
 YE 17 } and 2 Indines were seant to ye Cricke pathe  
 to see if they could meite with ye Crickes a coming. they  
 were ordered to ride all this day and next day till night  
 and if they could not see them then to Retorn Backe  
 Corll. Hastings and 5 men came in from Savano Town  
 with letters from the Generall.

WEADNESDAY } this day Majr. Harbot and I went to a  
 YE 18 } Town that is cald Chaghe<sup>3</sup> [Chauge] to  
 see Capt. Pight that is quartered there with his men  
 itt is about 5 miles from Tugaloe.

THORSDAY } this day ye oferees were caled togither to con-  
 YE 19 } cloude what methords to tacke to gette ye  
 other sides of ye hilles pipeall to goe ageanst ye norad

<sup>1</sup> Col Theophilus Hastings was a trader among the Indians before 1710 & the first chief agent at Savannah Town factory. Fought in the Tuscarora wars and in June 1715 led from N. Carolina part of their forces. He was left with 50 men to act with the Cherokees against the Creekes. In 1716-17 he was agent at Tugaloo for the Cherokee trade. In Aug. 1717 the Council sent Col. Hastings and Capt. Musgrove to the Southern Indians to treat for peace. Musgrove returned with a few Creek Chiefs but Hastings and others were held as hostages and were reported killed but escaped. He was an efficient officer, served as agent and linguist 1721 to 1725 and on some emergency among the Chickasaws was sent to reside among them.

<sup>2</sup> Edward Keating of Goosecreek. He mar'd Mary dau: of Wm. Norman and lived on 100 acres next Col Chicken. In Grand Jury list 1731 as "Edward Keaton." Tax Com'r 1736. Died 1743.

<sup>3</sup> Chauga on west side of Chauga Creek about 5 miles below Toogaloo.



Indines itt was concluded that Majr. Harbott and I dowe goe to talk with them and see what they will dowe In this afare.\*

FRIDAY } this day Majr. Harbott and I seatt out from  
YE 20 } Tugloe to a Town called Quoneashee <sup>1</sup> to  
spicke with ye Head men of ye other side of ye  
hilles they disiring us to come to them Wee seatte out  
about 12 aclocke and marcht till night and toucke  
up att a Town cald Suckhee where wee lay all night before  
wee seatt out Mr. Catton and ye men with him came  
in from ye Cricke path bott see no sine of ther coming to  
us.

SATTERDAY } this day wee seatt out about 7 in ye morn-  
YE 21 } ing and about a 11 aclock come to a Town  
called Chottee itt is 12 milles of Suckhee Mr Wigan por-  
swaded us to stay heare all night ther being noe town  
that wee could Riche this night and tomorrow we  
should have a gide.

SUNDAY } this day at 8 a clocke we seatt out from  
YE 22 } Chottee to go to Quo-neashee we marcht  
about 20 milles ye way verry mountannas and stoney  
being forct to light and walke more then ride then we come  
to ye tope of ye mounton and ther we see the hade of a  
River that Rones in to Chattahouchey River about a mille  
one ye other side of ye mounton ther begon ye hade of a  
nother River that Rones into masashipey over march this  
day was 40 milles wee come to Quoneashee  $\frac{1}{2}$  hower after 5  
a clocke where ye River that we see ye had of was verry brode  
we matte Seaser hear I asked him what he hade to say to  
us he tould me that ye heade men should a have bean down  
ye night befor onely ye snow one ye mountanes had stopt  
them bott if I would stay till Tusday they would come and  
then we should tallke about whare to goe to ware.

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<sup>1</sup> Quanassee One of the Westmost towns of the Over hill Cherokees on the Hiwassee; afterwards an English factory.



MUNDAY } this day was verry Ranney In ye Eivening  
YE 23 } I & Majr Herbert went up to ther warr  
house where all ye head men were set according to their  
ranks and quality, then we ask'd of Czar & ye rest ye  
head men of those parts what their Business was in sending  
for us there. Their ansr. was these people had been down  
wth our Govr. & now re-turn'd back & they were very well  
pleas'd at what these people had told them which was to  
go to warr against any nation of Indians that were our  
Ennies, accordingly they were willing when in ye Settlem't  
to go against ye northward Indians & then was told to go  
wth us to ye Southward wth us against ye Creeks which  
they complyed wth & now are all ready to go against them  
they being ye first that began ye warr against ye English.

Then I use'd my Endeavours to perswade them to Desist  
at present from going against ye Southward Indians telling  
them that I did not know but that they were gone Down  
to Savana Town to Left: Generale Moore to go Down wth  
them to ye Govr. In order to have a peace conferm'd wth  
them And if not gone down It was no proper time to go  
against them at present by reason they have had such  
timely notice to move their wifes & children & efects that  
they could not at present make any advantage of taking  
of slaves or any plunder. Their answr: was It was not  
plunder they wanted from them but to go to war wth them  
and cut them of, for it was but as yesterday as they were at  
war together & It was by ye perswasions of ye English they  
were ever at peace wth them & sence they have done ye  
Damage to ye English, they have been told to get ready to  
go to war wth them and that messengers were sent to them  
& 14 days prefixt for their coming in. And also told them  
if they did not come at that time then ye red Stick should  
be sent through ye Nation & all things got in readyness to  
go against them & that now ye time has been expired a  
long time & that they have had no message from ye Eng-  
lish So sent for some of them to let them know they were  
all ready and that they would go against them by there-  
selves If ye English would not joyn.\*



Joyn & go wth them. I told them that ye Discours Cezar & their head men had wth Our Govr: was contrary to what they proposed for that they were not to make war or peace wthout ye Consent of ye English & to have them to joyn them & not to do things of their own heads wthout advising wth ye English, They said they had been told they should go against ye Southward Indians If they did not come accord'g to ye time & that they had now sent for all their head men & warriours to meet there this Day & that they would have been there If ye bad weather had not prevented them that they could not now send them back again & that they were resolved to go to war wth there Short knives in their hands & with what ammunition they had by them If not suplyed by ye English and sayd they beleived Our Govr: had tow talks for they were told by there head men that they should be supplyed wth ammunition and all things necessary to go against an Enimie, & that ye English would joyn wth them against there Enimies. Then I asked them how many men they had, they began a numbering them & they said they had 2000 three hundred and saventy men, I then asked of them how many Gun men there was of them they said they beleiv'd half of them had Guns, I again tryed my endeavours to perswade them to St[ay] untill farther orders & that when I came Down to Col: Moore he would send them a messenger to tell them when they should proceed wth which they seemd to be pretty well sattisfied I being we went to our Lodging.

TUESDAY } This morning we order'd our horses to be  
YE 24 } got ready to return but they sent us a messenger to tell us we must come to their war house before we went which accordingly we did, & then they began their Discourse which is followes, That they had got 48 men ready to go Down to Savana Town for ammunition.\* Then I told them they must not do so, for that I could not tell but that ye Southward Indians may be come in before we could get down to Coll: Moore to Togalew Town If not come Down at present I used several arguments wth



them telling them some accident might happen to stop them telling them an Instance that happened to themselves that when we sent up 2 of their own Indians to them to come down to us asureing them of ye Love & friendship ye English had for them & that they would have them come Down & confirm a peace wth them that they were then a Comeing Down but ye 2 Rogues of negroes run away from ye English and came & told them a parcell of Lies, which hindred their comeing & that we sent other messengers & It was a long while before they came or that we had any news from them & that we could not tell but that ye same might be hapened to ye Southward Indians So would have them quiet for ye present, but ye head warriours were in a great pasion & said they could not tell ye meaning of our purswadeing them against going to war wth ye Southward Indians at this time & that they found we gave Ear to what Chareke Heaggy said & did not mind them & that If they made peace wth ye other Indians they should have no way in geting of Slaves to buy amunition & Clothing & that they were resolved to get ready for war. I again purswaded to be in friendship one wth ye other, but ye Head warriours were in a great passion & went from there seats to ye other side of ye war house & said they were resolved for war & would stay no longer but march wth their warriours to a Town called Chote.\*<sup>1</sup>

I again used abundance of arguements for them to stay for an answr: from Coll: Moore <sup>2</sup> they seemed to be in mighty hast, but by abundance of perswading & telling them we would send them an answr: back by one of there own men as soon as we could get Down to Coll Moore, They then told us they would trust us once again. Then we took our Leaves of them.

TUESDAY } set forwards on our journy to Togalew & came  
YE 24 } through a Town called Ta-santh-ha & another

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1. Chote the town of Refuge of the Over hill Cherokees—near the site of Fort Loudon, in the Fork of the Little Tennessee & Tellico Rivers.

2. Maurice Moore at Toogaloo.



Town caled Suk-ca-cha then came to another town called Cutta-co-chi where we stayd this night.

WENSDAY } <sup>1</sup> this day itt Rand all day Long wich stopt  
YE 25 } us att this town.

THORSDAY } this day we seat out for Tugaloe and Trauld  
YE 26 } all day and att night come to Chottee where  
wee toucke up ower quarters for this night.

FRYDAY } this morning we seant for ouer horses in ye  
YE 27 } Time ye boye went for them ther came in  
ye warre houpe from tugaloa we sant to heare what  
nues ye measanger brought us nueas that there was 12  
Creake Indines come in to Tugaloe and they hade killd  
them all we seatt out as fast as we could for Tugaloe and all  
ye way we Read ye Indines flocktt after us by ye alaram  
they hade before from ye Indin that brought ye noureas, we  
gott to Tugaloe a bought 5 a Clocke where ye noureas was  
confirm'd of a 11 being killd and one given to ye whitte men  
to be shott att night they killd another that they had saved  
befor, he was a Cricke fellow that Corll Hastings calld his  
frind\*

when it was darke ye Conger: seant for all ye whitte  
men to com to Tugaloe for to Cipe [Keep] gard for feare  
they should bring ther body in apone us In ye Towns wich  
we did att night ye acount that we hade from Corll  
Hastings frind of ye noumber of men they had broughte  
with them to kill ye whitt men was 3 hondred men som  
others sade 2 and some 2 hondred and eighty.

SATTERDAY } this day all ye whitte men and all ye  
YE 28 } Indines gotte to gither and marcht about  
3 milles out of Tugaloe to waylay the pathe <sup>2</sup> as we  
marcht we mette 2 ore 3 Indins bringing a prisner in and  
another that they had killd in ye night that that was  
Brought in was ye Indin that was sent with ye measeage to  
ye Cricke he tould us that he was seant to see what wase

<sup>1</sup> Here the handwriting of the Journal is resumed.

<sup>2</sup> From the Cowetas—See n. p.



ye matter that ther peapeall did not com out to them we waylade ye path till all most night then the Scoutes brought in 2 presners and killd them both we thought that we were discouereed soe ye body Retornnd Backe to Tossey wher we lay all night.

SUNDAY } this day we herd we were not discovered  
 YE 29 } ther was orders given out for all ye men  
 to gett Riddy to march to waylay ye path a cordingly  
 we marcht about 5 milles and seant out Scouts about a  
 nouer after they broute in one Indin King that belonged  
 to ye Adasee Town<sup>1</sup> wich tould us that ye Enimey had  
 not discouered us as yeat that they only thought that ye  
 English hade tyde ther head men and that he was come to  
 see what ye matter was and that ye Enimey was Resouled  
 to come to us ore stand and fitt tell they dye we then seant  
 him to ye Towns and continied ouer march tourdes them a  
 bout Tow howers after we toucke a nother fellow that was  
 a Yeamasee and he tould us that they were att plase that  
 was about 8 milles from us and that they were Resouled  
 to stay there tell they herd from there peapell that was  
 seant to ye Towns\*.

We marcht tell it was darke and toucke up by a Cricke  
 side a bout five milles from ye plase where ye Enimey lay  
 and seant out Scoutes to see if they were there ye Scoutes  
 meastoucke ye plase and came Backe and see noting we  
 stade there all night Scoutes goeing out all ye night long  
 bott could Discover nothing.

MUNDAY } this morning att brick a day we seatt out  
 YE 30 } to goe upon them we marcht about 5 milles  
 and came to ye plase where they hade Incamp  
 bott found they were gone ye horse was gone along ye path  
 and ye fotte hade scattered them selves in ye woods to

<sup>1</sup> Attasees or "Addasees 20 men" one of the Creek tribes settled before 1715 on the Ocmulgee below the Cowetas, after 1715 on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River. [Barbour Co: Ala]



macke ye best of there way home wee see itt was in vane to follow them therfore we Retornd Back to Tugaloe.<sup>1</sup>

TUSDAY } this day ye Congare seant for us to talkk  
YE 31 } with him and his head men accordingly  
we seant for all the offerces together to thinke of som  
Expedisen for ye perceeding in caring one this warr with  
ye Indins accordingly wee held a Counsell of warr and it  
was conclued upon that Corll thophahlus Hastines Remane  
in ye Cherrykees nasion with 50 men and that 200 fire arms  
be seant up to ye Indins with powder and Bulleatts to carry  
one the warr ageanst ouer Enimy Indins we considring ye  
uast charges and expences our Contry now stands att and  
ye head men of ye Indins macking such porposalls thought  
fitt to Imbrase they saying our army being of greatt charge  
to them they beleved that 50 good Briske men might dow as  
well as ye wholle noumber one of ye Indins that was tacken  
Rone away this night.\*

Tugaloe Jan'y 31st 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Att a Councill of Warr held at this Place by ye Officers  
whose Names are here under written it is agreed and con-  
cluded upon by them as follows (Vizt) That Coll: Theo:  
Hastings wth 50 white men do stay in the Charrikees  
Nation; and yt ye other part of the Rigement march to ye  
Savana Town; And yt 200 fire armes wth Powder &  
Bulletts be sent up to the Charrikees Indians. In order to  
carry on the Warr against the Creeks & Yamasees or any  
of our Indian Ememys.

Wee having considerded of ye vast charge & expence  
that our Countrey now lies at—And the head men makeing  
such Proposals to us and asshureing us of their freindship  
to us; wee have thought fitt to Imbrace it They saying that

<sup>1</sup> Trail from Tossee across the heads of the Salwege & Oconee to the Cowetas where the trail from Savanna town to the Apallachees crossed the Ocmulgee (near Macon). The Assembly me'm'l: April 28, 1716. says "little alteration in the posture of affairs except upon some of the Creek Indians being massacred by the Cherokees, the whole nation of the former moved themselves nearer the French at Menville" (His: Col: 2. p. 226) See Appendix VI.



the Rigement that is now here is a great charge to ym and they beleive 50 brisk men may be as serviceable to ym as ye whole.

*Mau: Moore Thos: Smith Willi: Scott<sup>1</sup> C Glover<sup>2</sup> George  
Chicken Willi: Bull Wm: Goram Theo: Hastings John  
Cantey Robt: Daniell<sup>3</sup> John Herbert Nath: Broughton.*

FEBWARY YE FRST } this day ye men were dran up and 50  
DAY WEADDAY } of them dran out to stay a long with  
Corll hastines att ye Cherreckes to goe to warr with them  
when they goe they thinking that noumber better than the  
whole quantesy that is heare.

THORSDAY } this day ye Congeore come to Corll Moore  
YE 2 } and tould him that his gritte men had halde  
a Counseall and that they were for having 30 nigrous left  
with a briske whitte man to command them they think-  
ing they would be verry serveasabell to them in Roning  
after ye Enimy wich was grant to by Corll: Moore—Capt:  
Forde Compney was ordered to Stay.

1. Capt. Wm Scott of Colleton County was a merchant at Wiltown 1716.1719. married Susanna dau: of John Simmons, removed to Charlestowm & became a merchant there.

2. Col: Charlesworth Glover. He commanded an armed sloop in N. Carolina 1712. was engaged in the Tuscarora wars & 1713 on an embassy to King Blount with Mauriee Moore & came with him on this Campaign. After it he was an officer at Ft Moore & agent & commander there in 1717. at Charlestowm in Sept: was appointed by the Council to escort 2 Indian Chiefs on board a ship with a 3 gun salute. He continued agent and trader among the Indians & was employed in negotiations with them in 1727.8 & agent Indian Affairs 1732.. He had lands in N. Carolina & in St George's parish S. C. where he was living in 1729 & of the Grand Jury & J. P. until his death in 1732.

3. Robert Daniel jr: (eld: son of Hon: Robert Daniel, Landgrave & Governor) Captain in the Berkley Regmt: Tax Comr: 1703. Died 1717 soon after this campaign leaving his wife Sarah & two minor Sons—Robert Daniel (who succeeded his grandfather as 2d Landgrave in 1718 & died 1732) and Marmaduke Daniel.



SUNDAY } this day Corll. Moore seatt out for ye Settellment  
YE 5. } with Capt. Broughton and Twenty of his Com-  
- pny he desired to lye att a small Town about 4 milles  
of this place calld Tockasovey<sup>1</sup> to gett flower for ye men,  
One Tusday ye Congare: is to seatt out to mitte him.

MUNDAY } this day majr: Herbet and I seatt out with  
YE 6. } part of the army for Savnonow Town We  
marcht from a Town calld No:u: wee<sup>2</sup> to a nother that is  
calld Chagiey [Chaugua] att bout 6 milles distons where  
we lay all night.

TUSDAY } this day we seatt out from Chagey wee crost a  
YE 7. } Cricke<sup>3</sup> by ye Town ye way was verry good all  
m: 20. } this day wee touck oup att fower a clocke ye  
qunty of milles mart. this day is 20 and touck up by  
a Cane brinche.<sup>4</sup>

WEADSDAY } this day we seatt out att 9 a clocke marcht. 5  
YE 8 } milles and came to a brinch of Saunow River  
11. } <sup>5</sup> We were about 2 houers befor all gott ouer  
then we marcht. a mill and halfe and came to a greatte  
Cricke<sup>6</sup> that was verry dippe We crost ye Cricke and  
marcht. about 5 milles and touck up for this day.<sup>7\*</sup>

THORSDAY } this day a littall befor wee seatt out come  
YE 9 } Capt: ford with a note from Corll. Hastings to  
m. 22 } inform us that Sesier was angry that more  
whitte men did not stay to go to ye Cricke with him  
allsoe that ther was 3 of ye men that was dran out to stay  
att ye Cherreckes was Ron away, we seatt out att 8 a clocke  
and marcht tell  $\frac{1}{2}$  hower after 3 in ye afternoon We

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps a town near Walhalla called on Carolls map Tockwash-  
uaw and elsewhere Tockasirooah.

<sup>2</sup> Noyowee near and northeast of Tugaloo.

<sup>3</sup> Chauga, near Mason's mill

<sup>4</sup> Head of Farrer's Creek.

<sup>5</sup> Seneca River & Deep Creek, at Shallow Ford.

<sup>7</sup> At head of Devil's Fork NW of Anderson. Probably because of  
high water and the diffculty of crossing the Savannah River, this  
return march was made by the Keowee trail. [For this trail See  
*Logan* p. 312 *Adair* p.—]



marcht 22 milles. We crost 4 crickes <sup>1</sup> one of them was verry dipe.

**FRIDAY** } this day we marcht 20 milles wee crost 4 crickes <sup>2</sup>  
**YE 10** } ye way pretty good all ye after nown itt Rand  
 m: 20 } verry hard tell a bout tenn att night then leaft  
       of and was a small frost.

**SATTERDAY** } this day we seatt out att Eight a Clocke and  
**YE 11** } toucke up att 3 in ye after novne We crost  
 21      } 5 or 6 Crickes <sup>3</sup> 3 of them was soe dipe we  
 were forst to unlode ower pack horses we toucke up by  
 ye last ower marche this day was 21 milles after itt was  
 darke ye Conger: over touck us and brought a Letter  
 from Corll. Hastings to Inform us that ye uper pipole  
 and ye Loere were agread to goe to ye Cricke in 15 day  
 time We killd a boflow this day.<sup>4</sup>

**SUNDAY** } this day we seatt out att 9 a clocke and come  
**YE 12** } throw the woods for ye Savnow Town we left  
 20      } ye Conger: att ye Camp watting for Corll. Moore  
 and ye Indines to goe to ye settellmeant this day we  
 marcht 20 milles throw ye woods noe pathe. <sup>5</sup>

**MUNDAY** } this day we seatt out from over Campe marcht  
**YE 13** } 3 milles and came to a large Cricke<sup>6</sup> which  
 we crost and marcht throw ye woods after over pylatt  
 and crost 2 more and seuerall small Rones about 3 a  
 Clocke we came to a small River <sup>7</sup> wch we crost and

<sup>1</sup> Heads of Generostee, Rocky River, Broadway and Hen Coop Creeks Camp near Craytonville.

<sup>2</sup> Barker's, Big and Little Hog Skin and Long Cane Creeks, Camp north of Hodges near the head of Mulberry Creek.

<sup>3</sup> Coronoca, Black Rock, Little Wilsons, Brightmans & Hanleys' creeks camped on the latter near old Ninety Six.

<sup>4</sup> The only contemporaneous account I've seen of killing Buffalo in S. Carolina. Logan gives traditions of them (p. 16, 18) & Bartram saw their bones near Ft. Charlotte.

<sup>5</sup> Having left the Trail at Ninety Six to go towards Savanna Town. Camped near the head of Wine Creek.

<sup>6</sup> Wine Creek and its branches.

<sup>7</sup> Stevens Creek above the junction of Turkey Creek. Crossed it and camped there.



touck up for foude for over horsses this day we marcht 12 milles itt Rand all ye after nown.\*

TUSDAY } this day we seatt out att 7 a Clocke and marcht  
YE 14 } about 5 milles and came into ye pathe that  
25 } we made in gcing to ye Cherreckes we marcht  
along ye path a bout 16 mills and came to John Steven-  
sons Cow penn where wee crost ye Cricke <sup>1</sup> and marcht  
4 milles and toucke up this day s march I jug: to be 25  
milles Tucke up att 4 a Clocke.

WEADSDAY } this day we seatt out from ye Camp about  
YE 15 } 7 in ye morning and marcht Tenn milles  
13 } and came to a dipp Cricke <sup>2</sup> where we were  
forst to unlede hower horsses and swime them over  
thean we marcht about 2 milles and come in sitte of  
Savnow Tewn where ye Generall come to miette us this  
day wee marcht 13 milles, att night ye Generall with  
ye Reast of ye Offereses: held a Counsall of Warr to  
know whatt to dowe with ye forsses itt was agread that  
all should goe down to ye Garreasons where they did  
belong to before only a 100 whitte and 15 nigrows to  
stay att ye forte att ye Savnow Town.

THORSDAY } Wee seatt outte for ye Settellmeant about 12  
YE 16. } a Clocke and came to ye 3 Rones <sup>3</sup> wch is  
16 milles and thean toouck up all night.

FRIDAY } this day wee seatt out att 7 a Clock and marcht  
17. } tell 5 att night thean tuck up wee marcht this  
day as much as wee marcht in 3 days in going up ye  
quany of milles marcht: is 31. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Stevens Creek where they crossed going up. Camped north of Foxes Creek.

<sup>2</sup> Horse Creek where they crossed going up.

<sup>3</sup> Three Runs at Treadway Camp about the head of Bird's Creek.

<sup>4</sup> Probably about the heads of Buckhead Creek.



SATTERDAY } this day we seatt out att 8 Clocke and tuck  
YE 18. } up att five att night att ye Camp by ye 3  
holes where we touke the 2 boyes in going up over march  
this day is 25 milles.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Act Mar: 24, 1715, 16. recites "it is still necessary that a body of white men be sent up and joined with our friendly Indians the Cheraques to go against the Creek Indians" and provides for 100 volunteers for that expedition and also for numerous garrisons and for retaining the Tuscarora Indians at Pt. Royal.



## APPENDIX.

I. YAMASSEES. Usually supposed akin to the Muscogees (Rivers 38) By Mr. Gallatin to the Savanas. They lived under the Spaniards in Florida but revolting pushed northwards (1680-85) thro' the "man eating" Westoes (then struggling with the Savanas) and settled near Port Royal. Whence they were in 1685 'ravaging the Timechees' & afterwards ceaselessly scouting & raiding against the Spaniards, but helpful to "the English in trading to the Inlands" & their brave allies in the Apallachee [1702.4.9] & Tusea-rora wars [1711-13]. In 1708 they had ten towns (Pocataligos, Pocosabos, Huspaus, Tomotleys, &c) & 500 men, and "were become great warriors," (Rivers 236.) In 1715 they retired to St Augustine. Whence they harrassed Carolina until their extirpation 'by the Creeks in a last decisive battle near San Juan River.' Where Bartram saw their burial mounds. In 1750 they were but 20 men. Some suppose the Seminoles their descendants. (Rivers.)

II. SAVANAS OR SHAWNEES. The greatest raiders & wanderers among the Indians. Mr Rivers plat I. shews 'Chauanos old settlements' on Cumberland River & their then towns near the Gulf west of the Apallachicola River. In 1670 Woodward saw "at ye Westoe town als: ye Hickauhaugau (on Savanna River) two Savano Indians (living 20 days journey West southerly,) who by signs asked friendship & told them the Cussetaws, Chicksaws & Chiokees were coming to fight them.' This seems their first visit to the Westoes. But by 1680 they had pushed to the Westoe River & these two potent nations broke out into a civil war \* \* & the Westoes the more cruel of the two were at last forced quite out of the province & the Savannahs continued good friends & useful neighbours to the English (*Arch:*) who had traders in their towns 1685-90. In 1708 they had three towns [near Sand Bar Ferry] & 150 men but revolted [AA2. 324] and in 1715 were but 67 men who retired to the Creeks.

III. EUCHEES—"declared themselves the ancient people of the Country. Theirs of all the Indian languages of this region was the most uncouth & guttural. Bartram declares it radically different from the Muscogee (*River's Topics*) In 1708 they had 2 towns & 150 men on the Savannah [above Augusta]. These in 1715 retired to the Creeks but never united with them. They had other settlements near the Oconee (where the Euchee trail still bears their name) and 1730-50 extended towards the Savannah and the Coast.

IV. APALACHES—Were settled in So. Florida but being harried by the Carolinians many in 1704 'deserted from the Spaniards & came



with our forces from them.' These settled on the Savannah at & opposite Silver Bluff & in 1708 were 250 men " & behave themselves very submissive to our Governm't:" But in 1715 their 4 towns & 275 men revolted with the rest & all retired to the southward.

V. MUSCOGEES. In 1708 there were settled on the Ochasee (Ogeechee) River eleven towns of Indians, 600 men, good warriors & hunters. In 1715 the Ochesees were ten towns & 730 men. Prof.: Rivers map III has 'In 1716 the Ochessee, Creek Indians, with the Cowetaws, Hogologoos & Oconees & Apalaches & several remnants of other small tribes removed to this river [Chattahoochee]. They are now at peace with us but suffer the French as well as us to trade with them & in all are about 1000 men the most military Indians in these parts.' Map II shews (before 1715) Tohogaleas 30 men Savanos 60 m: Apalachees 2 towns 150 men each & Pallachucolas 100 m: on Savaunah River (From the Hugelice island to the Pallachucola town) Oconerys 70 m: on the Ocinee. Westas 15 m: Cowetas 30; Tiskegas 60; Addasees 20; Collawees & Sowagees on the Ocmulgee (about Macon) Towaleges 20 m: SW & Counetias 50, Chehaws 20 Euchees 30 lower down. Map III (after 1715) shews Chattahoochee, Woomashatchie, Cowetas, Westos, Cullowees, Attasees, Tassegees, Oakmulgees, Achitia, Hogologees & Savanos on the West bank of the Chattahoochee (In Russell, Barbour & Henry Counties Ala:) & the Palachucolas at its junction with Flint River.

VI. The Cowetas a Muscogee tribe in 1715 settled on the Ocmulgee, (near Macon) whence they retired to the Chattahoochee (Russell Co Ala:) They claimed to the Salwege & earlier were settled there. Woodward in 1674 says "eight days from ye Westoe town ye River hath its falls W.N.W. where it divides itself into three branches amongst which inhabit the Cowatee & Chorake Indians." At the junction of the Salwege and Savannah many huge mounds & terraces exist called by some the Cutisachique of De Soto. 'The fruitful province of Chusytachyq' of Woodwards 'discovery' in 1670 seems higher up.



### THREE SEPARATE SURVEYS OF CHARLESTON BAR

Are shown, with corresponding points exactly below each other.

The upper chart shows the survey of 1884, before the jetties had begun to affect the natural conditions. Between the area shown and Charleston (to the left) there is a wide low tide channel not less than 21 feet deep at any point. To the right is the open Atlantic Ocean.

The middle chart shows the bar in 1894. The large shoals included by heavy black lines have become much smaller, and large areas of 20 feet depth and over at low tide have appeared.

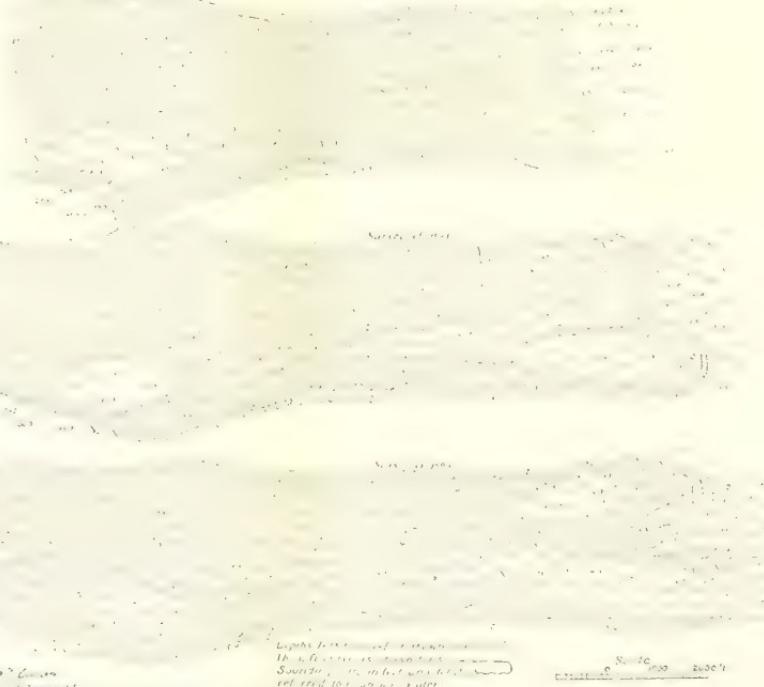
The lower chart shows the present condition. Between the city and the ocean there is only 2,000 feet where there is less depth than 26 feet at high tide (21 feet at low tide). In this 2,000 feet the least depth is 22 feet at high tide. The channel is straight, and well lighted at night. Between 1893 and 1895 over 2,000,000 cubic yards of sand have been removed from the area shown. More than half is the result of scour produced by the jetties. The rest has been dredged. The present outer shoal, composed exclusively of material pushed down from between the jetties is rapidly and surely being dissipated by currents and waves.

The jetties were completed in July, 1895, and the cost of the work has been \$3,800,000, or \$550,000 less than the estimate. The ultimate depth desired is 26 feet at mean high water. Originally the distance on which there was less than this depth was 15,000 feet. It is now less than 2,000 feet and the gain during the past twelve months was over 5,000 feet.

FREDERIC V. ABBOT,  
*Captain of Engineers.*



COMPARISON OF SURVEYS  
JETTY CHANNEL  
CHARLESTON S. C.



THREE SURVEY MAPS OF  
CHARLESTON HARBOR

AN attempt has been made to present

the present survey of the channel

in three ways, as follows:

The first is a plan of the channel

as it now exists, as shown by the

most recent survey of the channel.

The second shows the area of

the channel as it was in 1870.

The third shows the area of

the channel as it was in 1871.

The last section shows the

location of the channel in 1870

and 1871, and the area of the

channel as it was in 1870 and

1871, respectively, as shown by

the most recent survey of the

channel. The areas of the chan-

nel as they now exist are

represented by the area of the

channel as it was in 1871, as

shown by the present survey.

The areas of the channel as

they were in 1870 and 1871 are

represented by the area of the

channel as it was in 1870, as

shown by the present survey.

For Fig. 16, N. Adams,  
Capt. of the U. S. C. S.





4348











